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RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR)

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 Rudra Edu. Trust. (Reg. No. F/4181/Mehsana-Under Public Trust Registration BPT Act 1950 Clause 29 & Guj/4196/Mehsana-Under Societies Registration Act, 1860 Clause 21. Dated 14/02/2013 by Charity Commissioner, Mehsana). After approval of our "Rudra Education Trust" by Charity Commissioner, Mehsana: Gujarat (India). The Registered Area of our "Rudra Education Trust" is the "UNIVERSE". The trust has been also approved under the "Gujarat Rajya Vyavsay, Vyapar, Dhandha ane Roggar Vera Adhinyam, 1978" & the Reg. no. is PEN061012277.

About RAIJMR
 RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR) is an intentional academy for International Multidisciplinary Research. Under this title this academy will publish research(journal)s under my Supervisions as an Editor in Chief with different title(s). These all journal(s) will monthly publish one by one in English & the Regional languages. The prime aim of the academy is to publish multidisciplinary journals under the head of RAIJMR and The aim and scope of the journal is to provide an academic medium and an important reference for the advancement and dissemination of research results that support high-level learning, teaching and research in the fields of Management, Technology, Education, Pharmacy, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Account & Commerce, Social Sciences, Law, etc. The Journal publishes papers, review articles, and short communications dealing with Education, Pharmacy, Management, Engineering, Account, Commerce, Arts, Science, Humanities, and Law etc.

Rational
 We all know that the Covid 19 virus has trapped the entire world in its trap. Currently, more than 200 countries around the world are facing the deadly effects of this global pandemic. This epidemic has pushed the whole world to the brink of an epidemic. As a result of this epidemic, as of April 4, 2020, more than 7 million people have been trapped its infection worldwide and more than 50,000 have died. The pandemic is so severe that no cure or vaccine has been found so far, which causes the epidemic to stop. The whole world is now under lockdown situation. In this way, we are arranging an International Online Seminar to perform & publish the Articles and research papers at a global platform by the professor of various faculties as well as research Scholars who is doing their research work in various disciplines all around the world. This attempt will also help the societies' people to spread awareness and understanding of the said matter. We hope that you will participate and make your time valuable through publish your articles without any publishing cost in our peer reviewed ISSN International Journal.

Main Theme: COVID-19: The Global Epidemic

Sub Theme:

- Global effects of Corona Virus
- Impacts on the global economy
- Future challenges and remedies against Covid 19
- The impact of this global pandemic on university and academic school colleges around the world
- Impact on national and global politics
- Covid 19 and the environment
- Biological imbalance
- Impact on global finance and trade commerce
- Stock market and money market conditions and treatment
- Help of the concern Government and NGOs
- The role of Doctors, Nurses, and all medical staff who 24x7 serving to the corona patients
- Role of media to prevent the infection of Corona
- Public awareness and the role of the Societies under Lock down
- The role of ministry under Social distancing
- Major role of Police Dept. and Disaster Management
- Role of Social medias
- Pandemic and our preparedness for future
- Corona and its metaphysical relation
- Role of Teacher Educators & Teaching Institutions

Objectives

- Understand the challenges of being prepared for the challenges of the coming global epidemic
- Understand the various effects of the global epidemic
- Understand the role of different organizations and people in the circumstances of the global epidemic
- Understand the role of government and collaborators in the global pandemic situation
- To highlight the Global impact

Format for Paper writing

- MS Word 2007 or Upper version
- Page Size must be A4 with line spacing 1.5
- Margin: 1.5" Left, 1" Right, 1" Top and Bottom
- Papers may be in English and Hindi
- Fonts: English- Times New Roman Size - 12
- Hindi- Mangal, Size - 14

About Publication
 The Research Committee will select the papers and selected papers will be online published in our peer reviewed Journal 'IJRHS' at our website www.raijmr.com
Last Date of Paper submission: 15th April, 2020
 Send your paper via e-mail: ret@raijmr.com
Participation Fees: 200 INR (N.B. All fees will be given to PM Corona Relief fund)
Paper Publication Fees: Free (online Publication Dt. 31st May, 2020 Link of Reg. <https://forms.gle/4NXdb6f4QvkkumfR>)
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***Special issue of E-Seminar
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Dear Authors/Researchers/Research Scholars,

I am very much thankful to all the Authors and Researcher and Research Scholars on behalf of our **RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR)** for participating in this e-seminar for Charity purpose and also send your Article to publish it in our E-Seminar proceeding e-Journal. This Journal is **Refereed, Reviewed, Indexed & Online & Print Journal**.

This Special issue of our first E-Webinar on “Covid 19: The Global Epidemic” dated 22nd April, 2020 now publish on our website www.raijmr.com in our **International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences (IJRHS)** ISSN: (print) 2347-5404 & (online)2320-771X

The research work of the Authors/Research Scholars proves its high quality for publication of the papers so; it is valid and reliable for publication in our Journal(s). This is the main concern for publication of the papers. Not any type of importance is given to the maintenance charges for publication of the paper.

The prime goal of the academy is to not only to enhance the research work worldwide but also publishes high quality research work on online and International platform. To discover and find out the research problems of education and implementation of their solution on the present scenario of education is the entire aim of all the authors who are publishes their article via this Journal.

I hope and request to all the Authors, Research Scholars, Readers and members of our advisory board that kindly recommend and encourage your colleagues as well as your faculty members for publishing with us.

I am much thankful to all the Resources Persons, all Participants, Dignitaries, Professors, Chief editors, Associate Editors, The Board Members (India & International), Faculty Members, Political Leaders, Social Workers, Supporters, Motivators, Authors, Web developers, Subscriber, Best Complimenters, all members of Rudra Education Trust and my Family Members for giving me their fruitful support to release this research work on Wide Area Network via **IJRHS** (on line)

Thanks.

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The prime aim of the academy is to publish multidisciplinary Journals under the head of RAIJMR and The aim and scope of the Journal is to provide an academic medium and an important reference for the advancement and dissemination of research results that support high-level learning, teaching and research in the fields of Management, Technology, Education, Pharmacy, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Account & Commerce, Social Sciences, Law, etc.

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1. Each manuscript requires an abstract with a length of 15 - 20 lines in 12 point font Times New Roman and Italic font followed by 5 - 7 keywords.
2. Type-written manuscripts in MS Word (.doc) format should be submitted by E-mail to editorraijmr@yahoo.com
3. Research Papers/Review Articles will be published in the Journal after peer-reviewed process.
4. Leave 1 inch margin for each - top, bottom, left and right.
5. List of references must be present.
6. Papers without references will not be reviewed.
7. Section headers will be bold faced sentence case whereas sub-section header will be in normal style, both indented at 0.5 inch. Line space is 1.5 for entire article.
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3. In case of acceptance of the article and completion of publication formalities by the author, Journal reserves the right of making amendments in the final draft of the research paper to suit the journal's requirement.
4. The Editor –in –Chief is the final authority for publish the paper in any Journal under the head of **RAIJMR**.

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Socio-Economic impact of the Coronavirus

Dr.Dilipkumar A. Ode

1. Introduction

The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic has had far-reaching consequences beyond the spread of the disease and efforts to quarantine it. As the pandemic has spread around the globe, concerns have shifted from supply-side manufacturing issues to decreased business in the services sector.

Supply shortages are expected to affect a number of sectors due to panic buying, increased usage of goods to fight the pandemic, and disruption to factories and logistics in mainland China, in addition, it also led to price gouging. There have been widespread reports of supply shortages of pharmaceuticals, with many areas seeing panic buying and consequent shortages of food and other essential grocery items. The technology industry, in particular, has been warning about delays to shipments of electronic goods.

On 25 February, it was expected that Australia, mainland China, and Hong Kong would have the most direct economic impacts from the disruption, with Hong Kong already in a recession at that time after a long period of ongoing protests since 2019^[9] and Australia widely expected to be in a recession with GDP contracting by 0.2% to 0.5% for 2020, but Morgan Stanley expects the economy of China to grow by between 5.6% (worst-case scenario) to 5.9% for 2020. As mainland China is a major economy and a manufacturing hub, the viral outbreak has been seen to pose a major destabilising threat to the global economy. Agathe Demarais of the Economist Intelligence Unit forecast in January that markets would remain volatile until a clearer image emerged on potential outcomes. Some analysts estimated as early as January that the economic fallout of the epidemic on global growth could surpass that of the SARS outbreak. Dr.Panos Kouvelis, director of "The Boeing Center" at Washington University in St. Louis, estimates a \$300+ billion impact on world's supply chain that could last up to two years. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries reportedly "scrambled" after a steep decline in oil prices due to lower demand from China. Global stock markets fell on 24 February 2020 due to a significant rise in the number of COVID-19 cases outside mainland China. By 28 February 2020, stock markets worldwide saw their largest single-week declines since the 2008 financial crisis. Global stock markets crashed in March 2020, with falls of several percent in the world's major indices. As the pandemic spreads, global conferences and events across technology, fashion, and sports are being cancelled or postponed. While the monetary impact on the travel and trade industry is yet to be estimated, it is likely to be in the billions and increasing. By 16 March, 2020 news reports emerged indicating that the effect on the United States economy would be worse than previously thought.

1.1 Background Of Coronavirus

The pandemic coincided with the Chunyun, a major travel season associated with the Chinese New Year holiday. A number of events involving large crowds were cancelled by national and regional governments, including annual New Year festivals, with private companies also independently closing their shops and tourist attractions such as Hong Kong Disneyland and Shanghai Disneyland. Many Lunar New Year events and tourist attractions were closed to prevent mass gatherings, including the Forbidden City in Beijing and traditional temple fairs. In 24 of China's 31 provinces, municipalities and regions, authorities extended the New Year's holiday to 10 February, instructing most workplaces not to re-open until that date. These regions represented 80% of the country's GDP and 90% of exports. Hong Kong raised its infectious disease response level to the highest and declared an emergency, closing schools until March and cancelling its New Year celebrations. The demand for personal protection equipment has risen 100-fold, according to WHO director-

general Tedros Adhanom. This demand has led to an increase in prices of up to twenty times the normal price and also induced delays on the supply of medical items for four to six months.

1.2 VARIOUS IMPACTS OF CORONAVIRUS

1.2.1 Political impacts

A number of provincial-level administrators of the Communist Party of China (CPC) were dismissed over their handling of the quarantine efforts in Central China, a sign of discontent with the political establishment's response to the outbreak in those regions. Some experts believe this is likely in a move to protect Communist Party general secretary Xi Jinping from people's anger over the coronavirus pandemic. Some commentators have suggested that outcry over the disease could be a rare protest against the CPC. Additionally, protests in the special administrative region of Hong Kong have strengthened due to fears of immigration from mainland China. Taiwan has also voiced concern over being included in any travel ban involving the People's Republic of China (PRC) due to the "one-China policy" and its disputed political status. Further afield, the treasurer of Australia was unable to keep a pledge to maintain a fiscal surplus due to the effect of the coronavirus on the economy. A number of countries have been using the outbreak to show their support to China, such as when Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia made a special visit to China with an aim to showcase Cambodia's support to China in fighting the outbreak of the epidemic.

The United States president Donald Trump was criticised for his response to the pandemic. He was accused of making several misleading or false claims, of failing to provide adequate information, and of downplaying the pandemic's significance. Trump was also criticised for having closed down the global health security unit of the United States National Security Council, which was founded to prepare the government for potential pandemics. The situation may have a negative impact on his chances of re-election in the 2020 United States presidential election.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been heavily affected by the virus, with at least two dozen members (approximately 10%) of the Iranian legislature being infected, as well as at least 15 other current or former top government officials, including the vice-president. Advisers to Ali Khamenei and Mohammad Javad Zarif have died from the disease. The spread of the virus has raised questions about the future survival of the regime.

1.2.2 Educational impacts

The pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the widespread closures of schools and universities. According to data released by UNESCO on 25 March, 2020 school and university closures due to COVID-19 were implemented nationwide in 165 countries. Including localized closures, this affects over 1.5 billion students worldwide, accounting for 87% of enrolled learners.

1.2.3 Religious impact

The pandemic has impacted religion in various ways, including the cancellation of the worship services of various faiths, the closure of Sunday Schools, as well as the cancellation of pilgrimages surrounding observances and festivals. Many churches, synagogues, mosques, and temples have offered worship through livestream amidst the pandemic. Relief wings of religious organisations have dispatched medical supplies and other aid to affected areas. Adherents of many religions have gathered together to pray for an end to the pandemic, for those affected by it, as well as for the God they believe in to give physicians and scientists the wisdom to combat the disease; in the United States, Trump designated 15 March 2020 as a National Day of Prayer for "God's healing hand to be placed on the people of our Nation".

1.2.4 Economic impact

Coronavirus recession refers to an economic recession which may happen across the world economy in 2020 due to the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic. Some economists suggest that China's economy may contract for the first time since the 1970s. Caixin's purchasing managers index for the services sector of China's economy fell to 26.5 in February 2020, the lowest figure recorded since the survey's advent in 2005, and car

sales dropped 86% in China in February. As the coronavirus spreads around the world, the stock markets have experienced their worst crash since 1987. Many countries with large economies, such as Italy and Spain, have enacted quarantine policies. This has led to the disruption of business activities in many economic sectors.

1.2.5 Financial impact

Economic turmoil associated with the coronavirus pandemic has wide-ranging and severe impacts upon financial markets, including stock, bond, and commodity (including crude oil and gold) markets. Major events included the Russia–Saudi Arabia oil price war that resulted in a collapse of crude oil prices and a stock market crash in March 2020. The United Nations Development Programme expects a US\$220 billion reduction in revenue in developing countries, and expects COVID-19's economic impact to last for months or even years.

1.2.6 Social impact

On 18 March 2020, the World Health Organization issued a report related to mental health and psychosocial issues by addressing instructions and some social considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Despite the fact that pets or other livestock may test positive but can't pass on coronavirus to humans, many people were reluctant to keep their pets fearing transmission, for instance in the Arab World, celebrities were urging people to keep and protect their pets. Meanwhile, people in the U.K. tended to acquire more pets during the coronavirus lockdown.

1.2.7 Possible long-term impacts

The possibility has been raised that the pandemic could cause a "revolution in working from home", as major companies have implemented expanded telecommuting arrangements for their employees in order to prevent the virus from spreading. There could also be a negative impact on business travel and international conferencing and the rise of their virtual equivalents.

There have also been claims that globalisation could be jeopardised by a prolonged global health crisis, as supply chains have been disrupted and reliance on the Chinese economy questioned. Also, restrictions on immigration and increased border enforcement may be seen as justified.

The pandemic may have mixed effects on the fight against climate change. Reductions in industrial and transportation activity should reduce emissions in the short-term, while the cheaper oil prices will make it harder for the dirtiest oil to compete. However, emissions are expected to rebound following a possible recession. As resources are diverted from climate action, the world's clean energy transition may be slowed down.

On 24 March 2020, German financial analyst Walter Kohl warned that, besides the medical and economic crises that followed from the pandemic, it was likely to also lead to a currency crisis in the Euro zone. Italy and Spain, the two EU countries most affected by the disease, still have not fully recovered from the European debt crisis of 2009, and might need support to avoid national bankruptcy.

On 1 April, 2020 António Guterres, Secretary General of the United Nations, stated that the coronavirus will cause a global recession "that probably has no parallel in the recent past". The previous day, the World Bank had warned that "significant economic pain" appeared "unavoidable in all countries".

1.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE CORONAVIRUS IN CHINA, ITALY, AMERICA AND INDIA

1.3.1 China

The economy of China was anticipated to generate billions in economic output. Morgan Stanley expected the economy of China to grow by between 5.6% (worst-case scenario) to 5.9% for 2020. For reference,

China generated US\$143 billion in February 2019, the month of Chinese New Year. The Chinese Ministry of Transport reported that trips on trains dropped 73% to 190 million trips from the previous year. Factories, retailers, and restaurant chains closed.

All 70,000 theatre screens in the country were shuttered, wiping out the entire box office. This is drastically in stark difference from the week of Chinese New Year in 2019 that generated \$836 million.

Though cautioning that the economic impact would be short-term, PRC National Development and Reform Commission party secretary Cong Liang views small and medium businesses encountering more difficulties in their operations. Human Resources and Social Security Assistant Minister You Jun specified that agricultural workers and college graduates would have difficulties.

Tourism in China has been hit hard by travel restrictions and fears of contagion, including a ban on both domestic and international tour groups. Many airlines have either cancelled or greatly reduced flights to China and several travel advisories now warn against travel to China. Many countries, including France, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, have evacuated their nationals from the Wuhan and Hubei provinces.

The majority of schools and universities have extended their annual holidays to mid-February. Overseas students enrolled at Chinese universities have been returning home over fears of being infected—the first cases to be reported by Nepal and Kerala, a southern state of India, were both of students who had returned home. Nearly 200 million students have been affected by the in-school closures, with the second semester after the Chunyun resuming on 17 February through online classes for students to follow from their homes instead. The Ministry of Education has introduced a 7,000-server supported "national Internet cloud classroom" to cater to the 50 million elementary and middle school student populations.^[161]

The Finance Ministry of China announced it would fully subsidise personal medical costs incurred by patients.

CNN reported that some people from Wuhan "have become outcasts in their own country, shunned by hotels, neighbors and – in some areas – placed under controversial quarantine measures."

The sale of new cars in China has been affected due to the outbreak. There was a 92% reduction on the volume of cars sold during the first two weeks of February 2020.

On 24 February, 2020 China's Standing Committee declared an immediate and "comprehensive" ban on its US\$74 billion wildlife trade industry, citing the "prominent problem of excessive consumption of wild animals, and the huge hidden dangers to public health and safety" that has been revealed by the outbreak. This permanently extends the temporary ban already in place since the end of January.

According to Carbon Brief, the coronavirus pandemic has resulted in China's greenhouse gas emissions being reduced by 25%. In March 2020, satellite images from space provided by NASA revealed that pollution has dropped significantly, which has been attributed in part to the slowdown of economic activity as a result of the outbreak.

1.3.1.1 Shortages of medical supplies

As the epidemic accelerated, the mainland market saw a shortage of face masks due to the increased need from the public. It was reported that Shanghai customers had to queue for nearly an hour to buy a pack of face masks which was sold out in another half an hour. Some stores hoarded supplies, driving up prices, so the market regulator cracked down on such acts. The shortage will not be relieved until late February, when most workers return from the New Year vacation, according to Lei Limin, an expert in the industry.

On 22 January 2020, Taobao, China's largest e-commerce platform owned by Alibaba Group, said that all face masks on Taobao and Tmall would not be allowed to increase in price. Special subsidies would be provided to the retailers. Also, Alibaba Health's "urgent drug delivery" service would not be closed during the Spring Festival. JD, another leading Chinese e-commerce platform, said, "We are actively working to ensure supply and price stability from sources, storage and distribution, platform control and so on" and "while fully ensuring price stability for JD's own commodities, JD.com has also exercised strict control over the commodities on JD's platform. Third-party vendors selling face masks are prohibited from raising prices. Once it is confirmed that the prices of third-party vendors have increased abnormally, JD will immediately remove the offending commodities from shelves and deal with the offending vendors accordingly." Other major e-commerce platforms including Sunning.com and Pinduoduo also promised to keep the prices of health products stable.

1.3.1.2 Economy

China's economic growth is expected to slow by up to 1.1% in the first half of 2020 as economic activity is negatively affected by the new coronavirus pandemic, according to a Morgan Stanley study cited by Reuters. But on 1 February 2020, the People's Bank of China said that the impact of the epidemic on China's economy was temporary and that the fundamentals of China's long-term positive and high-quality growth remained unchanged.

Due to the outbreak, the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange announced that with the approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the closing time for the Spring Festival will be extended to 2 February and trading will resume on 3 February. Before that, on 23 January, the last trading day of a shares before the Spring Festival, all three major stock indexes opened lower, creating a drop of about 3%, and the Shanghai Composite Index fell below 3000. On 2 February, the first trading day after the holiday, the three major indexes even set a record low opening of about 8%. By the end of the day, the decline narrowed slightly to about 7%, the Shenzhen index fell below 10,000 points, a total of 3,177 stocks in the two markets fell.

The People's Bank of China and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange have announced that the inter-bank Renminbi foreign exchange market, the foreign currency-to-market and the foreign currency market will extend their holiday closed until 2 February 2020. When the market opened on 3 February, the Renminbi was now depreciating against major foreign currencies. The central parity rate of the Renminbi against the US dollar opened at 6.9249, a drop of 373 basis points from the previous trading day.^[186] It fell below the 7.00 than an hour after the opening, and closed at 7.0257. The World Bank expects China to grow by just 0.1%-2.3%, the lowest growth rate in decades.

1.3.2 Italy

On 21 February, at least ten towns in the Lombardy and Veneto regions of Italy, with a total population of 50,000, were locked down in quarantine procedure following an outbreak in the town of Codogno in Lombardy. Police mandated a curfew closing all public buildings and controlling access through police checkpoints to the so-called 'red zone' which is enforced under penalty by fines against trespassers who are not health or supply workers. The government of Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte vowed that sending in "the armed forces" to enforce the lockdown was within possibility. Schools and universities have been closed throughout Northern Italy along with museums, and various festivities, concerts, sporting events and church masses have been cancelled as of 23 February.^[276] On 4 March, 2020 these closures were extended to all schools and universities nationwide

Sustained panic buying of groceries has reportedly cleared out supermarkets, and several major events were cancelled, such as the annual Carnival of Venice, along with the cancellation of Serie A football matches on 23 February by the Sports Ministry. Concerns about the Milan Fashion Week has led to several fashion houses declaring that they will only hold broadcast, closed-door shows with no spectators. As of 26

February 2020, there have been 456 coronavirus cases in Italy, 190 of which have been also confirmed by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità.

By 12 March 2020, the number of cases in Italy had risen to 15,113, including 1,016 fatalities. On 9 March 2020, Italy declared a nation-wide quarantine. Since 10 March 2020, all residents need a special form to be allowed to leave their homes. On 11 March 2020, all shops and businesses were closed except food shops and pharmacies.

1.3.3 United States of America (U.S.A)

The viral outbreak was cited by many companies in their briefings to shareholders, but several maintained confidence that they would not be too adversely affected by short-term disruption due to "limited" exposure to the Chinese consumer market. Those with manufacturing lines in mainland China warned about possible exposure to supply shortages.

Silicon Valley representatives expressed worries about serious disruption to production lines, as much of the technology sector relies on factories in mainland China. Since there had been a scheduled holiday over Lunar New Year, the full effects of the outbreak on the tech sector were considered to be unknown as of 31 January 2020, according to The Wall Street Journal.

Cities with high populations of Chinese residents have seen an increase in demand for face masks to protect against the virus; many are purchasing masks to mail to relatives in mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau, where there is a shortage of masks. As of February 2020, many stores in the United States had sold out of masks. This mask shortage has caused an increase in prices. By March, the many cancelled weddings caused bridal shops to convert production to make face masks.

Universities in the United States have warned about a significant impact on their income due to a large number of Chinese international students potentially unable to attend classes.

The Washington Post reported in February that President Donald Trump told advisors that he did not want the government to say or do anything that might spook the stock market, on concerns a large-scale outbreak could hurt his re-election chances.

On 26 February, 2020 The New York Times (NYT) reported a case in California which the Centre for Disease Control confirmed as the first possible community transmission of coronavirus in the United States.

On 27 February, the NYT reported delay in diagnosis of the community transmission case in California. A later article in the NYT on 27 February discussed a whistleblower's allegation's of the ineptitude of preparedness at Travis Air Force Base near Fairfield, California and March Air Reserve Base in Riverside County, California to receive possible coronavirus transmitters for diagnosis and treatment. The same day, a report by Goldman Sachs forecast that it believes American companies "will generate no earnings growth in 2020," wiping out an earnings recovery that was expected for the year after "lackluster profit reports for most of 2019"

On 27 February, U.S. stocks were on their way to the largest loss for a week since 2008, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 1190 points in one day. On 28 February the average dropped below 25000 briefly. The Dow Jones ended the week down 12.4 percent, the S&P 500 Index 11.5 percent, and the Nasdaq Composite down 10.5 percent. Stocks fell to 18,592 points (Dow average) on 23 March after a procedural Senate vote on a coronavirus economic stimulus bill failed for the second time in two days.

On the evening of 11 March, the National Basketball Association announced that the rest of its season would be suspended indefinitely, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) announced that its men's and women's basketball tournaments would be played without fans. The following day, the NCAA

initially announced that it would cancel the basketball tournaments, but later that day announced that all championship events throughout all sports would be cancelled until 2020–21.

1.3.4 India

In India, economists expect the near-term impact of the outbreak to be limited to the supply chains of major conglomerates, especially pharmaceuticals, fertilisers, automobiles, textiles and electronics. A severe impact on global trade logistics is also expected due to disruption of logistics in mainland China, but due to the combined risk with regional geopolitical tensions, wider trade wars and Brexit. The stock market took a bearish mode in response to COVID-19. The BSE SENSEX fell 2919 and NIFTY 50 fell 950 points in a single day on 12 March 2020.

On 19 March 2020, the Indian government has banned the export of ventilators, surgical/disposable masks and textile raw materials out of the country.

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COVID-19 and the Role of Society

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Abstract

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe disease such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The disease that is caused by SARS-CoV-2 is Called 'COVID-19'. The novel corona virus (COVID-19) was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei province, China in December 2019. On 11 March 2020, WHO labeled the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic. There is no need to panic. If you are maintaining a social distance, there is least chance of an infection. India's Minister Narendra Modi has enforced the world's biggest lockdown to limit the spread of corona virus, telling 1.3 billion people to stay at home for three weeks. In this situation some tips like Awareness among society members, encourage the residents to stay at home, donate to needy people, arrangement of medical equipment, motivation help for senior citizens, leave deliveries at the gate, medical assistance, sanitize the common area, educate the unprivileged etc. are keep in mind to fight against the COVID-19.

Key Words: Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), COVID-19.

1. Corona virus

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses cause illness in animals and human. In humans several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory ranging from the common cold to more severe disease such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The 2019 novel corona virus, called 'SARS-CoV-2' is a new strain that has not been identify in human before. The disease that is caused by SARS-CoV-2 is Called 'COVID-19'

2. Out Break of Corona Virus

The novel corona virus (COVID-19) was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei province, China in December 2019. The outbreak has rapidly evolved, affecting other parts of china and many more countries worldwide in Asia, Europe, North and South America, Australia and Africa. On 11 March 2020, WHO labeled the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic.

3. Symptoms of Corona virus

Sign and symptoms of COVID-19 may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure and can include:

1. Fever
2. Dry cough
3. Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

Other symptoms can include:

1. Tiredness
2. Aches
3. Runny nose
4. Sore throat

Some people report losing their sense of taste and/or smell.

4. How it spreads

1. Air by cough or sneeze
2. Personal contact
3. Contaminated Objects
4. Mass Gathering

5. Preventions

1. Wash your hands with soap or alcohol based hand rub
2. Wear a face mask
3. Avoid contact with sick people
4. Always cover your cough or sneeze
5. Avoid participating in large gatherings
6. Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth

6. The Role of Society

There is no need to panic. If you are maintaining a social distance, there is least chance of an infection. That's why Prime India's Minister Narendra Modi has enforced the world's biggest lockdown to limit the spread of corona virus, telling 1.3 billion people to stay at home for three weeks. "If we are not able to manage this pandemic in the next 21 days, the country and your families will be set back by 21 years" Modi said as announced the restrictions.

In this situation the role of society as follows.

1. Do not assemble in large groups, postpone any celebration your society might have planned
2. Ensure that kids are taught about hygiene. Give them alternative play options at home or engage them in creative and entertaining ways.
3. If apartment/building is provided with lift, restrict the use. If that is not possible, ensure that every one is using hand rub or sanitizer immediately after.
4. Avoid going to clubhouses even if it is within your society.
5. Do not visit or Come in contact with anyone who has a recent history of having travelled back from a corona-affected region.
6. Avoid assemblies and congregation to maintain a safe distance from other people.
7. Playgrounds with swings and slides should be closed temporarily so that children who are at home these days are not tempted to use these.
8. Ensure that reception areas or lounges within such societies should be used only if possible, ensure that the house keeping staff are in proper gear to clean such areas
9. Domestic helps, security, guards, grocery vendors, newspaper vendor, delivery boys must be educated about the importance of personal hygiene.
10. Residents must be transparent about their health condition. If there is suspected/sure case of corona virus, make sure that the person is quarantined and outsider maintains a safe distance.
11. Be kind to your neighbors. Transparency should be expected not just from others. If individual suspect tha he/she may be down with corona virus, quarantine himself/herself and stay isolated for two weeks.
12. Quarantine is just physically isolation. Do keep in touch with relatives, friends with WhatsApp or phone calls.
13. Depending upon the state authority, If COVID-19 causes are being reported from a particular colony, town, settlement, the district administration may even ask to seal the area, ban entry and exits, ban vehicle movement in the area.
14. The managing committees of housing societies have activated their Facebook, WhatsApp and other social networks guidelines and advisory about safety measures.
15. Senior citizen might not be moving or travelling outside. Make a volunteer group to arrange essential things for them.
16. Donate for the needy people.

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Global Effects of Corona Virus

Chiragkumar Babubhai Solanki

Abstract

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that an outbreak of the viral disease COVID-19 – first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China – had reached the level of a global pandemic. Citing concerns with “the alarming levels of spread and severity,” the WHO called for governments to take urgent and aggressive action to stop the spread of the virus.

The scale and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic clearly rises to the level of a public health threat that could justify restrictions on certain rights, such as those that result from the imposition of quarantine or isolation limiting freedom of movement. At the same time, careful attention to human rights such as non-discrimination and human rights principles such as transparency and respect for human dignity can foster an effective response amidst the turmoil and disruption that inevitably results in times of crisis and limit the harms that can come from the imposition of overly broad measures that do not meet the above criteria.

1. Introduction

International human rights law, notably the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), requires that restrictions on rights for reasons of public health or national emergency be lawful, necessary, and proportionate. Restrictions such as mandatory quarantine or isolation of symptomatic people must, at a minimum, be carried out in accordance with the law. They must be strictly necessary to achieve a legitimate objective, based on scientific evidence, proportionate to achieve that objective, neither arbitrary nor discriminatory in application, of limited duration, respectful of human dignity, and subject to review.

Broad quarantines and lockdowns of indeterminate length rarely meet these criteria and are often imposed precipitously, without ensuring the protection of those under quarantine – especially at-risk populations. Because such quarantines and lockdowns are difficult to impose and enforce

uniformly, they are often arbitrary or discriminatory in application.

Freedom of movement under international human rights law protects, in principle, the right of everyone to leave any country, to enter their own country of nationality, and the right of everyone lawfully in a country to move freely in the whole territory of the country. Restrictions on these rights can only be imposed when lawful, for a legitimate purpose, and when the restrictions are proportionate, including in considering their impact. Travel bans and restrictions on freedom of movement may not be discriminatory nor have the effect of denying people the right to seek asylum or of violating the absolute ban on being returned to where they face persecution or torture.

Governments have broad authority under international law to ban visitors and migrants from other countries. However, domestic and international travel bans historically have often had limited effectiveness in preventing transmission, and may in fact accelerate disease spread if people flee from quarantine zones prior to their imposition.

It's all part of **India** unprecedented 21-day bid to stop the coronavirus pandemic in its tracks with a nationwide lockdown. India is the world's second-most populous country and has the fifth-biggest economy, with trade connections all over the world. Yet despite its size, the country of 1.34 billion appears to have avoided the full hit of the pandemic. To date, India has only 492 confirmed cases of coronavirus and nine deaths. By contrast, South Korea -- which has a population only 3.8% the size of India's -- has more than 9,000 cases. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has maintained there is no sign of community spread, and the World Health Organization (WHO) has praised India's swift response, which has included grounding domestic and international commercial flights and suspending all tourist visas. On Tuesday night, Modi ordered a 21-day nationwide lockdown starting at midnight Wednesday. The order, the largest of its type yet to be issued globally, means all Indians must stay at

home and all nonessential services such as public transport, malls and market will be shut down. But fears are growing that the country remains susceptible to a wider, potentially more damaging outbreak. Experts have cautioned that India is not testing enough people to know the true extent of the issue -- and have questioned the viability and sustainability of a nationwide lockdown.

In mid-January, authorities in **China** quarantined close to 60 million people in two days in an effort to limit transmission from the city of Wuhan in Hubei province, where the virus was first reported, even though by the time the quarantine started, 5 million of Wuhan's 11 million residents had left the city. Many residents in cities under quarantine expressed difficulties obtaining medical care and other life necessities, and chilling stories have emerged of deaths and illnesses: A boy with cerebral palsy died because no one took care of him after his father was taken to be quarantined. A woman with leukemia died after being turned away by several hospitals because of concerns about cross-infection. A mother desperately pleaded to the police to let her daughter with leukemia through a checkpoint at a bridge to get chemotherapy. A man with kidney disease jumped to his death from his apartment balcony after he couldn't get access to health facilities for dialysis. Authorities have also reportedly used various intrusive containment measures: barricading shut the doors of suspected infected families with metal poles, arresting people for refusing to wear masks, and flying drones with loudspeakers to scold people who went outside without masks. The authorities did little to combat discrimination against people from Wuhan or Hubei province who traveled elsewhere in China.

In **Italy** the government has imposed a lockdown but with greater protections for individual rights. The Italian government adopted progressively restrictive measures since the first major outbreak of COVID-19 cases in the country in late February. Authorities initially placed ten towns in Lombardy and one in Veneto under strict quarantine, prohibiting residents from leaving the areas. At the same time, they closed schools in affected regions. Citing a surge in cases and an increasingly unsustainable burden on the public healthcare system, the government on March 8 imposed a slew of new measures on much of the country's north that put in place much more severe restrictions on movement and basic freedoms. The next day, the measures were applied across the

country. Further measures imposed included restrictions on travel except for essential work or health reasons (upon self-certification), closure of all cultural centers (cinemas, museums), and cancellation of sports events and public gatherings. On March 11 the government closed all bars, restaurants, and stores except food markets and pharmacies (and a few other exceptions) across the country. People who disobey the travel restrictions without a valid reason can be fined up to 206 euros and face a three-month prison term. All schools and universities were closed throughout the country. People have been allowed out to shop for essential items, exercise, work (if unable to perform work from home), and for health reasons (including care for a sick relative).

Other governments, such as those in South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore have responded to the outbreak without enacting sweeping restrictions on personal liberty, but have reduced the number of travelers from other countries with significant outbreaks. In South Korea, the government adopted proactive and ramped-up testing for COVID-19. It focused on identifying infection hotspots, conducting a large number of tests on at-risk people without charge, disinfecting streets in areas with high numbers of infections, setting up drive-through testing centers, and promoting social distancing. In Hong Kong, there have been concerted efforts to promote social distancing, handwashing, and mask-wearing. **Taiwan** proactively identified patients who sought health care for symptoms of respiratory illness and had some tested for COVID-19. It also set up a system that alerts the authorities based on travel history and symptoms during clinical visits to aid in case identification and monitoring. **Singapore** adopted a contact-tracing program for those confirmed to have the virus, among other measures. However, the government's decision to deport four foreign workers for violating a mandatory 14-day leave of absence from work and ban them from working in the country raises concern of disproportionate penalties.

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कोरोना (कोविड-19) वायरस और पर्यावरण : भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में

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सारांश

ब्लाश द्वारा विकसित संभववादी चिंतन के कारण कई अनेक ऐसे विकास कार्य हुए हैं जो प्रकृति के अनुकूल नहीं हैं और इससे पारिस्थितिक असंतुलन की समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है। कोरोना वायरस से सम्बंधित महामारी आज विश्व के 211 देशों को अपने चपेट में ले लिया है। वैश्विक आपदा के इस दौर में कई देशों ने पूर्णतः लॉक डाउन/बंद कर रखा है। इसे दौरान पर्यावरण से सम्बंधित कुछ सकारात्मक पहलु नज़र आ रहा है हालांकि कई नकारात्मक पहलु भी हैं। यह पेपर इन्हीं तथ्यों का वर्णन करता है। की-शब्द: कोरोना, पर्यावरण, वायु, संरक्षण।

1. भूमिका

वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अथर्व वेद का वो शपथ याद आता है " हे धरती माँ, जो भी तुमसे प्राप्त करूँगा, वह उतना ही होगा जितना तू पुनः उत्पन्न कर सके। तेरे मर्मस्थल पर या तेरी जीवन शक्ति पर कभी भी आघात नहीं करूँगा।" मनुष्य जब भी प्रकृति से किये गए इस शपथ पर कायम रहा है, दोनों के सम्बन्ध में संतुलन देखा गया है। वर्तमान में इस महामारी को देखते हुए यह प्रतीत होता है कि संभववादी मानव जिसने अपने विज्ञान और तकनीकी विकास के अहंकार में हमेशा से नियतिवाद को हाशिये पर खड़ा करता रहा है, आज खुद उसने कहीं घुटने तो नहीं टेक दिए। प्रारंभ से ही मनुष्य प्रकृति के संदेशों की अवहेलना करता रहा है। सामान्य प्राकृतिक सिद्धांतों के विपरीत विकसित हो रही जीवन शैली पर कहीं न कहीं एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लग गया है। हिप्पोक्रेटस ने अपनी पुस्तक "वायु, जल और स्थान" में चिकित्सकों से कहा था कि पर्यावरण सहित मरीजों के जीवन के सभी पक्षों पर विचार करने कि जरूरत है क्योंकि बीमारी मानव और पर्यावरण के मध्य असंतुलन का परिणाम होता है। विश्व पशु स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार भी 'वन हेल्थ' के सिद्धांत में मानव स्वास्थ्य, पशु स्वास्थ्य तथा जिस पारिस्थितिक तंत्र में वे रहते हैं, एक दूसरे से जुड़े हैं। अतः मानव के लिए प्रकृति के और उसमें रहने वाले जीवों के साथ संतुलन रखना अति आवश्यक है।

2. कोविड-19: संक्षिप्त विवरण

कोरोना वायरस मुख्यतः जानवरों और मनुष्यों में पाए जाने वाले विषाणु के परिवार से सम्बंधित है। यह एक गंभीर संक्रामक रोग है। दिसम्बर 2019 में चीन के हुबेई प्रान्त के वुहान शहर में कोरोना वायरस बीमारी या कोविड-19 को वायरल निमोनिया के मामलों के समूह से संदर्भित किया गया है। अभी तक प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार इसके संचरण का मुख्य माध्यम श्वसन की बूंदें और स्पर्श/संपर्क है, जो संक्रामक व्यक्ति से फैलता है। कोविड-19 के लिए इन्क्यूबेशन अवधि आम तौर पर 5 दिन है और अधिकांश अनुमानों के अनुसार इसकी सीमा 1-14 दिन है। बुखार, सूखी खांसी, सर्दी, साँस में तकलीफ, अस्वस्थता आदि इसके प्रमुख लक्षण हैं।

कोविड-19 की गंभीरता को देखते हुए 23 जनवरी को वुहान शहर को सील कर दिया गया, लेकिन तब तक काफी देर हो चुकी थी क्योंकि विश्लेषकों के अनुसार नव वर्ष मनाने के लिए तथा उसके बाद भी लाखों लोगों ने यूरोप और इन क्षेत्रों के बीच यात्रा किया। इसी दौरान इस वायरस का फैलाव तेज़ी से हुआ, जिसका सबसे अधिक प्रभाव जनवरी के अंत तक इटली पर दिखने लगा। धीरे - धीरे इसने पुरे यूरोप को और उसके उपरांत पुरे विश्व को अपने जद में ले लिया। 30 जनवरी को भारत में कोरोना का पहला मामला केरल से आया। उसके बाद निरंतर यह बढ़ता ही गया। वर्तमान परिस्थिति को निम्नलिखित तालिका में दर्शाया गया है:

**तालिका1:कोरोना वायरस (कोविड-19) परिस्थिति
(07 – 04 - 2020 / 05:30PM)**

	कन्फर्म केस	मृतकों कि संख्या
विश्व	1279722	72616
भारत	4312	124

संदर्भ: विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और भारत सरकार

3. कोविड-19 और पर्यावरण

एक शहर में पैदा हुआ वायरस आज समस्त विश्व को अपने जद में लिया हुआ है। इस सन्दर्भ में पीटर दास्जाक का कथन सही प्रतीत होता है कि मानव ने प्रकृति और पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली में दखलंदाज़ी से वायरस तैयार किया था। कोविड-19 महामारी आज एक वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य आपदा बन चुकी है, जिसके कारण कई देशों ने लॉक डाउन (बंद) कर रखा है। मानव आज घरों में कैद हो गया है। हालांकि पर्यावरण के दृष्टिकोण से कई सकारात्मक सुधार भी हुआ है।

3.1. पर्यावरण पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव:

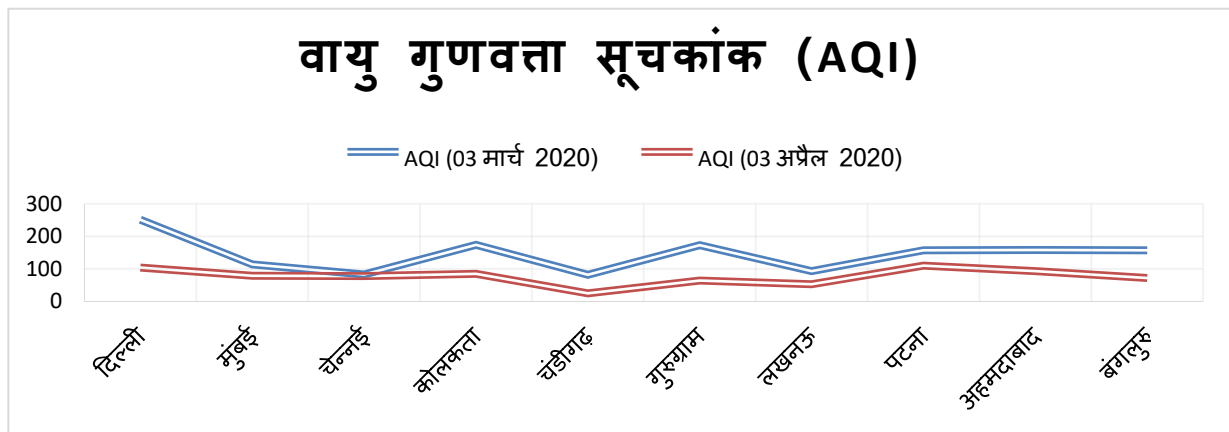
आधुनिक विकास के इस दौर ने शहरीकरण को जन्म दिया और कई पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं को भी। इनमें प्रदूषण, जलवायु परिवर्तन, भूमंडलीय तापन, ओज़ोन परत में छिद्र आदि प्रमुख हैं। बढ़ती जनसँख्या की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए संसाधनों का निरंतर दोहन होता रहा है और इसी क्रम में औद्योगिक विकास तथा उपभोगी मानसिकता का मिलना पर्यावरण के लिए श्राप का काम कर रहा है। इस महामारी के कारण आज सिर्फ जीवित रहने के जरूरतों के अलावे सब कुछ पूरी तरह से ठप्प है। सभी औद्योगिक कम्पनियाँ बंद हैं साथ ही साथ सड़कों पर चलने वाले वाहनों कि भी संख्या काफी कम हो गयी है। इन सब कारणों से वायु स्वच्छ हो रही है। वायु कि गुणवत्ता लगभग सभी शहरों में बेहतर हुई है। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के निम्नांकित आंकड़ों के अनुसार यह स्पष्ट होता है:

तालिका: वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक (AQI)

क्रम सं.	शहर	मापक स्टेशन समय: 12:00PM	AQI (03 मार्च 2020)	AQI (03 अप्रैल 2020)
01.	दिल्ली	बवाना	251	104
02.	मुंबई	कोलवा	114	79
03.	चेन्नई	मनाली	83	78

04.	कोलकता	विक्टोरिया	174	85
05.	चंडीगढ़	सेक्टर - 5	82	25
06.	गुरुग्राम	विकास सदन	173	64
07.	लखनऊ	गोमति नगर	93	53
08.	पटना	मुरादपुर	157	110
09.	अहमदाबाद	मणिनगर	158	93
10.	बंगलुरु	जयनगर	157	72

संदर्भ: केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, भारत सरकार, 2020.



उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों तथा चार्ट से स्पष्ट होता है कि परिवहन साधनों तथा औद्योगिक इकाइयों के बंद होने से वातावरण में न सिर्फ निलंबित कणिकीय पदार्थों कि मात्रा कम हुई है बल्कि गैसों (CO, CO₂, NO, SO₂) कि मात्रा भी घटी है। यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगा कि अब दिल्ली में भी रात्रि में नीला आसमान और टिमटिमाते तारे बिलकुल साफ नज़र आते हैं। पंजाब के जालंधर से सैकड़ों किलोमीटर स्थित हिमाचल प्रदेश में हिमालय के चोटियों का दिखना भी वातावरण की शुद्धता का ही परिचायक है।

सम्पूर्ण भारत में बंद से औद्योगिक इकाइयों से निकलने वाले कचरों में भी कमी आई है। इससे धरातलीय प्रदूषण कम हुआ है। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, भारत सरकार के अनुसार गंगा नदी पर स्थित 36 निगरानी इकाइयों में से 27 बिंदुओं पर जलीय गुणवत्ता में सकारात्मक सुधार हुआ है। अब यह जलीय जीव तथा मत्स्य पालन के लिए अनुकूल पाई गई है। वहीं यमुना नदी जो दिल्ली के क्षेत्र में सर्वाधिक प्रदूषित थी तथा जिसके पानी का रंग काला दिखता था, वर्तमान में स्वच्छ हो गया है और पूर्णतः सफ़ेद जल दिखाई दे रहा है। पुरे भारत की नदियों की कमोवेश यही स्थिति है।

पर्यावरण में मानव का हस्तक्षेप काफी कम हो गया है। इससे जैव विविधता को भी लाभ मिल रहा है। अनेक वन्य जीव अपने निवास स्थान में सुरक्षित विचरण कर रहे हैं। ओडिशा के समुद्री तट पर कछुओं की संख्या में इस बार वृद्धि देखी गयी है। जलीय और स्थलीय पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र भी काफी हद तक संरक्षित है।

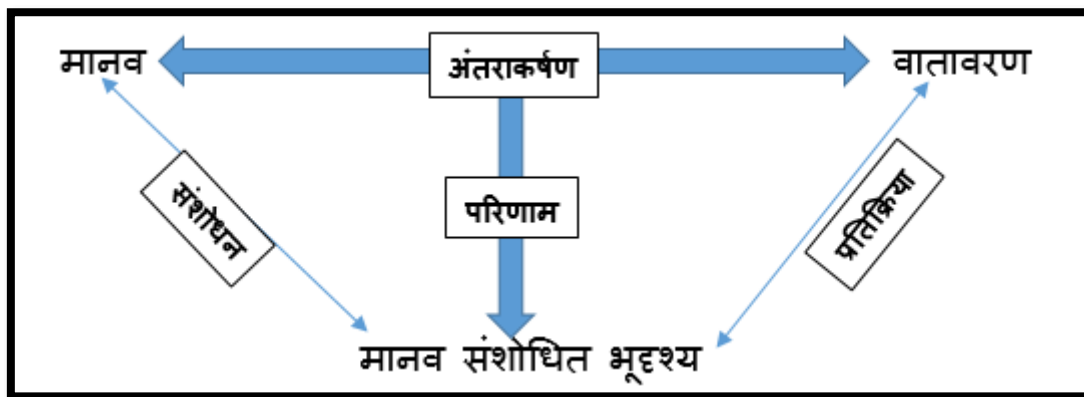
3.1. पर्यावरण पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव:

कोविड-19के कारण मेडिकल से सम्बंधित कचरों का भरमार होने लगा है, जिसका प्रबंधन अपने आप में एक समस्या है। एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अकेले वुहान शहर में ही प्रतिदिन 200 टन कचरा मास्क, टिश्यू तथा दूसरे मेडिकल सामग्री से निकल रहा है। भारत में भी इस तरह के कचरे और उससे होने वाले भूमि प्रदूषण की समस्या इस महामारी का एक नकारात्मक पहलु है। दूसरी तरफ आर्थिक प्रगति के अवरुद्ध होने से कई तरह की सामाजिक समस्याएं उत्पन्न होंगीं जिनमें गरीबी, बेरोजगारी आदि प्रमुख है। इस प्रकार भौतिक और सामाजिक वातावरण दोनों पर कोरोना महामारी का नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

4. मानव पर्यावरण संतुलन की रूपरेखा

कोरोना महामारी भूमंडलीय पारिस्थितिकीय असंतुलन के परिणाम को दर्शाता है। जैविक और अजैविक घटकों के बीच खाद्य ऊर्जा प्रवाह तथा प्रजनन हेतु अंतराकर्षण की क्रिया होती है तथा उसका संतुलन पर्यावरण संसाधनों पर आधारित था परन्तु विकास के इसदौर में मनुष्य द्वारा पर्यावरण का अत्यधिक दोहन प्रारम्भ किया गया जिसका परिणाम यह असंतुलन है। सभी जीव जंतु दोहन का कार्य मूलतः खाद्य शृंखला के लिए करते हैं जबकि मानव भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं, आधुनिक जीवन स्तर तथा गैर खाद्य जरूरतों के लिए पर्यावरण का कई गुना अधिक दोहन करता है। इस सन्दर्भ में महात्मा गाँधी जी का कथन एकदम सटीक है "प्रकृति मनुष्य की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करती है, उसके लालच की नहीं।"

चुकी विकास अनिवार्य हैं अतः उसकी प्रक्रिया को संशोधित किया जा सकता हैं न की उसे रोका जाए। जी. टेलर द्वारा प्रतिपादित "नवनियति वाद या रुको और जाओ सिद्धांत" इस सन्दर्भ में मानव और प्रकृति के संतुलन को बताता है। इसकी तुलना सियारा क्लब के स्लोगन से भी किया जा सकता है -"विकास का अँधा विरोध नहीं बल्कि अंधे विकास का विरोध"। सतत विकास की संकल्पना ही इसकी सही रूपरेखा को स्पष्ट करती है। मानव और वातावरण के बीच के सम्बन्ध से उत्पन्न संशोधित भूदृश्य को पर्यावरण के अनुकूल बनाये जाने की जरूरत है। इसे निम्नांकित फ्लो चार्ट से समझा जा सकता है:



5. निष्कर्ष

माल्थस ने जनसँख्या नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में सकारात्मक अवरोध की चर्चा की थी। प्रकृति ने एक धीमी आवाज़ में कोरोना महामारी के जरिए कहीं न कहीं उसी की तरफ इशारा किया है। मनुष्य के जीवन शैली प्रकृति के अनुसरण या अनुकूलन पर ही निर्भर है पर हाल में वर्षों में मानव ने प्रकृति के नियमों को गंभीर चुनौती दी गयी है। वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य आपदा के इस दौर में पर्यावरण का स्वच्छ होना यह दर्शाता है कि प्रकृति के नियमों की अवहेलना कर

टिकाऊ व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं हो सकती है । अतः मनुष्य को इससे सकारात्मक सीख लेते हुए पर्यावरण के अनुकूल विकास कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए ।

ॐ सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः ।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद्दुःखभागभवेत् ।

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The Impact and Role of Social Media during the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

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1. Introduction

“It is important that trusted media sources don’t just ignore misinformation but attempt to counter it.” Now, with a 21-day lockdown being required across the country, such misleading posts not only increase the threat of fake news, creating panic and frustration, but also result in privacy violations as medical records of tested individuals are being willfully spread online. In a few cases, false medical reports have also been generated for random individuals and then people are suspecting them of having the diseases and socially boycotting them.

Until a few weeks ago, many of us hadn’t even heard of “social distancing,” which refers to staying at least 6 feet away from others to help prevent the spread of infection. Now, social media users, from friends and family to celebrities and governments, are regularly calling for social distancing.

Until now, social media stands have been important for broadcasting information during the outbreak of coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19). The Centers for Disease Control and Deterrence, the World Health Organization (WHO), numerous journals, and other health care organizations are regularly posting guidance across a host of platforms. Teams employed by larger social media platforms have also been involved in the response as searches for information about coronavirus are escalating and, at times, dominating conversations online. Facebook is using the news feed function to direct users to the WHO website and websites of local health authorities. Google Scholar has highlighted leading medical journals and other sites. Twitter and other social media sites are similarly pointing individuals who search for coronavirus-related content to reliable resources. Health care organizations, clinicians, and social media influencers should also actively direct online traffic to trusted sources.

By now, most social media groups would have got an advisory from an entity called the Cyber Crime Portal of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The advisory states how social media groups and their members should function during the Covid-19 outbreak. It lists five unverified messages related to the pandemic that must not be circulated. It also lists the legal provisions under which action can be taken against such violations, and provides a link to a form to report unverified postings and forwards. This ‘advisory’ is a representative of what’s going on: it is not issued by the MHA or any of its divisions and is one of the many ‘fake news’ that has been flooding social media platforms with the outbreak of Covid-19. Ever since the coronavirus outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China, social media platforms have been flooded with posts on the disease. Beginning February, when awareness about the disease rose in India, social media platforms have seen numerous posts on Covid-19 ranging from information on the outbreak to false news about its origin and spread to offering untested treatment for the disease, and also prescribing strange diets.

2. Quickening Study

In recent times, the Government of India issued a directive asking social media companies to voluntarily curb fake news and misinformation related to the coronavirus on their platforms. The move is among the most important steps adopted by the Indian government in their bid to tackle the rise of COVID-19 cases in the country, and preceded the extended nationwide lockdown that has now been put in place, to prevent the community transmission threat that looms large in stage III of the coronavirus pandemic.

In light of this, the Indian government issued a directive to all social media companies on Friday, March 20, asking them to actively prevent sharing of fake news on their platforms, raise awareness, take down any misinformative posts and offer genuine news sources on their platforms. With social media platforms playing an increasingly critical role in public discourse today, here's what the largest social media players in India are doing in order to comply with the government's order.

“Balance should be integral when reporting health and science in all media agencies, particularly in situations that compromise public health...”

Social media data about symptoms, interactions, photos at events, travel routes, and other digital footprints about human behavior should be analyzed in real time to understand and model the transmission and trajectory of COVID-19. At present, Facebook is providing aggregated and anonymized data to researchers about how people move from location to location and associated population density maps to better inform how the virus is spreading. Merged social media data and electronic medical record data from consenting patients could also provide insights about individual-level risk. Basic and translational science can also be advanced through social media channels. Foundations have funded researchers to sequence the complete genome of COVID-19 in a short period of time. The output of these efforts included a research tool to further analyze the genome and a cell atlas that can be used to study how COVID-19 affects different organ functions. This infrastructure can be strengthened to facilitate communication among scientists working to address critical priorities related to animal and environmental research and candidate therapeutics and vaccines.

3. Social Media as an Analytic Device

“One of the major moving parts in the outbreak is clearly the constantly growing case numbers, but some have questioned whether the numbers still matter?”

Current understanding of how these platforms can be harnessed to optimally support emergency response, resilience, and preparedness is not well understood. In this Viewpoint, we outline a framework for integrating social media as a critical tool in managing the current evolving pandemic as well as transforming aspects of preparedness and response for the future.

The microblogging platform has created a page that works as an information hub to help people discover accurate information easily, among other steps. In a statement shared with News18, MahimaKaul, director of public policy with Twitter India and South Asia, said, “We're making the latest facts easy to discover by placing them at the top of people's timelines and within the Explore tab. In India, we have partnered with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. We have also launched a dedicated COVID-19 Event page in English and Hindi that has the latest facts right at the top of the home timeline. We're expanding our safety rules and broadening our definition of harm to address content that goes directly against guidance from authoritative sources of global and local public health information. In addition to reports, we will enforce this in close coordination with trusted partners, including public health authorities and governments, and continue to use and consult with information from those sources when reviewing content.”

According to resources shared by a WhatsApp spokesperson with News18, the world's most popular chat application has introduced three official automated chatbot-based helplines so far the Indian government's MyGov Corona Helpdesk, the global WHO Coronavirus Helpline, and UK.GOV, the British government's coronavirus healthcare line. Each of these three services work as an IVR in the written form, and give all of WhatsApp users access to safe and accurate healthcare practices, accurate reporting on latest updates, official figures of coronavirus infections in India, around the world and in UK, and more.

In India, WhatsApp is encouraging users to adopt these official channels, instead of relying on forwarded messages circulated in groups, for an accurate understanding. For India, the MyGov helpline is designed to rid the platform of any misinformation, giving users an official channel to receive news articles.

Beginning with Facebook, the world's largest social media giant, has stated that its fact checking partners have been tasked with rating COVID-19 related content as true or false. In resources shared with News18 by a company source, Facebook states that once a particular article is rated false, it will "limit its spread" on relevant platforms, and simultaneously notify individuals that a particular piece of shared content has been fact-checked. For content that has been flagged by the likes of WHO, CDC and other authority bodies, Facebook has stated that such links will directly be removed. Additionally, all searches about coronavirus on Facebook and Instagram will link users to official content on the WHO's platform. Information in eight local Indian languages will also appear on Instagram from local authorities, to fight misinformation. Primary targets of such fact checking include removing content that discourages treatment, suggests alternate or fake cures, and creates healthcare confusion. The company has also banned ads of face masks or any businesses looking to cash in on the coronavirus keyword, and assigned ad credits to ministry departments, to help them promote accurate information and advisories on the COVID-19 pandemic.

A YouTube spokesperson claims that the platform is "raising authoritative content, reducing the spread of harmful misinformation, and showing information panels using WHO data and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in India," as part of reducing the amount of misleading videos on the world's largest public video platform. However, the spokesperson also stated that YouTube most likely depends on its users to flag problematic content. As stated to us, YouTube reportedly has "clear policies that prohibit videos promoting medically unsubstantiated methods to prevent the coronavirus in place of seeking medical treatment, and we quickly remove videos violating these policies when flagged to us."

Perhaps one of the most popular viral video social media platforms in the world, TikTok plays a significant role, particularly among new and first time internet users in India. In a rather limited statement shared by a TikTok spokesperson with News18, the company claims that it will "remove deliberate attempts to deceive the public." However, the company's efforts seem largely reliant on user reports, then a wilful, pre-emptive effort from the company to comb the platform and its hashtags, and take down potentially problematic content.

Like other platforms, TikTok has also integrated resources from the WHO, and stated that users who search for the coronavirus hashtag on TikTok will also get access to healthcare directives and WHO-approved resources on their pages. However, as stated before, pretty much all of the company's efforts will depend on its users showing awareness and reporting content that might be misleading.

4. Conclusion

Balance should be integral when reporting health and science in all media agencies, particularly in situations that compromise public health, such as this outbreak. Reporting the facts with a genuine intent to expose the latest outbreak news, and not carry out a political motive, should be paramount. Hopefully with this in mind and a focus on reporting both the good news and bad news – for example, many individuals in China initially diagnosed with COVID-19 have now been treated and discharged – the information provided should accurately reflect the situation.

However, it is important that trusted media sources don't just ignore misinformation but attempt to counter it. This can be done by thinking about who their audience might trust, bringing in credible experts, showing empathy with those affected, using appropriate language, and thoroughly and carefully explaining terminology, for example, what does a 'community case' mean? One example of this is the WHO 'myth buster' section, which addresses some misbeliefs about COVID-19. Appropriate language can also be important in countering stigma – particularly with reference to places or countries. The virus does not differentiate between nationalities or otherwise, so there's no reason journalists should. In addition, questions have been raised around terminology such as 'patient zero' and 'superspreaders', with much criticism raised when the identity of the first British case of COVID-19 was released in the UK media. Reporting should look at the bigger picture and move away from the details of individuals, to avoid stigma and its potentially devastating impacts.

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How Social Media is Shaping Our Fears and Response to the Coronavirus

Dr. Arvind K. Patel

Abstract:

In 2020 the world is combating a Coronavirus epidemic. It started from China's Northern Hubei province, the virus spread to the other countries, fuelled panic and demand for information regarding the disease has increased. As a result, social media became both an indispensable source of vital information and a fertile ground for dangerous rumour-mongering people. Mass media have long been recognized as powerful forces shaping how we experience the world and ourselves. This recognition is accompanied by a growing volume of research, that closely follows the footsteps of technological transformations. The outbreak of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has created a global health crisis that has a deep impact on our world and our everyday lives. Not only the rate of contagion and patterns of transmission threatens our sense of agency, but the safety measures put in place to contain the spread of the virus also require social distancing. Within this context of physical threat, social and physical distancing, as well as public alarm, what has been the role of the different mass media channels in our lives on individual, social and societal levels? The optimistic view is that social media could prove useful at a time when many of us are isolated from one another. WHO and other public health organizations also use social media to inform the public about the outbreak, and control the panic. Of course, it doesn't mean that misinformation is not being circulated among social media users. The social media platforms have generally taken an aggressive stance toward countering coronavirus misinformation. More effective efforts to police false content would require a much greater investment of resources on the part of social media companies.

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus disease, mass media, health communication, prevention, intervention, social behavioral changes, rumour-mongering, misinformation, social distancing, WHO, sensationalism, quarantined

At present, the world is battling a coronavirus epidemic. It started in December 2019, when a group of people from China's northern Hubei province developed an unexplained pneumonia-like condition. By the end of the month, the local scientific community managed to pinpoint the source of the disease and establish its link to the SARS virus that terrorized the world 17 years ago.

As 2020 rolled around, the outbreak turned into an international pandemic. Each new country the virus spread to fuelled panic and demand for information regarding the disease. As a result, social media became both an indispensable source of vital information and a fertile ground for dangerous rumour-mongering, with claims of equal shock value but varying truth making big waves across the world. The WHO Director-General even stated: "We're not just fighting an epidemic; we're fighting an infodemic." This situation is the testament to the raw power of social media, and a sign of how much we achieved when it comes to curtailing the spread of dangerous lies online.

Mass media have long been recognized as powerful forces shaping how we experience the world and ourselves. This recognition is accompanied by a growing volume of research, that closely follows the footsteps of technological transformations (e.g. radio, movies, television, the internet, mobiles) and the zeitgeist (e.g. cold war, 9/11, climate change) in an attempt to map mass media major impacts on how we perceive ourselves, both as individuals and citizens. Are media (broadcast and digital) still able to convey a sense of unity reaching large audiences, or are messages lost in the noisy crowd of mass self-communication? Do social media provide solace or grounds for misinformation, (de)humanization, and discrimination? Can we harness the flexibility and ubiquity of media technologies to increase the public's adherence to the safety measures suggested by global health organizations to combat the spread of COVID-

19? How can different media industries and channels for mass communication promote adaptive responses to foster positive health attitudes and adherence to preventive measures? How media impact the dynamics in the private domain (e.g. strengthen family

bonds versus domestic conflict and violence)?

The outbreak of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has created a global health crisis that has a deep impact on our world and our everyday lives. Not only the rate of contagion and patterns of transmission threatens our sense of agency, but the safety measures put in place to contain the spread of the virus also require social distancing. Within this context of physical threat, social and physical distancing, as well as public alarm, what has been the role of the different mass media channels in our lives on individual, social and societal levels? Within this ample framework of complexity, we welcome media and its role during the COVID-19 pandemic, in the following subtopics:

1. Effective health communication for the adoption of sustainable preventive measures and curtailing misinformation
2. Public health communication to increase psychological resources and resilience in distinct age groups and Socioeconomic conditions;
3. Effective strategies for helping individuals in dealing with social and physical distancing;
4. Reduction of stigma, prejudice, discrimination, and inequalities.

As many school across the nation close to prevent the spread of COVID-19, it becomes necessary for social media groups to find out whether such measures are warranted. There were many comments regarding this decision of government. Many supported this move of government of India, but many persons opposed this move in the U.S.A. “Classic overreaction,” wrote one Facebook user, remarking on a March 4 decision by Washington State’s Northshore School District to close their facilities for 14 days. Others in the thread of more than 250 comments supported the move, congratulating administrators for their rapid response. Still others brought up practical concerns on many a parent’s mind this week. “This great and all, but I still need to go to work,” wrote one.

Such conversations are just one way that social media is both offering a window into our collective response to the corona virus outbreak, as well as shaping our reaction in the first place — for good and for ill. As COVID-19 spreads in the U.S., social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter, which didn’t exist or barely existed during past major outbreaks, are facilitating important conversations about the virus, while at the same time allowing sensationalism and misinformation to spread. Furthermore, the unprecedented level of real-time information at our fingertips can both give us the tools we need to make smart decisions, but also make us more anxious about what’s to come, experts say.

The optimistic view is that social media could prove useful at a time when many of us are isolated from one another. Conversations around the corona virus, especially those at the community level, can help us navigate this crisis. Those discussions are “reflecting how society is thinking and reacting to the crisis,” Hancock says. “They’re allowing society to sort of talk its way through what is an unprecedented kind of threat.” Scientists and other public health experts are also using social media more directly to engage with the public or discuss emerging research, while community leaders are using it to form ad-hoc volunteer networks to help vulnerable neighbors.

But for every expert trying to share accurate information or community leader organizing a grocery run, there are thousands of users spreading rumors, sensationalism, and other forms of disinformation. With contradictory information about COVID-19, experts say it’s more important for those with accurate information to be sure they’re being heard. That’s easier said than done. The algorithms that shape what we see on social media typically promote content. Researchers say that media is partially responsible for the spread of misinformation and sensationalism online, since shocking or emotionally-charged content is especially good at getting people’s attention.

WHO and other public health organizations also use social media to inform the public about the outbreak, and control the panic. Of course, it doesn't mean that misinformation is not being circulated among social media users. For many people, conspiracy theories are a natural response to the senseless cruelty of this crisis. They offer clarity and an opportunity to blame someone for the havoc. So it's not unreasonable that a number of dangerous conspiracy theories 'blew up', offering interesting, albeit completely incorrect ways of viewing the situation. Some claim that the virus is a biological weapon, created by either the US (to kill Chinese people) or China (to kill Americans). Some claim that the outbreak was orchestrated by big tech - to undermine China's status as the world capital of high-tech manufacturing.

The social media platforms have generally taken an aggressive stance toward countering coronavirus misinformation. More effective efforts to police false content would require a much greater investment of resources on the part of social media companies. Beyond serving as an arena or community forum, social media is actually changing the way society is perceiving and responding to the COVID-19 outbreak. Humans take cues from other humans, and they may be more likely to panic for buying the necessary things. Santosh Vijaykumar, a health and risk communication researcher at Northumbria University says, "We're seeing a worrying trend where specific behaviors triggered by fear and anxiety — such as loading up on toilet rolls or hand sanitizers — get normalized and further diffused because they are constantly discussed on social media."

Social media websites are actively fighting this misinformation and fearmongering. Chinese tech giants, already well-versed in censorship, put their tools to good use to prevent the spread of such lies. The creators of We Chat — China's number one social media platform — are using a popular fact-checking platform to dispel harmful misconceptions. Western websites, such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, are also actively working to ensure that only correct sources get amplified. When people search for 'coronavirus' on these platforms, they're less likely to encounter any unsubstantiated claims than they would during the recent Zika crisis.

Of course, no fake news — filtering algorithm is perfect. As coronavirus became a trending topic, many people tried to profit off its popularity in ways that couldn't have been predicted. Several teen bloggers pretended to be infected to elicit shock from their peers, pity from their online followers, and, most importantly, clicks. Stunts like these cannot be controlled as well as the claims of international conspiracies, but they're still largely illegal — and the perpetrators are likely to face consequences for their acts of sowing panic on purpose.

Multiple cities in the world are on lockdown to prevent the spread of the virus: millions of individuals are prevented from leaving their cities. Around the world, those suspected of harbouring the disease are quarantined inside their homes or in medical institutions. In these conditions, social media serves as the only reliable way for the victims of this virus to communicate with the outside world. The demand for first-hand information about the outbreak fuelled the popularity of coronavirus vlogs. People are eager to tell their stories and document their daily lives in the face of this deadly disease. This particularly applies to people in highly isolated environments. The passengers weren't allowed to mingle, and only a few were evacuated. In the face of this horror, social media was the only way for the passengers to stay in touch with their families and the world at large. They made vlogs, blogs, and appeared on live TV from the eerie comfort of their cabins. Regular people can simply use social media to provide moral support to those affected by the deadly virus.

Scientists are using social media tools to collaborate. The coronavirus genome was openly published early on during the outbreak, allowing thousands of researchers to brainstorm possible solutions, cures and explanations. Finally, social media provides a sort of collective grieving space. Events like these can be hard to process psychologically, and even harder to make sense of. When one of the scientists to first discover the virus succumbed to the disease, his death sparked conversations about the selfless bravery of people fighting the outbreak. His memory was honoured by thousands of netizens.



Role of Social Medias While Corona Virus

Dr. Hetal J.Patel

Abstract

Conversations are just one way that social media are both offering a window into our collective response to the corona virus outbreak, as well as shaping our reaction in the first place for good and for ill. COVID-19 is like Russian Roulette, as it only occasionally kills infected people. Corona virus social awareness is spreading on social media on Facebook, YouTube, Google, Instagram, Tik Tok etc, so that people can become aware. Through these social awareness programs, people can be told about harm of this disease and also how you can be caused by an epidemic like corona virus. Since the corona virus, several crore people have been imprisoned in their homes. People are no longer able to meet their family and friends. Social media can be harnessed to support the public health response. Social media marketing is particularly dangerous when it's used in service of spreading fear and misinformation. WHO has created a WHO myth busters webpage to address and correct misinformation about the COVID-19 outbreak. The mass panic can only be fought with informatin.

Keybord word – Social Media, Corona Virus, COVID-19

1. Introduction

The Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has taken the world by storm. COVID-19 has the potential to kill all presidential candidates prior to the election. Corona virus is found in avian and mammalian species. They resemble each other in morphology and chemical structure: for example, the corona virus of humans and cattle are antigenically related. There is no evidence, however, that human corona virus can be transmitted by animals.

A novel corona virus is a new corona that has not been previously identified. The virus causing corona virus disease 2019 (COVID -19), is not the same as the corona virus that commonly circulate among humans and cause mild illness, like the common cold.

2. Meaning of Corona Virus

The Corona Virus is a family of virus that can cause a range of illnesses in humans including common cold and more severe forms like SARS and MERS which are life threatening. The virus is named after its shape which takes the form of a crown with protrusions around it and hence is known as corona virus.

Corona Virus can cause a variety of illnesses in animals, but in people corona viruses cause one third of common colds and sometimes respiratory infections in premature infants.

Any of varius RNA containing spherical viruses of the family Coronaviridae, including several that cause acute respiratory illnesses.

3. Positive impact of Social Media for Corona Virus

Social Media is one of the best way to share news now adays, especially if you are trying to alert people of something serious in a very quick manner. Whether it will be COVID-19 new from individual states or news on a national scope, social media gets the message where it need to go. It's almost hard to believe now, but there was time when Twitter, Facebook and other forms of participatory media were widely heralded as great gifts to public perception and global democracy. People are more inclined to listen when one of these figures speaks out or shares a message through social media.

4. Negative impact of Social Media for Corona Virus

Unfortunately and in many instances, social media can do just as much bad as it can do good. To contrast the first point I made in the section above, social media is great for spreading information and news, but some of that can be misinformation or fake news.

Misinformation, especially about COVID-19, can cause panic. People who see misinformation on social media may think what they are reading is actually true!

5. Role of Social Media While Corona Virus

The most untainted source of COVID-19 information, according to Clegg is the World Health Organization. So Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp are now all spamming their users with good tips from the WHO in many cases whether they like it or not. Social network are now facing pressure to ensure their platforms don't incite panic or cause harm as authorities try to address the corona virus outbreak. Social media have also been providing news from early outbreak zones across the globe, as users widely disseminate stories from foreign news outlets, statements from foreign leaders and first hand accounts from residents of affected areas abroad.

6. Various Types of Social Media

6.1 Google

Google has also launched its own tracking website that helps users get the required information about COVID-19 including safety tips, number of cases, FAQs and more. There is no doubt that Google has the most accurate data about people's location. The tech giant has also disabled app searches for 'Corona Virus' on the Google Play Store.

Google has blocked thousands of ads attempting to capitalize on the corona virus pandemic. Google is removing misleading information and fake reviews about healthcare location from Google Maps, using a combination of automated and manual review systems.

6.2 Facebook

The world's largest social media platform has come under fire for its refusal to ban lies in political ads, but is taking a harder line when it comes to the corona virus. Facebook has placed authoritative corona virus information at the top of news feeds and intensified its efforts to remove harmful content, including through the use of third party fact checkers.

Facebook is running a 'Corona Virus Information Center' an initiative they hope will help people find information and tips, on top of existing measures introduced to knock back scams, ads and other sources of disinformation.

6.3 WhatsApp

India is turning to WhatsApp the most popular app in the country, to create awareness about the corona virus pandemic and has urged social media services to tackle the spread of misinformation on their platforms. The World Health Organization has launched a WhatsApp Health Alert service to help promote accurate information about the novel corona virus and COVID-19 a disease that the virus causes in humans. Those interested in using the alert service can have quick access to it by logging by opening the WhatsApp Corona Virus Information Hub through a webpage and then chat with WHO team.

6.4 YouTube

YouTube has promised to promote verified, informative videos of corona virus information on its homepage. On YouTube we're using the homepage to direct users to videos from the CDC or other locally relevant public health agencies. Similarly to Facebook, the Google owned video sharing platform has introduced info panels from the WHO or to their national health organizations which appear when you search for corona virus. It is also providing governments and NGOs with free ad space and removing harmful medical misinformation videos. YouTube removing fake corona virus videos.

6.5 Instagram

Instagram may be one of the world's most popular social services, but unlike Twitter or Facebook, the platform tends to largely remain ambivalent about current events and politics. Instagram also plans to downrank corona virus related content in feed and stories that has been rated false by third party fact checkers.

Additionally, Instagram is preventing users from searching for COVID-19 related augmented reality effects unless they were made in partnership with legitimate health organizations. As reported by Techcrunch, Instagram will leverage its popularity to offer advice about the novel corona virus and how to stay safe during the pandemic. Instagram has also banned users from searching for filters with COVID-19 themes unless they were made in partnership with recognised health organizations.

6.6 TikTok

The World Health Organizations has partnered with short form video platform TikTok to create awareness around COVID-19, the latest example of social media, celebrities and influences being tapped to help fight the outbreak with correct information. Like on most platforms, when users search for corona virus they are presented with a WHO banner

6.7 Twitter

Twitter has come up with an innovative social media campaign to support the battle against corona virus. Twitter recently announced that it will now be giving blue ticks (verified) to the users providing authentic COVID -19 health related information on Twitter. It launched a prompt that appears when users search for corona virus encouraging them to use official channels the World Health Organization or Centres for Disease Control for information.

6.8 Snapchat

The Social Media platform snapchat is trying to do its part in this fight for corona virus by promoting safe social distancing via two new Snap lenses. The company earlier rolled out a new feature that gives help and support to people stressed out because of corona virus related fears.

6.9 WeChat

WeChat China's most popular social apps, recently launched a function allowing users to report incidents related to epidemics as the country grapples with an outbreak of a deadly corona virus. In a more extreme case of COVID – 19 interventionism, the Chinese social media and messaging app has been widely censoring corona virus related content, including critical and neutral information. With broad censorship rules that block messaging containing hundreds of corona virus keywords combinations, a report by Citizen lab found that the rules may limit vital communication related to disease information and prevention.

6.10 Pinterest

Pinterest has launched a new app to help gather data about the spread of the novel corona virus. Pinterest has employed the most hardline approach to corona virus misinformation. Pinterest is using AI to fight COVID - 19 misinformation by finding keywords associated with misinformation and block related pins. It also identifies images associated with medical misinformation.

6.11 Reddit

Reddit has been one of the social network at the forefront of corona virus discussion and information dissemination, sometimes doing too little to prevent the spread of missinformation. Reddit has faced considerable criticism for its lax approach to fighting corona virus misinformation, especially considering the platform's propensity for hosting conspiracy communities.

6.12 LinkedIn

LinkedIn is exploring the most duplicated feature of social media to build a casual format for professional corona virus. Witnessing a shift to more personal, one of one conversations on the platform, LinkedIn has

decided to help users and businesses leverage it with corona virus Ads. The feature will help users interact with prospect leads in more personal and engaging way.

7. Conclusion

The corona virus pandemic has forced social media platforms and users to act responsibly on the internet. The most untainted source of COVID – 19 information, according to Clegg, is the World Health Organization.

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A Brief Study of Corona viruses (COVID-19) and its Effects On Indian Economy

Dr. Kiranben Jayantilal Patel

Introduction

1.1 What is Corona viruses

The term corona viruses refers to a large group of viruses known to affect birds and mammals, including Humans. Corona viruses are named for the spiky projections on their surface. These resemble the points on a crown. Corona means the "CROWN" in Latin.

1.2 Types Of Corona viruses

There are hundreds of Corona viruses but only seven are known to affect people. Four human Corona viruses only cause mild Cold or flu like symptoms. Three other Corona viruses pose more serious risks. All seven types of human Corona viruses cause upper respiratory infections. Symptoms resemble those of the common cold or flu and may include: nasal congestion, sore throat and fever.

According to the centre for disease control and prevention (CDC) Corona viruses occasionally cause complication in the lower respiratory tract such as PNEUMONIA.

The seven Corona viruses that affect human can be categorized into two groups. (1) common human Corona viruses (2) additional Corona viruses.

1.2.1 Common Human Corona Viruses

There are four common human Corona viruses that is 229E, NL63, OC43, HKU1. Common human Corona viruses usually cause mild to moderate symptoms. Most people around the world will develop at least one of these viral infections over their life time, those who contact these viruses are able to recover on their own most of the time.

1.2.2 Additional Corona viruses

There are three additional Corona viruses originated as animal infections. Over time these viruses evolved and were eventually transmitted to humans. These corona viruses pose more serious risk to human health. They are described below.

1.2.3.1 SARS.CoV

These causes severe acute respiratory syndrome called "SARS"

According To **WHO(WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION)** The First Human Cases Appeared In Southern China In November 2002. SARS CoV May Be Originated In Bats. During The 2002-2003 Epidemic, more than 8,000 people in 26 countries around the world contracted SARS. There were 774 reported deaths.

1.2.3.2 MERS.CoV

Causes middle east respiratory syndrome (MERS). According To **WHO(WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION)** it emerged in September 2012 in Saudi Arabia although initial cases were later traced back to Jordan. Human contract MERS.CoV through contact with Camels that have contracted the infections. The virus is also transmitted by coming into very close contact with a person who has the infection since 2012, 27 countries have reported more than 2400 MERS cases. According to European centre for disease prevention and control (ECDC) There are more than 200 cases of MERS .CoV reported in 2019.

1.2.3.3 SARS-CoV-2

SARS-CoV-2 causes COVID-19. The International committee on Taxonomy of viruses (ICTV) is named the disease SARS CoV-2. The name of the disease COVID-19 announced by WHO on 11 february 2020.

1.3 What is COVID-19

COVID-19 appeared in Wuhan,China in late December2019 health officials noticed an increase in pneumonia cases with no know cause, this cases have since been linked to a market selling seafood and poultry. Covid-19 is also known as a Novel Corona virus(nCoV). Which is a new strain that has not been previously identified in human .

1.4 SIZE OF COVID-19

The virus that causes Covid-19 is approximately 0.065 to 0.125 micron (65-125 nanometer) in diameter.

1.5 STRUCTURE OF COVID-19

Corona viruses belong to the Coronaviridae family in the nidovirales order, corona represent crown like spikes on the outer surface of the virus. Thus, it was named coronavirus. Coronaviruses are minute in size and contain single stranded RNA as a nucleic material size ranging from 26 to 32 kbs in length. The subgroups of corona virus family are alpha (α), Beta(β), Gamma(γ), and Delta(δ). This virus was reported to be a member of the Beta(β) group of coronaviruses.

1.6 Life Span Of COVID-19

The study found that the virus is visible for up to 72 hours on stainless steel and plastic surface , 24 hours on cardboard,wood and cloths, 9 hours on fabric , 3 hours on tissue paper.

1.7 Incubation Period Of COVID-19

The incubation period means the time between catching the virus and beginning to have symptoms of the disease most estimate of the incubation period of COVID-19 range from 1-14 days,most commonly around five days. These estimates will be as more data become available.

1.8 Source And Causes Of COVID-19

The first case of covid-19 appeared in wuhan,china have since been linkedto a market selling seafoodand poultry.though the virus likely evolved from an animal source its exact source is unknown.As the virus continues to spread around the world many countries are asking people to stay home to prevent transmission. Corona viruses are Zoonotic means they are transmitted between animals and people.

1.9 Symptoms Of COVID-19

People may be sick with virus for 1to14 days before developing symptoms. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever,dry cough,tiredness,shortness of breath and breathing difficulties.more rarely the disease can be serious and even fatal,older people and people with other medical condition such as asthma, diabetes,or heart disease may be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill.in more severe cases infection can cause pneumonia, sevsre acute respiratory syndrome and kidney failure and even death.

1.10 Tretment Of COVID-19

There is no specific medicine to prevent or treat covid-19 people may need supportive care to help them breath. SELF CARE: if you have mild symptoms, stay at home until you are recovered. You can reliveyour symptoms if you: 1 rest and sleep 2 keep warm 3 drink plenty of liquids 4 use a room humidifier or take a hot shower to help ease a sore throat and cough.

1.11 Medical Treatment

If you develop a fever,cough and difficulty in breathing from promptly seek,medical care call in advance and tell your health provider of any recent travel or recent contact with travelers there's currently no known vaccine for Covid-19 reseach in there area are on going .

1.12 How Protect Your Self From COVID-19

1. Stay home 2.wash your hands often and thoroughly with soap and water at least 20 seconds 3. Use an alcohol based hand sanitizer 4. Avoid touching your face 5. Practice social distancing 6. Seek regular updates.

1.13 Data Of Affected People From COVID-19

Globally the total number of covid-19 cases has crossed 1.6 million all over the world.from this 3 lakh 54 thousands cases are recovered and 95,000 thosands & above cases are death.IN INDIA 6,412 cases are confirmed, 504 cases are recovered, 199 cases are death. IN GUJARAT 290 cases are confirmed, 25 cases are recovered, 18 cases are death.

NOTE: The Data are dated till 10/4/2020 which are changes by day to day.

1.14 Effect of COVID-19 On Indian Economy: Due to spreading covid-19 in china following effects are on indian economy like

1. Mouth mask,sanitizers,and hygiene products prices rises. 2. Medicine and health care cost increases. 3. Smart phone and electronics sales will be affected. 4. Lack of technology will incur a greater logistical cost. 5. Airfair ,petrol,diesel and meat prices decreases.6 crash in stock market 6. The sensx is already down 7. Silver and gold prices increases. 8. It will impact the Indian industry mainly in imports in the following sectors like organic chemicals,plastics,fish products,cotton,ores etc.

1.15 Due to spreading covid-19 in india government has declared lockdown which affect on indian economy like

All types of industry,transport,tourism service,shopping malls,rastrurent,hotels,threatres,gardens ,cloth market are closed so source income are decline,due to this unemployment rises upto 23.4% so india growth may slip below 3% gross domestic product growth(GDP) consistently fallen corporate & private medical surgery & opration are closed,so lost in income,doctors,nurses feel depression prices could rise when stock & inventories run low. High prices for essential goods will strike citizens as unfair & unacceptable



The Influence of Spiritual Factors during Covid-19

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1. Introduction

There are three levels of response to the COVID-19 outbreak: how it affects us physically, mentally and spiritually. The physical response came first, and by now everyone knows about self-isolation, social distancing and testing. The second effect, on our psyches, is being experienced personally but with only fitful answers and advice. The best advice in the mental area is meditation and yoga, relaxation techniques and paying attention every day to finding not just relaxation but joy and comfort in your life.

India on Sunday (5th April) heeded Prime Minister Narendra Modi's call for switching off lights for 9 minutes at 9pm, with the national power grid managing the unprecedented ramp down and build up of electricity load in a short time successfully. This was the second appeal by Modi that leveraged his popularity among Indians to enlist them in the battle against the covid-19 pandemic.

The strategy resonated with people, with Indians across the country standing at their doors and balconies and lighting candles, diyas, torches, and mobile flashlights for 9 minutes in a symbolic act against "the darkness spread by the corona crisis".

This was accompanied by the bursting of crackers, the blowing of conch shells, and chants of 'go corona go'.

"It seemed liked Deepawali came early, with many houses lighting nine diyas," said Shalineepriya, a resident of Dwarka, New Delhi.

2. How people are reacting during Corona Virus!

People in India turn to gurus for spiritual and moral sustenance as many view their gurus as the reincarnation of god. Miraculous stories of their healing power are circulated as the gurus represent the power of faith. India's fascination with godmen is probably as old as its history. There is a massive upsurge of Swamis, Bapus and gurus – both genuine and fake – with cult followings and these cults are working at local levels. More enterprising gurus operate at the national and international levels also. Some of them have had an unblemished record of spiritual and social service while others have sullied their names and even gone to prison. From Ram Rahim to Asaram Bapu to Nityananda, to name a few, some of these cult figures have been convicted of crimes including fraud, rape and murder and are languishing in jail. It is normal that when you suffer from poor health, or are physically or emotionally stressed, your faith is shaken and you look for outside support.

This is the time they turn to gurus. The modern spiritual gurus like Juggie Vasudev and Sri Sri Ravi Shankar are powerful and flamboyant personalities. These English-speaking, globetrotting gurus with huge international following talk about yoga and meditation and of spiritual elevation. Since the outbreak of the coronavirus, three prominent gurus, known to be close to the establishment have been quite vocal in advising their disciples.

Since India is a country of ancient perception and every motion is steeped in inner meaning, where the hand posture of Pranam/Namaste/Namaskar is placed denotes the status of the person in front. When one greets the image of the Divine or ones Satguru the joined hands are placed on top of the head which is the pinnacle of the body temple, the Sahasrara; when one greets ones Guru/teacher the hands are placed at the mid point

between the eyebrows, the area of the Agnya Chakra, where knowledge and information is passed through - the Gurudwar; when one greets friends it is at the Anahad Chakra the heart centre of love and compassion. In the simple gesture of Namaste, the thumbs gently press into the soft spot in the sternum, a reflex point for the vagus nerve. The vagus nerve as we know carries information between the mind and important organs of the body. Its stimulation helps restore equilibrium and balance. The folding of the hands invokes love and bowing down of the head induces respect for the other. Of course doing the Namaste mindlessly a few times as remedy for prevention of contamination will not induce deeper effects. Only conscious and continuous practice, as taught to children by parents and elders in India, over year's manifests in a peaceful, harmonious demeanour.

Finally, a word to the wise at this time of the viral pandemic as the whole of humanity has been forced to pause and take a collective breath. As a yoga practitioner and teacher I am forced to consider this a good time to adhere to the tenets Yama and Niyam of Yogsadhana, especially Shaucha - personal and environmental cleanliness, Aparigraha - non hoarding, avoid stocking up greedily goods and consumer articles, Satya - be truthful about your state and those of your loved ones regarding exposure, Brahmacharya - live respecting the laws of nature, Swadhyaya - introspect and turn that lens inwards this forced isolation is a great time for study of the Self and Santosha - an opportune time to understand how to be happy and content in any given situation.

One cannot but reflect on how humanity has today been brought to a complete standstill, on its knees so to say. The Earth can take care of itself, it is we who have to take a moment to reflect on what we are doing. The virus makes the need for a positive psychological response more urgent, and the good news is that meditation and yoga are good for antistress, which is connected to a strong immune response. But it is the third area, the spiritual effect of the outbreak, that is being neglected, even though the presence of death, whether we want it to or not, evokes concern about the state of our souls. Spiritual well-being is alien to many people's daily lives, and with the decline of organized religion, millions of people experience a sick soul, however you want to define it and weariness of heart, existential dread, a sinking feeling that nothing really matters without finding a way out.

Don't spend more than a few minutes diagnosing these feelings; everyone is experiencing them. Nor is it necessary to enter into metaphysical speculation about what life is all about.

We don't need to apply the words "religious" or "spiritual" to these modes of healing. They are based on long traditions, both East and West, that have examined and understood the human condition. More to the point, they are practical. They give you a sense of control over your life. By bringing you closer to your soul, spirit, higher awareness or deeper self (choose any term you prefer), these things reverse the most damaging spiritual trend in modern society: the desperate urge to flee from ourselves.

Your soul is the most intimate part of you, and it isn't found by running away. Write down how you can perform an act of kindness today, show appreciation to someone, offer help to those in need, or bring comfort to someone feeling lonely and anxious the simple human gestures we tend to overlook. In a time of crisis, the impulse is to go into emergency mode, fear, concern and panic. Giving in to those impulses will engender an epidemic of soul sickness. In the world's wisdom traditions, it has been taught in every culture that inner peace and joy are available only through looking inward. The Old Testament says, "Be still and know that I am God." The New Testament says that the Kingdom of Heaven is within. The Indian Vedic tradition says that Ananda, or bliss, lies at the heart of creation.

Universal truths don't matter until they are true for you personally. The secret imparted by the world's wisdom traditions is that your sense of self, the simple experience of "I am," is the gateway to inner peace and joy. Meditation is nothing more than being alone in silence with yourself and letting your awareness go to the place where peace and joy are eternal. That's how you test an eternal truth and make it true for you. It doesn't terribly matter what kind of meditation you do; using a simple mantra like "So hum" is effective, but

you can find meditation instructions everywhere online. The point is that among all the ways to find spiritual fulfillment, this is the most lasting, the most satisfying and the most meaningful.

During coronavirus outbreak and 21-day lockdown in India, the government has decided to retelecast 80s' iconic shows -- Ramayana and Mahabharat from today, i.e., March 28 on public demand. Information and Broadcasting Minister Prakash Javadekar on Friday had announced the timings of the programmes.

Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal on Sunday asked people to read the 18 chapters of the Bhagavad Gita for the remaining days of the lockdown ending on April 14, saying that he is doing the same with his family. "Read 18 chapters of Bhagavad Gita during the remaining 18 days of lockdown. We are doing that in our family," he said.

Addressing a digital press conference in Delhi, the chief minister said the mantra to make the 21-day nationwide lockdown successful was to "stay where you are" just as Prime Minister Narendra Modi had requested.

Godmen, soothsayers and astrologers are much sought after in India at the time of the coronavirus pandemic. Astrology says the effects of Zodiac signs cause such mass distress. Now the believers claim that the French apothecary, astrologer and seer Michel de Nostradamus wrote in the year 1551: "There will be a twin year (2020) from which will arise a queen (Corona) who will come from the east (China) and who will spread a plague (virus) in the darkness of night on a country with seven hills (Italy) and will transform the Twilight of men into dust (death), to destroy and ruin the world. It will be the end of the world economy as you know it."

Others quote the Bible prophecy, which says devastating disease pandemics are on the horizon. The religious conspiracy theorists claim that the pandemic is the punishment from god. One website, ganeshaspeaks.com predicts that after 30 March, people are expected to get some relief from the virus.

Astrologer Acharya Vinod Kumar in an Instagram post has predicted that coronavirus will end in India between September and November. For many the current position of the celestial objects is the reason for the global pandemic. People also look to the daily astrological predictions published by newspapers. Facing the countrywide lockdown, many people are seeking solace from religion, mantras, lucky charms and their chosen gurus. The spiritual gurus have much more influence on their devotees.

Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, has advised his followers in China to chant a mantra to contain the threat posed by coronavirus, which has reportedly left over 100 dead. A group of mainland Chinese devotees on Facebook had requested for the Dalai Lama's advice amid widespread health scare after the virus was discovered in Wuhan. Responding to their concern, the Dalai Lama advised his followers and Buddhist monasteries across China to chant the 'Tara Mantra' as it would be "beneficial for effectively containing the spread of the virus". He has asked the people suffering from the disease to chant the matra, "Om tare tuttaretureSoha", to maintain the peace of mind and remain free from worries. He also shared a voice clip, himself chanting the mantra.

In the Jewish tradition, the nation of Amalek is synonymous with the worst evil imaginable. The Amalekites saw the most vulnerable among the Israelites and instead of helping them, pursued and killed them, targeting in particular the weakest among the weak. The Torah records the deeds of the Amalekites and their actions, juxtaposing the meekness of the Jewish people with the pure cruelty of the nation of Amalek. We are commanded to vanquish Amalek and eliminate its memory from this world. The coronavirus, the disease itself, is Amalek like since it appears to have the most serious consequences for some of the most vulnerable among us, the elderly and the immunocompromised. By protecting and supporting the most vulnerable people around the world, we have the ability to live up to the commandment to wipe out Amalek once more. As tensions among communities may run high, we must learn again the lessons of interdependence: The coronavirus demonstrates the profound ignorance of the belief that we keep ourselves "safe" by building

walls to separate us from our neighbors and by locking up immigrants at the border. In a world as interconnected as ours, we keep ourselves safe by respecting the truths revealed by science, by cooperating and working together within and among nations, by caring for the most vulnerable among us, and by creating a society that keeps as many of us as possible healthy and financially secure. In a world so focused on “us vs. them,” the coronavirus reminds us that in a profound sense, there is only us. The only sane path forward is more compassion, more justice, and more humility about the degree to which we need each other.

3. Conclusion

We are already seeing our worst impulses play out in this crisis. Because the present strain of coronavirus originated in China, some are blaming “the Chinese” or even all Asians for the outbreak, which is absurd and hateful. And then there are community leaders such as an ultra-Orthodox rabbi who bizarrely blamed the xyz community for spreading the disease. These are the wrong reactions: Whatever we do, we cannot fall into the trap of blame. Blame harms more than it helps; it is myopic and never leads to practical solutions. Of course, we must hold reckless public officials accountable if they neglect public welfare, but this is different from directing baseless blame at large populations. Rather than join the blaming team, we should join the helping team.

There are times where we cannot help as much as we’d like, but we can still do as much as we can from a distance. We must simply adjust our mindset to think about how we can all effectively work together with the help of experts to deal with the task at hand.

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Covid: 19's Impact on Education & Ways of Teaching

Juliyas S. Meckwan

1. Introduction

The world is in very critical situation in the effect of **COVID: 19**. The countries all over the world, the people are afraid of the **COVID:19**. Most of the institutes of the world are closed. There is no vaccine for this deases. It affects the whole education system of the world. Each and every country has closed their educational institutes. So; its effect in the education is very terrific. As 'Health is wealth'; the prior is health and its effect is so dangerous that no one can save from this Global Epidemic.

2. What Is Coivd-19

The COVID-19 is a new word for the world In 2019-20. The Webster defines “ a mild to severe respiratory illness that is caused by coronavirus (Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 of the genus Betacoronavirus), is transmitted chiefly by contact with infectious material (such as respiratory droplets), and is characterized especially by fever, cough, and shortness of breath and may progress to pneumonia and respiratory failure. Note: COVID-19 was first identified inWuhan, China in December 2019.The simple meaning of COIVD- 19 is; **CO-CORONA VI-VIRUS D- DEASES 19-2019 Means COVID-19**

3. Impact Of Civod-19 On Education All Over The World

Here the impact of the **COVID:19**,is seen in the data; which is from the different sources. The impact of coronavirus is so much affected to the education. The data is received from the developed countries of the world. The impact is seen the below data. All schools in France are closed, with no date specified for them to reopen.

1. In Germany 12 March 2020 all university classes have been cancelled indefinitely and school administrators will coordinate with a government task force either rescheduled exams or have them taken online.
2. Many schools are closed throughout Germany, with no date scheduled to reopen as of 12thMarch 2020. In addition, any students returning to Germany from countries at high risk for the deases must first be quarantined for fourteen days before they will be allowed back in their respective schools.
3. On 24th March 2020 The Government of India announced a complete national lockdown from the midnight of 25th March 2020 for next 21 days including all educational istitutions. On 11th March 2020;the schools and universities are strict quarantine except only permission.
4. With the cooperation of the teachers union of Israel, ordered all schools and universities throughout the nation closed for a minimum of one month.
5. In Pakistan; on 13th March 2020, Government of Pakistan announced that all the schools will remain closed until 5th April, 2020.
6. On 18th March in Pakistan, the ministry of Education announced that all exams will be postponed up to 1st June 2020.
7. On12th March, the Portugal ordered the closure of all school, university starting on the 16th March until future reevaluation on 9th April.
8. The nation of Spain larged closed the country to most movement as of 14th March2020. All schools and day-care centers are closed.
9. On 12 March 2020 Government of Shrilanka ordered to close schools from 12 March to 20 April, which also marks the end of the first term.
10. The private tution classes and tutorials are also scheduled to be closed for two weeks until 26th March.
11. Thammasat University will close their campuses from 16th /march 2020 until 22nd March 2020 to prevent the spread of Coronavirus; while preparing the online courses to all university students.

12. In USA, the state governments have announced to close their own education campuses. In Alaska, Governor Mike Dunleavy ordered all public schools and universities closed statewide through 30 March 2020.
13. Governor of California, Gavin Newsom ordered 14th March 2020 that no events be held with more than 250 people.
14. In School; there are more students than the Government announced. Illinois Governor; J. B. Pritzker ordered all Illinois schools to close effective 17th March 2020. This order will remain in place until at least 30 March 2020.
15. Iowa Governor Kim Reynolds recommended all Iowa schools close for four weeks; beginning 17th March 2020.
16. Kentucky Governor Andy Beshear ordered all public schools in the state to close for two weeks, beginning at the end of the school day on 12th March 2020 for school that have a spring week during this time, the closure will last for three weeks.
17. Louisiana Governor John Bel Edwards ordered all schools in New Orleans and throughout the state be closed through 12th April 2020. In response; the Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans. And other diocese throughout the state closed their schools as well.
18. [18]. Maryland Governor Larry Hogan ordered all public school schools in the state to close for two weeks, beginning 16th March 2020.
19. [19]. On 15th March 2020, Massachusetts Governor Charlie Baker issued an executive order covering there are as of life and business in his state, all schools close. And finally , the groups of 25 or more people are banned. The order is in effect through 5th April 2020.
20. On 23rd March 2020 North Carolina Governor Roy Cooper issued an executive order that will close all public K-12 schools until May 15, 2020. Meals are still going to be delivered to anyone who release on school for then. In response to this decision, the North Carolina High-school Athletic Association (NCHSAA) that they were suspending all interscholastic athletics.
21. Ohio Governor DeWine ordered all public schools throughout the state to close for three weeks, beginning 16th March and ending 3rd April.
22. Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf orders all public schools throughout the state of close for two weeks beginning 16th March and ending 27th March.
23. Washington state Governor Jay Inslee ordered all schools in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties closed for six weeks, beginning 12th March, the closure impacted 600,000 students in Washington state, including 53,000 in Seattle.
24. The 2019-20 Coronavirus pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, that leading to closures of schools and units. As of 3rd April 2020 over 421 million learners were out of schools. According to UNESCO, monitoring 180 countries, impacting about 97 % of the world' student's population.
25. On 23rd March Cambridge International Examination (CIE) released a statement announcing the cancellation of Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge O Level, Cambridge International AS & A Level, Cambridge , AICE Diploma and Cambridge Pre-university examinations for the May/June 2020 series across all countries.
26. International Baccalaureate exams have also been canceled.
27. There is not only impact on the education system, the COVID-19 affects the some of the issues related to the education like economic and societal consequences too. School closure in response to COVID-19 have shed light on various social and economic issues including student debt.
28. Food insecurity.
29. Homelessness
30. As well as access to childcare
31. Housing
32. And disability service.
33. As it is said that; the education system of the whole world may be disturbed and all the students of the world are in critical situation. As declared by UNESCO; the coronavirus deprives nearly 300 million students of their schooling.

34. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families, causing interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems and consequent economic cost to families who could not work.
35. † The dates or data may be change as the COVID-19 effects the world.

4. The Ways to Teaching Learnig

As in the critical situation, the education system has to accept the changes and challenges and follow them. As well as teaching learning process may develop among the teachers and learners.. There are some methods for teaching in like this pandemic. In this critical situation, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programs and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers cause to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education.

5. Tution by Post

A teacher has to provide the tution by post In this way, a teacher may ready the answers for the questions. A teacher may also note down the whole topic in an easy way with different examples, which makes easy to understand for learner. For it the postal service has provide facility for sending and receiving notes in proper time. It is easier in nearer area. This is an easy way; but it is not possible for mass or it is not possible for some hard subject matters.

6. Online Teaching

This is a broad way for teaching in the recent era. It is useful in like pandemic situations too. A teacher has to teach their learners by online e tution services.

7. Live On Social Media/ E-Grpous In Social Media

There are many social Medias are provide live telecast services. E.g. Facebook. For it a teacher has to send a link to their students of the school or classroom. A time schedule for live program must be send to the students so that they may nit miss the teaching, while their teacher teaches them live in social media. And also make a group chat in social media application services in which they chat to one another for any kind of query related to the subject matter.

8. Television

Some of the channels are broadcasting the educational programs. They are specially for teaching process. The list of the programs with standard and subject wise are published in news channels or may be printed in newspapers too. So that the learners may set their own time for their own subjects. . As well as in the period of COVID-19, the some Gujarati news channels has provide teaching services in their news channels. This is a respected job of these news channels.

9. You-Tube

You-tube is available in every smartphone, an educational institute has to create their own channel in this application. The institute has to send a link to every student that they may join the e-class. A teacher may share her tution on this channel so that the other students may be get a chance for learning.

10. Telephonic Teaching

This is a two-way method, but this is not face to face teaching process. But after telecasting the program; the learner may find any doubt in learning; she may call her teacher about the problem and may find out the solution too.

11. VIDEO CALLING

Video calling may be considered as a useful in this condition. The video calling may make easy learning, in this way a learner may ask teacher if she may find a doubt in the class. There are many ways as above seen tution by post, online teaching, live on social media, TV programs, you-tube, telephonic teaching and video calling; these are the ways of the distance education. So as well as possible; useful techniques would be used

and teach learners in pandemic. The distance education or distance learning is the best way for teaching in this kind of situation.

12. CONCLUSION

The pandemic makes closure the institutes but it does not close the teaching learning process. There may some various techniques; which makes education interesting in this kind of situation.

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Impact of the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic on education

Shripateliya Rakeshkumar Ganeshbhai

Abstract

The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the widespread closures of schools and universities.

As of 3 April 2020, over 421 million learners were out of school due to school closures in response to COVID-19. According to UNESCO monitoring, over 180 countries have implemented nationwide closures, impacting about 97% of the world's student population. On 23 March 2020, Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) released a statement announcing the cancellation of Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge O Level, Cambridge International AS & A Level, Cambridge AICE Diploma, and Cambridge Pre-U examinations for the May/June 2020 series across all countries. International Baccalaureate exams have also been cancelled.

School closures impact not only students, teachers, and families, but have far-reaching economic and societal consequences. School closures in response to COVID-19 have shed light on various social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food insecurity, and homelessness, as well as access to childcare, health care, housing, internet, and disability services. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families, causing interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems, and consequent economic cost to families who could not work.

In response to school closures, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programmes and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education.

1. Consequences of school closures

School closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have shed a light on numerous issues affecting access to education, as well as broader socio-economic issues. As of March 12, more than 370 million children and youth are not attending school because of temporary or indefinite country wide school closures mandated by governments in an attempt to slow the spread of COVID-19. As of 29 March, nearly 90% of the world's learners were impacted by closures.

Even when school closures are temporary, it carries high social and economic costs. The disruptions they cause affect people across communities, but their impact is more severe for disadvantaged children and their families including interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems and consequent economic cost to families who cannot work. Working parents are more likely to miss work when schools close in order to take care of their children, incurring wage loss in many instances and negatively impacting productivity. Localized school closures place burdens on schools as parents and officials redirect children to schools that are open.

2. Unintended strain on health-care system

Women often represent a large share of health-care workers and often cannot attend work because of childcare obligations that result from school closures. This means that many medical professionals are not at the facilities where they are most needed during a health crisis.

3. Distance learning

Lack of access to technology or fast, reliable internet access can prevent students in rural areas and from disadvantaged families. Lack of access to technology or good internet connectivity is an obstacle to

continued learning, especially for students from disadvantaged families. In response to school closures caused by COVID-19, UNESCO recommends the use of distance learning programmes and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education.

To aid in slowing the transmission of COVID-19, hundreds of libraries have temporarily closed. In the United States, numerous major cities announced public library closures, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and New York City, affecting 221 libraries. For students without internet at home, this increases the difficulty of keeping up with distance learning.

4. Childcare

School closures puts a strain on parents and guardians to provide childcare and manage distance learning while children are out of school. In the absence of alternative options, working parents often leave children alone when schools close and this can lead to risky behaviours, including increased influence of peer pressure and substance abuse.

5. Nutrition and food insecurity

Many children worldwide rely on free or discounted meals at schools.^[40] When schools close, nutrition is compromised. Nutrition plays a critical role in cognitive development and academic performance for children. In Washington State, around 45% of the states 1.1 million students enrolled in traditional public and charter schools qualify for subsidised school meals. At least 520,000 students and their families may be affected by food insecurity as a result of school closures.

School lunch programmes are the second-biggest anti-hunger initiative in the United States after food stamps. Every year, nearly 30 million children rely on schools to provide free or low-cost meals including breakfast, lunch, snacks, and even dinner.

In Alabama, where state-wide school closures as of 18 March have affected over 720,000 students, the state Superintendent announced that staff in schools disproportionately affected by poverty would create meal distribution networks to provide food for students who rely on school lunches.

6. Student learning outcomes

School closures negatively impact student learning outcomes. Schooling provides essential learning and when schools close, children and youth are deprived opportunities for growth and development. The disadvantages are disproportionate for under-privileged learners who tend to have fewer educational opportunities beyond school.

Student drop-out rates tend to increase as an effect of school closures due to the challenge of ensuring all students return to school once school closures ends. This is especially true of protracted closures. Schools are hubs of social activity and human interaction. When schools are closed, many children and youth miss out of on social contact that is essential to learning and development.

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.

7. Special education services

Potential impacts of school closures and reliance on distance learning are not addressed in federal act of legislation at this time.

8. Impact on formal education

Formal education — as opposed to informal education or non-formal education — tends to refer to schools, colleges, universities and training institutions. A 1974 report by the World Bank defined formal education as the following:

Formal education: the hierarchically structured, chronologically graded 'education system', running from primary school through the university and including, in addition to general academic studies, a variety of specialised programmes and institutions for full-time technical and professional training.

The majority of data collected on the number of students and learners impacted by COVID-19 has been calculated based on the closure of formal education systems. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics provides figures on students impacted by COVID-19 corresponding to the number of learners enrolled at pre-primary, primary, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary levels of education [ISCED levels 0 to 3], as well as at tertiary education levels [ISCED levels 5 to 8].

9. Early childhood education

Early childhood educational programmes are usually designed for children below the age of 3 and may refer to preschools, nursery schools, kindergartens, and some day care programmes. While many primary and secondary schools have closed around the world due to COVID-19, measures impacting early childhood educational programmes have varied. In some countries and territories, preschools and day cares are considered necessary services and have not closed in tandem with broader school closure measures.

In the United States, the Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families encouraged child care and early learning centres to stay open. Some school districts may offer alternative child care options, prioritising the children of first responders and healthcare workers. The governor of Maryland mandated that specific child care services remain open for the children of emergency personnel while Washington State and California have left it to the discretion of care providers. California Governor Gavin Newsom explained his state's position, saying "We need our child care facilities, our daycare centers, to operate to absorb the impact of these school closures." Colorado has encouraged the development of "tool kits" for parents to use at home to emulate the lessons children would have received in their early learning programmes.

In Japan, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe closed all schools throughout the country until April 8, however, children's daycare facilities were excluded. In early March, five adults associated with a nursing facility for preschool children in Kobe tested positive for coronavirus. After testing over one hundred children at the facility, a preschool student was found to be carrying the virus.

9.1 Primary

Primary or elementary education typically consists of the first four to seven years of formal education. An empty classroom in closed elementary school due to COVID-19 in Kikinda, Serbia

9.2 Secondary

The International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO) canceled the examinations for its Diploma Programme and Career-related Programme candidates scheduled between 30 April and 22 May 2020, reportedly affecting more than 200,000 students worldwide. The IBO stated that it would award candidates their diplomas or certificates based on "their coursework" and "the established assessment expertise, rigor, and quality control already built into the programme."

9.3 Tertiary (higher)

Tertiary education, also known as higher education, refers to the non-compulsory educational levels that follow completion of secondary school or high school. Tertiary education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training. Individuals who complete tertiary education generally receive certificates, diplomas, or academic degrees.

9.4 Undergraduate education

Undergraduate education is education conducted after secondary education and prior to post-graduate education, for which the learner is typically awarded a bachelor's degree. Students enrolled in higher education programmes at colleges, universities, and community colleges are often referred to in countries such as United States as "college students."

The closure of colleges and universities has widespread implications for students, faculty, administrators, and the institutions themselves. Colleges and universities across the United States have been called upon to issue refunds to students for the cost of tuition and room and board.

10. Recommended alternatives

UNESCO is sharing 10 recommendations during this period:

Examine the readiness and choose the most relevant tools: Decide on the use high-technology and low-technology solutions based on the reliability of local power supplies, internet connectivity, and digital skills of teachers and students. This could range through integrated digital learning platforms, video lessons, MOOCs, to broadcasting through radios and TVs.

Ensure inclusion of the distance learning programmes: Implement measures to ensure that students including those with disabilities or from low-income backgrounds have access to distance learning programmes, if only a limited number of them have access to digital devices. Consider temporarily decentralising such devices from computer labs to families and support them with internet connectivity.

Protect data privacy and data security: Assess data security when uploading data or educational resources to web spaces, as well as when sharing them with other organisations or individuals. Ensure that the use of applications and platforms does not violate students' data privacy.

Prioritize solutions to address psychosocial challenges before teaching: Mobilize available tools to connect schools, parents, teachers, and students with each other. Create communities to ensure regular human interactions, enable social caring measures, and address possible psychosocial challenges that students may face when they are isolated.

Plan the study schedule of the distance learning programmes: Organise discussions with stakeholders to examine the possible duration of school closures and decide whether the distance learning programme should focus on teaching new knowledge or enhance students' knowledge of prior lessons. Plan the schedule depending on the situation of the affected zones, level of studies, needs of students needs, and availability of parents. Choose the appropriate learning methodologies based on the status of school closures and home-based quarantines. Avoid learning methodologies that require face-to-face communication.

Provide support to teachers and parents on the use of digital tools: Organise brief training or orientation sessions for teachers and parents as well, if monitoring and facilitation are needed. Help teachers to prepare the basic settings such as solutions to the use of internet data if they are required to provide live streaming of lessons.

Blend appropriate approaches and limit the number of applications and platforms: Blend tools or media that are available for most students, both for synchronous communication and lessons, and for asynchronous learning. Avoid overloading students and parents by asking them to download and test too many applications or platforms.

Develop distance learning rules and monitor students' learning process: Define the rules with parents and students on distance learning. Design formative questions, tests, or exercises to monitor closely students' learning process. Try to use tools to support submission of students' feedback and avoid overloading parents by requesting them to scan and send students' feedback

Define the duration of distance learning units based on students' self-regulation skills: Keep a coherent timing according to the level of the students' self-regulation and metacognitive abilities especially for livestreaming classes. Preferably, the unit for primary school students should not be more than 20 minutes, and no longer than 40 minutes for secondary school students.

Create communities and enhance connection: Create communities of teachers, parents, and school managers to address sense of loneliness or helplessness, facilitate sharing of experience and discussion on coping strategies when facing learning difficulties.

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Public Awareness and the Role of Societies under Lock Down Through a Poem Entitled ‘CORONA’

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Public awareness becomes mandatory when life is at risk without awareness. Public awareness is powerful tool to avoid hazards. When a virus named corona threatens the complete globe, awareness helps a lot there. When social-media is over-flowed with rumored messages. Things become challenge for a common man. It becomes the prior responsibility of everyone to use public awareness as a security tool. Before sending or posting a message via social media check and confirm the reliability. There is the web of information around us and it's very necessary to gauge the information, right or wrong. This is not the responsibility of a single person but each and everyone needs to be conscious. There comes social responsibility. Awareness with social responsibility is the only thing that will help.

Rightly stated by Janie Lewis that ‘We have a social responsibility, a constitutional opportunity and a moral obligation to help others.’ But, today we collectively, have this responsibility to avoid and discourage public gatherings. If we work in a society we should encourage social distancing by promoting work from home culture. These infectious diseases like plague, black-death, cholera, Spanish flu and SARS have cost so much. So we will have to check it before community transmission. Social awareness can help us to defend ourselves from this fatal virus.

This novel corona- COVID -19 is the breed of SARS-COV-2. Its birthplace is in Wuhan (China). This sticky poison was the healthy child of ‘virales’. This was the problematic child that confused the bright minds of the world. This is pampered and transmitted unknowingly. It's alma- mater was in China. Corona started its journey from China through European Nations, America, Africa to South Asian Nations. It has reached to each and every major city of the world.

This virus has overtaken all the businesses and has become the only business. This is a dark horse. This blocks respiratory system, affects specially trachea or wind pipe and lungs. The complete globe is fighting against this fatal virus. The authorities are doing uphill task. So, we need to do is to be disciplined follower of rules, decided by the authority.

One of the oldest civilizations, China is known for inventions- from very needed tooth-brush, parasol, porcelain, and paper to compass (a navigating tool), abacus (first and foremost generation of computer) and gunpowder. China, the fastest growing economy in the world, used to be known for 100 good things. This time ‘Corona’ though ironical, and corona virus has blotted their copybook.

To be poetic is natural, poetic expression is natural. It does not walk, it flows from heart. As the fact is known to all, man's first expression is poetic-natural. Man's very first expression comes in the form of a song. When a baby takes birth, it weeps, (a song indirectly). If baby does not cry, the nurse taps it to weep (song). Doing its early explorations, the crawling infant speaks in short symbolic poetic phrases. First comes songs, does not matter technically and structurally incomplete, but have meanings. Songs and music are the part of creativity; that's why soothing. As rightly asserted by Maugham that “The Crown of literature is poetry.”

The poem, given below consisted of 48 lines, is not a metric composition. This is out of tradition of the certified stamp of the poetry. I feel, this is the need of hour and claim this poem part of the purposive poetry-

aim poetry. I am hopeful this will ease the tensed nerves of everyone who recites this. The music here and there, will pleasantly sooth.

So this is an attempt through a poem entitled 'CORONA' for public awareness in our societies under lock down.

CORONA, CORONA,
What is this CORONA ? 'A Virus'
Is this Heavenly curse ?
No, made by humans situation worse

How many of you know ?
This is not so diresome as you take it
This is as you make it
CORONA , CORONA , Is this from China ?

Scary! Scary ! unreliable, unauthentic
Chinese product (Ha...)
Be fully instruct
Don't ignore this will destruct,

This is so unhealthy,
Indigestive and junk like Chinese fast food
But we need humanity,
To beat and defeat this CORONA, Dude

Less get distanced for some-time
To save this human race
Avoid shake hands, fake hugs,
And don't touch your face

Avoid this sticky CORONA,
To crush this highly poisonous CORONA
If you can't live without wishes
You Mr. and Mrs. say no to flying kisses

To beat this stubborn, slippery, fatal serpent thorny-ball,
Break the chain and out of line;
Fold your hands- say NAMASHTE,
Come online and have smile on labium-line

I, not any Virologist ;
But believe in well said-
Be hygienic and pure
"Prevention is better than cure"

Avoid rumors that wafting
Be of your own king
Cheer up, still you have time to do rafting
Sometimes better when doing nothing

Who is not struggling and suffering ?
Don't worry- these teach us more

Love Nature, and ask for sheltering
Learn to the core

Don't be Hamlet- hundred revisions and indecisions
'Example is better than precept'
This is the time to take bitter-better decisions
We will have new orders to accept

First China, then Italy, U.K., U.S.A., and others too
This may go from door to door
Do Yoga, apply Ayurveda, Homeo,
Be United, Conscious, to beat this COVID-19 Whore

Last but not the least, salute to corona fighters doctors, scientists, security forces, and others who are never off duty and their only mark is ' To do service is Divine.' Every misery has hidden hope. To be hopeful, makes miseries curable. Hope has emotional strength. I am hopeful that this thorny ball will melt. I would like to conclude with silver lined expression of Shelley.
"O, wind, if winter comes; can spring be far behind."

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Legal Responses to Health Emergencies

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Abstract

India's Central Government and state governments are empowered to regulate health-related matters. The Epidemic Diseases Act is the main legislative framework at the central level for the prevention and spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. The Act empowers the central government to take necessary measures to deal with dangerous epidemic disease at ports of entry and exit. The Act also empowers the states to take special measures or promulgate regulations to deal with epidemics within their state jurisdictions. In such emergencies the states delegate some of these powers to the deputy commissioners in the districts, typically through state health acts or municipal corporation acts. Thus, responsibility for directly addressing the crisis rests with the deputy commissioner at the district level

1. Structure of Public Health Crisis Management System

India is a union of twenty-eight states and seven territories, with a constitutional division of legislative responsibilities between the central government and the states. Both the central government (also known as the Union government) of India and the state governments are constitutionally empowered to legislate on matters of public health. The Union law may deal with port quarantine, including in connection with seamen's and marine hospitals. The law may also deal with interstate migration and quarantine. State law may provide for matters relating to public health and sanitation, hospitals, and dispensaries. The central government and state laws may also provide for the prevention of the transmission from one state to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting humans, animals, or plants. There are several central laws managing the prevention of contagious diseases.

1.1 Union Laws

1.1.1 Epidemic Diseases Act

The preamble to the 1897 Epidemic Diseases Act states that its objective is to provide for better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. The Epidemic Diseases Act empowers the state governments and the central government to take measures as may be warranted or necessary to control the further spread of disease. Thus, any state government, when satisfied that any part of its territory is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous disease, may adopt or authorize all measures, including quarantine, to prevent the outbreak of the disease. Similarly, the central government, when satisfied that there is an imminent threat of an outbreak of an epidemic disease and that the provisions of the law at that time are insufficient to prevent such an outbreak, may take measures and prescribe regulations allowing for the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving or arriving at any port and for the detention of any person arriving or intending to sail.

Any person who disobeys any regulation or order made under the 1897 Act may be charged with an offense under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. The person in violation of the provision is liable, upon conviction, to a sentence of simple imprisonment for one month, a fine, or both. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, such offense, at the discretion of the trial magistrate, may be tried summarily. No suit or legal proceeding lies against any person or authority for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Act.

Some critics have observed that the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 "is a century-old blunt act" that needs a "substantial overhaul to counter the rising burden of infectious diseases both new and old." Some of the issues that require revisiting, they argue, are the "definition of epidemic disease, territorial boundaries, ethics and human rights principles, empowerment of officials, [and] punishment." It appears that India's National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) is developing a "Public Health Emergencies Act," which is "expected to

take care of public health emergency situations in the country arising as a result of disasters and bio-terrorism incidents besides dangerous epidemic diseases including newly emerging infectious diseases.” In recent years, the Epidemic Disease Act 1897 was invoked by a number of states in India to deal with the pandemic H1N1 (“swine flu”) influenza and other communicable diseases.

1.1.2 Quarantine of Visitors

For people entering India from abroad, a health officer appointed by the central government is posted at the port of entry. Upon being satisfied that a ship or aircraft is in compliance with the health regulations, the health officer grants pratique to the vessel or aircraft for landing. The health officer may demand to see the aircraft journey log book, which shows the places the aircraft visited. He may also inspect the aircraft, its passengers, and its crew, and subject them to medical examinations after their arrival. The officer must follow specific precautions with regard to communicable diseases that require a period of quarantine (such as yellow fever, plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus, and relapsing fever) and other infectious diseases that do not require a period of quarantine.

Except in the case of an emergency constituting a grave danger to public health, an aircraft should not, on account of an infectious disease that does not require a period of quarantine, be prevented by the health officer of an airport from discharging or loading cargo, fuel, or water. However, where any person is required under the rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period, the officer may cause him to be removed to a hospital or another approved place and detain him in quarantine. If necessary, the officer may require the person to report to him at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. The health officer may also remove, cause to be removed, or order the removal of any person, other than someone proceeding on an international voyage, who, in the opinion of the officer, is likely to spread any quarantinable or infectious disease.

When it is brought to the attention of the health officer, he may prohibit the embarkation on any aircraft of any person showing symptoms of any quarantinable disease and any person whom the health officer considers likely to transmit infection because of his close contact with a person showing symptoms of a quarantinable disease. When a case of typhus or relapsing fever occurs at the airport, the person on an international voyage who is considered liable by the officer to spread such a disease must be disinfected. Upon request, the health officer must issue to the commander of an aircraft a certificate specifying the health measures taken with respect to the aircraft, the parts of the aircraft treated, the methods employed, and the reasons why the measure have been applied. Regulations require that airline staff report any suspected cases or passengers who in their opinion, from observations made in flight, may be suffering from symptoms of a quarantinable disease.

With respect to Ebola, in early August 2014, the Health Ministry announced that authorities would begin screening “travellers who originate from or transit through affected nations, and track them after their arrival in India.” Passengers are informed through in-flight announcements that “mandatory self-reporting is required at immigration.” The government also “set up facilities at airports and ports to manage travellers showing symptoms of the disease.” The surveillance system will track travellers for four weeks and persons who develop symptoms will be advised to self-report. On August 26, 2014, six Indian nationals were isolated after returning from Liberia but all tested negative for the virus. Similar quarantine restrictions are provided under the Indian Port Health Rules 1955, pursuant to the Indian Port Act, for passenger ships, cargo ships, and cruise ships.

1.2 State Laws

In order to prevent the outbreak of smallpox, states have enacted laws in their territories for the vaccination of children under thirteen years of age. For example, the Punjab Vaccination Act makes primary vaccination and revaccination of children compulsory throughout the state. Where the state’s Superintendent of Vaccination has reasons to believe that a child was not vaccinated, he may serve notice on the guardian of the child, requiring him to bring the child for vaccination. Upon failure to comply with the notice, a district magistrate may summon the guardian and demand an explanation for noncompliance with the

Superintendent's notice. If the explanation is not satisfactory, the district magistrate may require him to produce the child for vaccination and also produce a certification of such vaccination within the period specified.

2. Powers of Public Health Authorities

Every state in India is divided into districts, and the deputy commissioner of each district is not only head of the district administration but also acts as revenue collector and as district magistrate, responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his jurisdiction. He is the key official, and acts as a liaison between the people and the government.

In order to meet a health crisis, following the outbreak of an epidemic, the Epidemic Diseases Act gives wide ranging powers to the states. The states, in such emergencies, delegate some of these powers to the deputy commissioners in the districts typically through state health acts or municipal corporation acts. Thus, responsibility for addressing the crisis rests with the deputy commissioner.

2.1 State and Municipal Governments

If at any time a state government is satisfied that the state or any part of it is threatened with the outbreak of a dangerous disease and that ordinary provisions of the law in force at the time are insufficient for the purpose of addressing the outbreak, it may take, require, or empower any person to take such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations as may be necessary to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons for the prevention of the outbreak or spread of such disease.

A state government may also take measures and prescribe regulations for the inspection, vaccination, and inoculation of persons traveling by road or rail, including their segregation in a hospital, temporary accommodation, or otherwise, if such persons are suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with any such disease.

A state government, by general or special order, may also empower a deputy commissioner to exercise, in relation to his district, all the powers under section 2 of the 1897 Act that are exercisable by the state government in relation to the state, other than to determine the manner in which and by whom any expenses are to be defrayed. Many of these powers are prescribed in Municipal Corporation Acts governing "major municipal areas," or Public Health Acts that also provide municipal-level commissioners or collectors with quarantine or other powers, including the following:

1. Removal of a person to separate premises for medical treatment: "Persons suffering from such a disease may be removed to any hospital or place for medical treatment, based on an order from the Commissioner or the Collector."
2. Cleansing or disinfecting any building or part of any building or any articles: "The cleansing and disinfection of any building or part of it or of any articles in such building which are likely to retain infection, may be required to be cleansed and disinfected based on an order of the Commissioner or Collector to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous disease."
3. Taking special measures in case of the outbreak of dangerous or epidemic diseases: "In case of an outbreak, the Commissioner or Collector may take special measures and by public notice, give directions to be observed by the public or by any class or section of the public, as he thinks necessary to prevent the spread of the disease."

2.2 Political and Civil Rights

By its very nature, the ambit of section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act is wide enough to allow a state or a lower functionary in the administration, in dealing with an emergency caused by the outbreak of a dangerous disease, to seek or require the cooperation of the public or corporate bodies in the public or private sectors. If the desired cooperation is not forthcoming, a regulation may be imposed. Failure to obey or comply with restrictions imposed by such a regulation constitutes a punishable violation. Powers of segregation or quarantine that the central government and state governments enjoy may impinge on the political and civil rights of the public. Fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution of India, are justiciable. The

judiciary does not shy away from enforcing these rights or voiding orders that constitute violations of such rights. Quarantine is a measure that adversely affects the fundamental right “to move freely throughout the territory of India.” However, this right is to be enjoyed subject to reasonable restrictions that the state may impose in the interest, among others, of the general public. As noted above, section 4 of the Epidemic Diseases Act includes a protection clause that gives state immunity such that “[n]o suit or other legal proceeding” can be brought against “any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.”

The right to privacy, as such, is not a fundamental right in India. The Supreme Court of India has found that the right of privacy is an essential component of the right to life, but that it is not absolute and may be restricted to prevent crime or disorder, or to protect health, morals, or the rights and freedom of others.

During the SARS epidemic in 2003, there was concern over the severity of quarantine enforcement measures, the discrimination that patients faced, and the lack of privacy and confidentiality. There were also reports of shaming of colleagues and neighbours who had been placed in quarantine.

2.3 Transparency of Public Health Crisis Management System

Within the democratic system, the judiciary in India ensures transparency in government actions and executive orders. The public frequently seeks judicial review of executive orders and regulations. The Parliament of India has also enacted a Freedom of Information Act, requiring transparency in government actions. The Act entitles the public, by filing a written or electronic application, to obtain information from any public authority.

2.4 Cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO)

In 1997 the WHO set up the National Polio Surveillance Project to help provide technical support for the government with surveillance of polio, mass vaccination campaigns, and routine immunizations. In 2008, WHO, in collaboration with the NCDC, started a pilot project to prevent humans from contracting rabies in five Indian cities. The project “includes training of health professionals in animal-bite management and raising public awareness about the need to seek post-exposure treatment, notably through posting messages on buses and in other public places.”

Besides those projects, the WHO is available to provide assistance in all emergencies—for example, earthquakes, epidemics, or disasters resulting from terrorism of any sort that may create a health emergency in the country. The WHO’s Regional Office annually conducts ten-day, intercountry training courses on epidemic preparedness and response to develop regional capacity in early detection and response to disease outbreaks. Specifically, the WHO is assisting the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (formerly the National Institute of Communicable Diseases) in the preparation, printing, and distribution of CD Alert, a monthly newsletter published by NCDC. The WHO has also been assisting the NCDC in cooperating more closely with neighbouring health systems in south and southeast Asian countries through workshops and other meetings.

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A Liquidity Analysis of UGVCL and PGVCL

Dr. Rajesh G. Patel

Abstract

Electricity plays a vital role in our day-to-day life. Our buildings, organizations, industries, hospitals, agricultures and in fact our whole economy get power from it. Power sector play very important role for enhancing economic growth and promoting equitable regional development. In Gujarat state, there is a considerable development of power sector after reformation of Gujarat Electric Board. The GEB was restructured into seven companies one each for generation and transmission, four distribution companies (Discoms) and a holding company known as Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL). There are four power distribution companies of Gujarat state like Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd., Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Ltd., Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. and Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. A financial statement furnish information pertaining to strength of particular Companies so here I, as a researcher, has made sincere efforts to measure the profitability of power distribution companies by applying different methods of analysis like comparative statement, common size statement, trend percentage, ratio analysis etc.

Key Words: Ratio, Electricity, Power Distribution Company, Liquidity

1. Initiation

In the year 1960 the Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) was established under Section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 along with the formation of Gujarat State. There was reformulation of GEB in 2003. The Gujarat Electricity Industry (Reorganization and Regulation) Act in 2003 was declared for reorganization of the electricity industry in Gujarat and for establishing an Electricity Regulatory Commission in the state for regulation of the electricity sector. The GEB was restructured into seven companies one each for generation and transmission, four distribution companies (Discoms) and a holding company known as Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL). GUVNL has been structured as holding company of such generation, transmission and distribution companies. After reformations, GUVNL works as the planning and coordinating agency in the power sector. It is now the single bulk buyer in the state as well as the bulk supplier to distribution companies. It also carries out the function of power trading in the state.

All companies became fully operational from April 2005 and began conducting their activities independently. In the cities Ahmedabad and Surat power distribution has historically been with a private sector entity viz. Torrent Power through its fully owned subsidiaries Ahmedabad Electricity Company and Surat Electricity Company.

2. Power sector evolution in india

There was significant development of power sector in India after independence. India became independent in 1947. At that time it had a capacity of generating a power of 1,362 MW. Electricity generation main sources were hydro power and coal based thermal power. The private sector companies carried generation and distribution of electrical power. Calcutta Electric was pivotal institute amongst them. A few urban areas got electricity power but rural areas and villages did not get electricity power. After 1947, purview of State and Central government agencies all new power generation, transmission and distribution in the rural center and the urban center (which was not served by private utilities) was established. In all states of India State Electricity Boards (SEBs) were established. In late sixties, nuclear power was established but development was at slower speed. In the early sixties introduced the concept of administration power systems on a regional basis crossing the political boundaries of states. The power supply industry has constantly focused on filling the gap between supply and demand of power.

3. Objectives Of The Study

The objective of the research work is to do comparative study of financial statement of UGVCL and PGVCL power distribution companies of Gujarat region as far as their Liquidity is concerned.

4. Research Methodology

To undertake the study researchers have collected secondary data from the annual report during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 of selected powerdistribution companies of Gujarat region. Moreover other required information were collected through referring Financial literatures, published articles, related websites, magazines, journals etc.

For this study work i have selected two companies as sample of study.

1.Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (UGVCL) Mehsana

2.Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (PGVCL) Rajkot

According to the objectives researcher has applied the necessary statistical tools like, average mean, percentage, ratio and graphic presentation of data, t- test.

ANALYSIS

Introduction

Liquidity of business is one the key factors determining its propensity to succeed or fail. Both excess and shortage of liquidity affect the interest of the enterprise. By excess liquidity in a business enterprise, it is meant that it is carrying higher current assets than are warranted by the requirements of production. Hence, it indicates the blocking up of funds in current assets without any return. Besides, the enterprise has to incur costs to carry them overtime. Further the value of such assets would depreciate in times of inflation, if they are left ideally. Owing to the cornering of capital the enterprise may have to resort to additional borrowing even at a fancy price.

On the other hand the impact of inadequate liquidity is more severe. The losses due to insufficient liquidity would be many. Production may have to be curtailed or stopped for want of necessary funds. As the enterprise will not be in a position to pay off the debts, the credit worthiness of the enterprise is badly affected. In general the smaller the amount of default, the higher would be the damage done to the image of the unit. In addition the enterprise will not be able to secure funds from outside sources and the existing creditors may even force the enterprise into bankrupt. Further inefficient funds will not allow the concern to launch any profitable project or earn attractive rates of return on the existing investment.

Between the excess and inadequate liquidity, the later is considered to be more detrimental, since the lack of liquidity may endanger the very existence of the business enterprise. Besides, both the excess and inadequate liquidity adversely affect the profitability. If the enterprise is earning very low rate of return or incurring losses, there would be no funds generated by the operation of the enterprise which are essential to retire the debts. In fact there is a tangle between liquidity and profitability, which eventually determines the optimum level of investment in current assets. Of the liquidity and profitability the former assures further importance since profit could be earned with ease in subsequent periods, one the image of the unit is maintained. But, if the enterprise losses its face in the market wants or liquidity, it requires Herculean efforts to restore its position. Instances are not lacking of great industrial giants, with comfortable books profits coming to grief for want of liquidity.

Current Ratio

This most widely used ratio shows the proportion of current assets to current liabilities. It is also known as 'Working Capital Ratio' as it is a measure of working capital available at a particular time. The ratio is obtained by dividing current assets by the current liabilities. It is measure of short-term financial strength of the business and shows whether the business will be able to meet its current liabilities, as and when they mature. Liability which will mature within a period of 12 months is a current liability. They include

creditors, bills payable, bank overdraft, outstanding expenses, provision for taxation etc. Similarly, current assets are in the form of cash or can be readily converted into cash within a short time. They include cash, bank balance, stock, debtors, bills receivables, prepaid expenses, accrued income, readily marketable securities etc.

Current ratio: Current Assets ÷ Current Liabilities

Table-1 shows the Current Ratio of the selected companies from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

TABLE: 1 Current Ratio						
Name of Company	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Average
UGVCL	1.29	0.98	1.08	1.36	1.73	1.29
PGVCL	0.68	0.62	0.68	0.75	0.79	0.70

Source: Computed from published Annual report of the units

Above chart – 1 shows that the current ratio of the UGVCL Company is more than the PGVCL Company. Moreover it reflects that the current ratio of the UGVCL is consistently changing while PGVCL Company is constantly increased except in

2013-14 year. The current ratio of UGVCL Company is higher than PGVCL Company because higher proportion of current assets compare to current liabilities. UGVCL current ratio is good as compare to PGVCL company because it higher than PGVCL company and nearer to standard current ratio 2 : 1.

Liquid Ratio

A variant of current ratio is the liquid ratio or quick ratio which is designed to show the amount of cash available to meet immediate payments. It is obtained by dividing the liquid assets by liquid liabilities.

Liquid assets are obtained by deducting stock-in trade from current assets. Stock is not treated as a liquid asset because it cannot be readily converted into cash as and when required, the current ratio of a business does not reflect the true liquid position, if its current assets consist largely of stock-in-trade.

The liquid liabilities are obtained by deducting bank overdraft from current liabilities. Bank overdraft is not included in liquid liabilities because bank overdraft is not likely to be called on demand and is treated as a sort of permanent mode of financing. Hence, it is not treated as a quick liability.

Liquid ratio: Liquid assets / Liquid liabilities

Table-2 shows the Liquid Ratio of the selected companies from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

TABLE: 2 Liquid Ratio						
Name of Company	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Average
UGVCL	1.01	0.77	0.74	0.99	1.38	0.99
PGVCL	0.51	0.47	0.51	0.58	0.58	0.53

Source: Computed from published Annual report of the units

Above chart- 2 indicates that the liquid ratio for all successive years for the UGVCL Company is quite higher than the liquid ratio of the PGVCL Company. It means UGVCL Company has good liquid position as compare to PGVCL Company. Liquid Ratio of UGVCL Company was constantly changing. PGVCL Company has constant liquid ratio nearer to 0.50. UGVCL Company has good liquid ratio because it is nearer to standard ratio 1 : 1. While PGVCL Company has not satisfactory Liquid Ratio because its average liquid ratio is less than standard ratio 1 : 1.

Acid test ratio

The measure of absolute liquidity may be obtained by comparing only cash and bank balance as well readily marketable securities with liquid liabilities. This is very exacting standard of liquidity value and it is satisfactory if the ratio is 0.5:1. It is computed by dividing the value of quick assets by liquid liabilities. Here, quick assets do not include both stock and debtors, because payments from debtors would not generally be received immediately when liquid liabilities are to be paid. Thus the quick assets comprise only cash balance, bank balance and readily marketable securities only.

Acid-test ratio: Quick assets ÷ Liquid liabilities

. Table-3 shows the Acid Test Ratio of the selected companies from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

TABLE: 3 Acid Test Ratio						
Name of Company	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Average
UGVCL	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09
PGVCL	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04

Source: Computed from published Annual report of the units

From the above chart- 3, we can say that the acid – test ratio UGVCL Company is higher than the PGVCL Company. Acid – test ratio of both the companies are constantly changing. UGVCL and PGVCL Companies have lower acid – test ratio because it has lower proportion of cash and cash equivalent assets. So, for increasing it company has to increase the proportion of cash and cash equivalent assets in current assets.

T- test

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no any significant difference in Current Ratio (CR), Liquid Ratio (LR) and Acid- Test Ratio (ATR) of UGVCL and PGVCL Companies.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): There is significant difference in Current Ratio (CR), Liquid Ratio (LR) and Acid- Test Ratio (ATR) of UGVCL and PGVCL Companies.

Table-4 T- test			
RATIO	CR	LR	ATR
Sig. (Two Tailed)	0.0024	0.0049	0.0075

In the above table-4, the two tailed significant test value for Current Ratio. Liquid Ratio and Acid – Test Ratio of UGVCL and PGVCL is 0.0024, 0.0049 and

0.0075. Hence, we may say that Current Ratio, Liquid Ratio and Acid – Test Ratio are significantly different between the UGVCL and PGVCL companies.

5.2 Suggestions

1. The Current Ratio of PGVCL is lowest. PGVCL has to increase in Current Ratio by increasing in current assets and decreasing in current liabilities.
2. The Liquid Ratio of PGVCL is lower than UGVCL Company. So, PGVCL Company has to increase its Liquid Ratio by decreasing in liquid liabilities.
3. The Acid – Test Ratio of UGVCL as well as PGVCL Company have lower than standard ratio 0.5 : 1. So, both companies have to increase in cash and cash equivalents assets for increasing Acid – Test ratio.

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Constitutional Validity of Lockdown

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Abstract

On March 24, 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a nation-wide lockdown, from Mar. 25, 2020 to Apr. 14, 2020. The announcement came in the backdrop of the Covid-19 outbreak and is intended to enable the concept of “social distancing” to contain the spread of the virus. Additionally, the central government also found that consistency in the application and implementation of various measure across the country has become necessary to ensure maintenance of essential services and supplies.

The Ministry of Home Affairs invoked Section 6 (2)(i) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and issued an order on Mar. 24, 2020, directing the ministries or departments of Government of India, state and union territory governments and authorities to implement the measures laid down in the central order. The measures restrict residents’ movement outside of their homes and orders a closure of all offices, factories and shops, except those considered as essential goods and services.

While the move has been lauded by many, there has been some debate in the legal circles about the powers of the central government to pass an order of such a nature under the DMA, 2005 and whether the centre has overstepped state governments’ authority, since law and order and public health are state subjects under the Indian Constitution. This article analyses the constitutional framework on the division of powers between the centre and the state to highlight the legal framework behind the central government’s order and why it is constitutionally valid.

1. Division of Power under the Constitution of India

Article 245 of the Constitution of India states that the Parliament or central government may make laws for whole or any part of India, and the state government may make laws for whole or any part of the state.

Article 245 lays the basis for the division of powers between the centre and the state, whereas, Article 246 provides for the ‘Distribution of Legislative Subjects’ between the central and state governments. It does so by creating three lists, enumerated in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, namely the: Union List, Concurrent List, and State List.

The Union List lays down the subject-matter on which Parliament has an exclusive power to legislate, similarly, the State List provides for matters on which the state government has an exclusive power to legislate, and lastly the Concurrent List, provides for subject matter on which both, central and state governments, can legislate.

Constitutionally, the state government is empowered to deal with matters related to public order and public health, listed in the state list Entry 1 and 6, respectively. However, Entry 29 of the Concurrent List empowers the central and state governments to legislate on matters pertaining to the prevention of an infectious or contagious disease spreading from one state to another. The entry does not limit the powers of the legislating authority to simply public order or health, but allows for any relevant legislation to be passed, so long that it is to prevent the disease from spreading across state jurisdictions. Entry 29 of the concurrent list reads:

“29. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants”.

Since, both central and state government are empowered to legislate on an entry in the Concurrent List, a possible collision or inconsistency between the two legislations cannot be ruled out. In order to address this concern, the makers of the Constitution provided for Article 254, which reads:

“Article 254 - Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by the Legislatures of States

(1) If any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by the Parliament, which Parliament is competent to enact, or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then, subject to the provisions of clause (2), the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void”. The ‘Doctrine of Repugnancy’, which is well explained by the Supreme Court of India in the case of *M. Karunanidhi v. Union of India*, deals with an event “where the provisions of a Central Act and a State Act in the Concurrent List are fully inconsistent and are absolutely irreconcilable, the Central Act will prevail and the State Act will become void in view of the repugnancy”.

Therefore, the Constitution acknowledges the primacy of parliamentary law over state legislation in the concurrent list. The operation of Article 254 is not complex. The real problem that arises in practice is that of determining whether a particular provision in the order passed by the state is repugnant to the order passed under the central act. Fortunately, we have a catena of judicial decisions taken by the Supreme Court, which lay down the rules for determining repugnancy.

2. Choices The Government Had

There is some debate in the media that the government could have declared a national emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution. However, this was legally not permissible as post the amendment of this Article in 1978 (44th Amendment), such an emergency can be declared only if the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. These are the only three grounds under which an emergency can be declared under Article 352.

So, effectively, the only choice that the government had was to rely on Entry 29 of the Concurrent List and invoke its powers under the DMA, which it did.

3. Validity of Order Passed by Central Government

As discussed above, the central government invoked the DMA, 2005, to order a lockdown of the country. Similarly, state governments invoked other Acts to address concerns pertaining to the spread of Covid-19. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, empowers a state government to prescribe temporary regulations to be observed by the public or any person to prevent the outbreak and spread of a disease. Various states have invoked the EDA, 1897, to pass orders and guidelines on social distancing measures, closure of establishments and limitation on activity. While both orders deal with similar aspects, the state governments’ order finds its power enumerated under Entry 1 and Entry 6 of the state list, while the central government’s power to pass the Mar. 24, 2020 order seems to be derived from Entry 29 of the concurrent list.

Any legislation under Entry 29 of the Concurrent List must necessarily deal with the prevention of highly infectious diseases that have the capability of extending beyond a state’s border. India has seen more than 1,000 positive cases as on date, and the number is only expected to increase as the country progresses into advanced stages of the spread. As has been seen globally, the pandemic saw a gradual increase in infections during the first few weeks and eventually escalated to a 60-100 percent increase or more in reported positive cases every day. Given the highly communicable nature of the disease and the large population of India, it seems logical for the central government to address the concern under Entry 29 in a unified manner, as opposed to state governments implementing measures not coherent with one another.

The DMA, 2005 was passed to enable the central government to provide a legal framework for setting up of a National Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India and not more than nine members nominated by him. While the scheme of the Act does not specifically deal with the

control of a pandemic like Covid-19, the powers of the NDMA under Section 6 of the Act can be broadly interpreted to give a unified command to the central government to effectively manage a disaster throughout India.

The term 'disaster' under section 2(d) of DMA, 2005 means, 'a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area'.

4. Conclusion

The Covid-19 outbreak is bound to be classified as a disaster under the DMA, 2005, allowing the central government wide powers to deal with the pandemic by laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management to ensure a timely and effective response to the disaster. Section 38 of the DMA casts a duty on the states to follow the directions of NDMA.

Moreover, Section 72 of the DMA, 2005, provides that the provisions of the Act, will have an overriding effect on all other laws, to the extent that they are inconsistent. Therefore, the order passed by the ministry of home affairs, will override all state orders and municipal orders to the extent that they are inconsistent with the Home Ministry's order.

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Pandemic imagination of Albert Camus' the Plague and Covid 19

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Abstract

The Plague (1947) is Albert Camus' most popular novel. The story is of an Algerian society that is quarantined on the arrival of the plague. The story begins with dead rats appearing in the streets and the inhabitants start falling ill with a strange illness. But The Plague is more than a horror tale. Camus set the plague (outbreak of bubonic plague) in the Algerian city and society of Oran. In April, the inhabitants begin to notice more and more dead and dying rats. Panic spreads throughout the population as the sight of staggering, dying rats and the bodies they leave behind become more and more common place. The human population starts falling ill with a mysterious fever. The doctors become convinced that the illness is bubonic plague but the people authorities are slow to act. Finally, as Oran is ravaged by the plague, the city is placed under quarantine. Same way, Corona virus disease is an infectious disease caused by a new virus COVID 19 (2019-20).The world is trapped in this Corona virus today.

Key words - The Plague, Algerian society of France, theme of The Plague, an infectious disease, Covid 19, home quarantine,remedy

1. Introduction

The Plague, set in the town of Oran, Camus' second novel is the story of an outbreak of plague. The Plague signifies the calamity or disaster that tests the mindsets of human beings, their endurance and solidarity, sense of responsibility, compassion and will. In the same way, Covid 19 (Corona virus) is an outbreak of infectious virus that affects all human being on the earth. This Covid19 virus is officially named by World Health Organization in the International Classification of Diseases. When a disease is new, there is no vaccine. There is no specific treatment for disease caused by a novel corona virus. However, many of the symptoms can be indentified and therefore treatment is based on the patient's clinical condition. The new corona virus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva from the nose.

2. Pandemic imagination of the Plague and Corona

The Plague is a story told in five parts. The first part introduces the character of Dr. Rieux, as he and his fellow townspeople deal with a sudden infestation of dead rats in which he soon realises an outbreak of plague. Part II begins with the closing off the town of Oran, blocking parted comrades from each other and imprisoning those inside. One such victim is the journalist Rambert who is prevented from returning to his wife in France. The town priest, Father Paneloux, delivers a sermon preaching that The Plague is an instrument of divine justice. Jean Tarrou, a visitor to Oran, decides to start a sanitation squad in an effort to help curb the spread of the disease. Part III merely describes the height of The Plague's devastation, including the burial rituals which slowly diminish in formality until bodies are merely heaped upon one another in ditches. The longest and most dramatic section of the novel, Part IV, begins with Rambert's attempts to escape and return to his wife eventhough after repeated failures, he eventually decides to stay and help. Father Paneloux, after witnessing the death of a child infected by plague, delivers another sermon much more sympathetic than the first. The main concepts behind Camus' moral thinking at the time find their expression through Tarrou, who explains his aspiration "to become a saint without God" to Rieux. In the final section, Tarrou is claimed as one of The Plague's last victims. When the infestation is over, the town is reopened, Rambert is reunited with his wife, and Rieux reveals that he is the narrator. That the narrator keeps his identity secret until the end is a deliberate move on Camus' part to give the story a more universal quality to make it about the events themselves rather than the individual experiences of a particular character. But although written in the third person, it is essentially a first-person narrative, with Rieux's feelings constantly finding their expression throughout.

Some inhabitants attempt to escape the sealed city while others remain to fight the plague the best they can. At the end of the novel, Camus reminds the reader that although the plague has left Oran, the plague could return at any time in our society. The central irony in *The Plague* lies in Camus' treatment of "freedom." The citizens of Oran become prisoners of the plague when their city falls under total quarantine, but it is questionable whether they were really free before the plague. It is only when they are separated by quarantine from their friends, lovers and families. Camus' philosophy is an amalgam of existentialism and humanism. Each person is selfishly convinced that his or her pain is unique compared to common suffering. Thus, they give meaning to their lives because they chose to rebel against death. However, Camus' novel declares that this rebellion is nonetheless a noble, meaningful struggle even if it means facing never-ending defeat. Thus, the Plague is infused with Camus' belief in the value of optimism in times of hopelessness. In particular, Camus expresses through fiction, more powerfully and more memorably than anyone else in his time, the painful social, moral and spiritual dilemmas of modern man: alienation, meaninglessness, and death.

This situation is also applicable to the Corona virus disease all over the countries of the world during 2019-20. International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) has announced "Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)" as the name of the new virus- Covid 19. This name is chosen because the virus is genetically related to the corona virus responsible for the SARS outbreak of 2003. Viruses are named based on their genetic structure to facilitate the development of diagnostic tests, vaccines and medicines. So viruses are named by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV). Corona has been spread in almost countries of the world. It is a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to many symptoms. All types of younger, elder, older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease are affected by this virus.

In this respect, I want to show Corona affected Indian Scenario in Poetic manner. This poem is written by me for the remedies against Corona.

We don't know the time,
When Corona will end up,
We now mean even tomorrow, next week and next month,
Hence the entire human being now,
Moving forward here and there,
Isn't it? Human being needs self isolation.

Today is not the right time for us,
So many urgent challenges to meet,
So much caretaking to do,
Now a days, many practical realities we have,
Need mental, emotional, physical resistance power for the time to come.
I think Covid' 19 coming faster than that of an aeroplane,
Social upheavals, Social distancing, climate change are the possibilities to come,
The only way is to quarantine at home.
So how to spend time at home, it looks not imaginable or not thinkable,
Anyway starting to prepare us for the same.

Under this global situation,
Would people insist voluntarily quarantine and social distancing?
Would they change their habits?
Would they work from home?
And if it happens, so when and how long?

Government mandated self quarantine,

Wash your hands at interval of three – four hours
For twenty seconds with a soap or sanitizer,
Let us intervene personally,
When the whole world is threatened by the pandemic,
Ruling party and opposing party provide all kind of resources and support we need,
Let us follow all these in the hope of bringing peace.

3. Conclusion

Now a Days, Corona has become challenging and warlike situation for human being like Allbert Camus' The Plague. So stay at home and be safe. If it looks inconvenient than be ready to become the victim of the greatest loss of life. In such a massive influence of Corona all over the world, we all are in tight corner during lock down time. So let us follow the rules of hygiene and have faith in God. In a nut shell, we all know the pandemic consequences of Corona so we pray to God, "In His will is our peace."

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કોરોનાની આફત અને માનસિક બીમારી

ડૉ. પ્રકાશભાઈ એચ. વિંછીયા

સારાંશ

પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં વિશ્વ કોરોનાની સામે જંગ લડી રહ્યું છે. ત્યારે તંદુરસ્ત તન અને મક્કમ મનથી દરેક માણસ ઘરમાં રહી દેશસેવામાં જોડાય શકે છે. સ્વસ્થતાનો આધાર શરીર અને મન બન્ને પર નિર્ધારિત છે. કોવિડ-19 ની મહામારી સમયે ગૃહવાસમાં રહેલા દરેક વ્યક્તિએ નવિનત્તમ પ્રવૃત્તિઓનું આયોજન કરવું જોઈએ.

આ કપરા કાળમાં કોઈની જઠરાગ્નિ અતૃપ્ત નહીં રહે કારણ કે સેવાકીય સંસ્થાઓએ તેની હોંશભેર જવાબદારી ઉપાડી લીધી છે. પણ એક પગલું માનસિક સ્વસ્થતાની તરફ એમ કહીને લોકોના મનમાં ચાલતા કોરોનાના યુધ્ધનું શમન કરવું પડશે અન્યથા કોરોના પછીના વિશ્વની કલ્પના અકલ્પનીય બની રહેશે. કોરોનાની મહામારીથી દેશ ચોક્કસ મુક્ત થઈ જશે એમાં બેમત નથી. પરંતુ ત્યાર પછી ચિંતા, ડિપ્રેશન, પોસ્ટ ટોમેટિક સ્ટ્રેટ ડિસઓર્ડ, ફોબિયા, અનિવાર્ય ક્રિયાદબાણ, અનિવાર્ય મનોદબાણ, વગેરે જેવી વિવિધ માનસિક બિમારીઓ લોકોને ઘેરી વળશે. આવી પરિસ્થિતિનો સામનો ન કરવો પડે તેના માટે વર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિમાં જ મનોચિકિત્સકો અથવા મનોવિજ્ઞાનના જાણકાર વ્યક્તિઓ દ્વારા સલાહકેંદ્રો પરથી સલાહ આપવાની શરૂઆત કરવી જોઈએ. વિશ્વવિદ્યાલયના તજજ્ઞોએ ટેલીફોન દ્વારા લોકોને ધ્યાન, યોગ, પ્રાણાયામ, સુર્યનમસ્કાર, વાંચન, રમત-ગમત તથા ધાર્મિક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ તરફ ધ્યાન વિચલિત કરવું અતિ આવશ્યક છે.

૧. કોરોનાની આફત અને માનસિક બિમારી

ઘર એક સ્વર“ છે’ તથા ‘પૃથ્વીનો છેડો ઘર છે’ એવી આપણી ગુજરાતી કહેવતો ઘર કે કુંટુંબનું સમાજમાં કેટલું મહત્વ દર્શાવે છે. પરંતુ આ કોરોના જેવા વિદેશી રોગોએ માણસને ઘરમાં જ વ્યથિત કરી નાખ્યો છે. લોકોને ઘરમાં રહેવુંએ માનસિક ત્રાસ લાગે છે. ત્યારે કોરોના સંબંધિત આર્થિક-માનસિક વિડંબણાઓ સાથે લોકડાઉનનું પાલન કરી રહેલા દેશવાસીઓ સામાજિક, રાજકીય, આર્થિક, કૌટુંબિક, તથા મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક મુશ્કેલીઓનો સામનો કરી રહ્યા છે. આપરિસ્થિતિમાં દરિદ્રનારાયણની જઠરાગ્નિને તૃપ્ત કરવા અનેકવિધ સામાજિક-ધાર્મિક સંસ્થાઓ સેવાભાવથી ગૌરાંવિત થઈ રહી છે. ‘સી.વી.રામને’ એક સુંદર વાક્ય કહ્યું છે કે “તમારા જીવનમાં કોણ પ્રવેશી શકે છે એ દર વખતે તમે નક્કી ન કરી શકો, પરંતુ તેમની પાસેથી શું શીખવું એ તમે જરૂર નક્કી કરી શકો છો.” કોરોના જેવી માહમારી વખતે આ વાક્ય ચરિતાર્થ કરી શકાય. આપણા શરીરમાં કોરોના પ્રવેશ કરશે કે નહીં એ આપણે નક્કી નથી કરી શકવાના પરંતુ સરકારશ્રીના દરેક સૂચનનું પાલન કરીને ઘરમાં રહીને સ્વસ્થ રહી શકીએ છીએ. સવાલ માત્ર એટલો જ છે કે વિકાસશીલ ભારતની માનવમેદની મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક સુખાકારી મેળવવા માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યની ટેકનિકો જાણે છે ખરા ?

જ્યાં વિજ્ઞાનનું કામ પૂર્ણ થાય છે ત્યાંથી મનોવિજ્ઞાનનું કાર્ય શરૂ થાય છે. સેવાને વરેલા આ દેશમાં કોઈ ભૂખ્યા પેટે સુતું નથીને ? સર્વે તેની કાળજી લે છે પરંતુ ચિંતા, ખિન્નતા અને માનસિક બિમારીઓ અનેક લોકોની ઊંઘ હરામ કરી રહી છે તે સમજવામાં આ વિકાસશીલ દેશને હજી ઘણો સમય લાગશે તેવું પ્રતિત થઈ રહ્યું છે. કોવિડ-19 કે કોરોના એ એક

મહામારી કે મહાભયંકર રોગ છે, તેના ભરડામાં આવવાથી વ્યક્તિ ખૂદ તો મરે છે પરંતુ બીજા અનેકને થાપ્પો આપીને જાય છે. ત્યારે તેનાથી બચવા ઘરમાં પરિવાર સાથે સુખની પળો માણીને સુરક્ષિત રહી શકાય છે. તેવા સૂચન અનેક માધ્યમો થકી લોકોના માનસપટ સુધી પહોંચાડવામાં આવ્યા છે. દરેક માનવીએ ઘરમાં રહેવાનું મનોમન નક્કી કર્યું છે અને રહે પણ છે. પણ આ ઘરમાં રહેતા લોકોને મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક સધિયારાની પણ જરૂર છે તેના પરત્વે હજી જોઈએ એટલી જાગૃત્તિ નથી લાવી શકાય.

દુનિયામાં પગરવ કરતા માનસને ઘરમાં બેસવાનો સમય આવ્યો ત્યારે દરેકને સમય ક્યાં કાઢવો, ઉંઘ પણ કેટલીક કરી શકાય ? ટી.વી. કે મોબાઈલમાં દિવસ નથી નીકળતો, ઘરના સભ્યો સાથે જ આખો દિવસ વાત કરવામાં મજા ન આવવી, બાળકો રમતો રમીને થાકી જાય છે ત્યાર પછી શું કરવું. વગેરે મુશ્કેલીઓ સતાવે છે. આ મુશ્કેલીઓનો સચોટ ઉત્તર મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક સલાહકારો આપી શકે છે. આ કપરા સમયે દેશમાં આવા સલાહકેન્દ્રો ખોલવા અતિ આવશ્યક છે. રાજકોટ તથા બોટાદ જિલ્લાએ આવા કેન્દ્રો દ્વારા હોમ કોરોન્ટાઈનમાં રહેલા લોકોને સલાહ આપવાની શુભ શરૂઆત કરી દીધી છે. ઈટાલીના માનસશાસ્ત્રી ‘ગ્યુસેપે’ કહ્યું કે “વિશ્વ અત્યારે એક પ્રયોગશાળા બની ગયું છે.” દરેક માનવી પોતપોતાની રીતે કોરોના સામેની લડતમાં હિસ્સો લઈ રહ્યું છે. ગરીબ, તવંગર અને મધ્યમ વર્ગ આર્થિક-સામાજિક મુશ્કેલીઓ વચ્ચે પણ પોતાની રીતે આ લડતમાં ભાગ લઈને કંઈક નક્કર પરિણામ લાવવાની શોધમાં છે. આ પરિસ્થિતિનું અવલોકન દુનિયા કરી રહી છે. એક ત્રીજી પરિસ્થિતિ કે જેમાં ક્યોડો લોકો માનસિક બિમારીઓનો ભોગ બની રહ્યા છે તે વિશ્વના ઈતિહાસમાં પહેલી વખત સામે આવનાર છે. કોરોનાથી બચી ગયા તોપણ માનસિક યાતનાઓ અને અસલામતી જેવી બિમારીઓનો જન્મ થશે.

માનસશાસ્ત્રી ‘ડૉ.મુકુલ ચોક્સી’ જણાવે છે કોરોનાના આઘાતમાંથી વિશ્વ બહાર આવશે ત્યારે મોટી સંખ્યામાં લોકો “પોસ્ટ ટોમેટિક સ્ટ્રેટ ડિસઓર્ડર (પીટીએસડી) નામના માનસિક રોગથી પીડાવાની શક્યતા છે. આ માનસિક અવસ્થા મહિનાઓ કે વર્ષો સુધી રહી શકે એમ છે.” કોઈ ભયાનક ઘટના બને કે ભયાનક ઘટના લાંબા સમય સુધી ચાલે તેને મનોવિજ્ઞાનમાં પોસ્ટ ટોમેટિક સ્ટ્રેટ ડિસઓર્ડર કહેવામાં આવે છે. આવી બિમારીનો ભોગ બનેલા લોકો કોરોનાની મહામારીમાંથી વિશ્વમુક્ત થશે ત્યારે અન્ય કોઈ ઘટના બનશે ત્યારે પણ આ ઘટનાને તેની સાથે જોડશે, રાત્રે ઉંઘમાં પણ પોતે ઘરમાં છે હવે આ કોરોના જાય તો સારું એવું બહુશે અથવા ડરામણા સ્વપ્નાઓ જોશે, નજીકના લોકો સાથે વારંવાર આ ઘટનાને વાગોળશે. આમ, આવા ડિસઓર્ડરમાંથી વ્યક્તિને બહાર લાવવી ખૂબ મુશ્કેલ બની જાય છે. અન્ય વસ્તુથી ડરવું તેને મનોવિજ્ઞાનમાં ફોબિયા તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે.

કોરોનાની આ પરિસ્થિતિમાં લોકો માસ્ક, ગ્લબ્ઝ તથા સેનેટાઈઝર જેવી વસ્તુઓનો ઉપયોગ કર્યા પછી કેટલીક વ્યક્તિઓને આ વસ્તુઓ પ્રત્યેનો ફોબિયા થઈ જાય છે. આવી વ્યક્તિઓ આવી વસ્તુઓ પહેરેલી વ્યક્તિઓથી સતત ડરે છે તેમ ‘વિક્રમ વકીલ’ પોતાના લેખમાં જણાવે છે. પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં સૌથી મહત્વની વાત છે કોરોના વાઈરસની ચેઈન તોડી નાખવી. તેના માટે વારંવાર હાથ ધોવાનું સૂચન આપવામાં આવે છે. સામાજિક અંતર રાખવું અને ઘરને સ્વચ્છ રાખવાના સમાચારો પણ સંચાર માધ્યમો દ્વારા સતત ફરતા રહે છે. આવા સંજોગોમાં દરેક વ્યક્તિના મનને સ્વચ્છ રાખવાની પણ ખૂબ જ જરૂર છે. માણસમાં ‘અનિવાર્ય ક્રિયા દબાણ’ નામની એક બિમારી આવે છે. જેમા વ્યક્તિ એકની એક ક્રિયા વારંવાર કરે છે. કોરોન્ટાઈન વ્યક્તિઓમાં કેટલાક વ્યક્તિઓ પહેલેથી જ આ બિમારીનો ભોગ બનેલા હશે. તેમણે મનોચિકિત્સક પાસે નિદાન પણ કરાવ્યું હશે ત્યારે એકનું એક વર્તન વારંવાર ન કરવાની સલાહ પણ

આપવામાં આવી હશે. હવે આવા સંજોગોમાં જ્યારે વારંવાર હાથ ધોવાનું સૂચન કરવામાં આવે છે ત્યારે અનિવાર્ય ક્રિયા દબાણના દર્દીઓ વ્યથિત થાય છે. તેને આ પરિસ્થિતિમાં શું કરવું તેની સમજ નથી પડતી. જો સલાહ કેંદ્રો ખોલવામાં આવે તો આવા દર્દીઓને યોગ્ય સલાહ ચોક્કસ મળી શકે છે.

દુનિયાના સમ્રાટ બનવાની અભિલાષા સેવતા સિંકદર અન્ય દેશોને જીતીને જ્યારે ભારત પર ચડી આવ્યો ત્યારે સિંધુ નદીના કિનારે એક રાજાએ તેનો પડકાર કર્યો હતો. આજે ફરી આ જ દ્રશ્ય ખડું થયું છે. ભારત એક જૂથ થઈને કોરોના સામે લડવા તૈયાર છે. જો આ યુદ્ધ વધુ ચાલ્યું તો ગૃહયુદ્ધો વધી જશે. અત્યારે દેશમાં બળાત્કાર, ચોરી, લૂટફાટ જેવા ગુનાઓમાં ઘટાડો થયો છે પરંતુ ગૃહવાસ ભોગવી રહેલો, કામ વગર માનવી માનસિક દર્દી બની ઘરને નર્કમાં ફેરવી નાખશે ત્યારે એ દ્રશ્યો કુંટુંબ વ્યવસ્થામાં ભંગાણ સર્જશે એમા બેમત નથી. કેટલાક એવા લોકો છે કે જે માનસિક અસ્વસ્થતા ભોગવતા હોવા છતાં પણ સલાહ મેળવતા નથી. ડૉ.શરદ ઠાકરને એક 74 વર્ષના વયોવૃદ્ધ વ્યક્તિએ પ્રશ્ન કર્યો કે સાહેબ, મને રાતદિવસ ખરાબ વિચાર આવે છે, મારી પૌત્રી જેટલી ઉંમરની છોકરીઓને જોઈને જાતીય કામુક્તા ઉભરાય છે. હું ગમે એટલી કોશિષ કરું તોપણ આમાંથી બચી શકતો નથી, મારે શું કરવું એ મને સમજાતું નથી. ડૉક્ટરસાહેબે તેને ઉત્તર આપતા કહ્યું કે ‘મંત્રજાપ’ ઘરમાં રહીને દરેક કાર્યની સાથે સાથે મંત્રજાપ કરતા રહેવું. તેનાથી તમારું મન અને શ્વાસએ મંત્ર પર કેંદ્રિત થશે. શરૂઆતમાં માણસ આવી પ્રવૃત્તિઓથી એકાગ્ર નથી થઈ શકાય પરંતુ ધીમે ધીમે ટેવાય જાય છે. આવું કરવાથી પુણ્ય મળશે કે નહિ એ એક પ્રશ્નાર્થ છે પરંતુ વ્યક્તિનું મન દ્રઢ થાય છે, તેને આવતા દુષિત વિચારો દુર થાય છે. આ મહામારીના કપરા સમયમાં આ એક વ્યક્તિને આવો પ્રશ્ન થયો, તેમણે પૂછ્યો અને ડૉક્ટર દ્વારા તેનું નિરાકરણ મળ્યું. આવા અનેક પ્રશ્નો ગૃહવાસ ભોગવી રહેલા લોકોને સતાવે છે. જો તેનું યથાયોગ્ય સમયે નિરાકરણ નહીં મળે તો લોકડાઉન પછી તેનું પરિણામ પણ ભયંકર આવવાની સંભાવના છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટીના મનોવિજ્ઞાન ભવનના અધ્યક્ષ ડૉ.વાય.એ.જોગસણ જણાવે છે કે આ એક ‘માસ ડિસોર્ડર’ છે તેના નિરાકરણ અર્થે તેઓશ્રી એ માટે ગુજરાતમાં સૌપ્રથમ રાજકોટ અને બોટાદમાં ‘સાયકોલોજિકલ વેલનેસ સેન્ટર’ નો પ્રારંભ કર્યો. સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટીના ભૂતપૂર્વ વિદ્યાર્થી તરિકે આ સેવાનો લાભ અત્યારે હું પણ બોટાદ સેન્ટર પરથી આપી રહ્યો છું. લોકો ફોન કરીને અથવા સામેથી જ્યારે ફોન આવે છે ત્યારે હોમ કોરોન્ટાઈનમાં રહેલા વ્યક્તિઓ પોતાની ચિંતા, માનસિક તાણ અને ડિપ્રેશન સંબંધિત સમસ્યાઓની રજુઆત કરે છે. જેનું નિરાકરણ સલાહકારમિત્રો દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે. હોમ કોરોન્ટાઈન વ્યક્તિઓ મોબાઈલ ફોન હાથમાં લો એટલે ઘરના લોકો શંકા કરે છે, કોરોના જશે ત્યાં સુધીમાં હું મારા સાસુ-સસરા અને નણંદની બોલીથી ત્રાહિમામ થઈ જઈશ, કોરોના રોગથી નહીં મરૂં પણ કંટાળી કંટાળીને મરી જઈશ, મારા સાસુ-સસરા અને પતિ ઘરમાં માત્ર મારું જ ધ્યાન રખતા હોય એવું લાગે છે, મોબાઈલ પણ કેટલોક સાથ આપે, હવે મોબાઈલ પણ કંટાળો ઉત્પન્ન કરે છે, ઘરમાં દિકરી પિયરથી આવી હતી તેને હોમ કોરોન્ટાઈનમાં રાખી છે, તેના સાસુ નથી, અમારા જમાઈ અને વેવાઈ આ કોરોનાને કારણે ભૂખ્યે મરે છે અમે શું કરીએ ? વગેરે વાતો ફોન કરીને રજુ કરે છે. સલાહકાર મિત્રોની સલાહ મानी સગી બહેનની સ્મશાનયાત્રામાં જવાનું પણ એક વ્યક્તિએ ટાળ્યું છે. આટલી સુંદર કામગીરી થકી દેશને માનસિક બિમારીમાંથી બચવાનું ભગીરથ કાર્ય મનોવિજ્ઞાનના નિષ્ણાંતો કરી રહ્યા છે.

આ માત્ર બે જિલ્લાઓમાં લોકોએ દર્શાવેલ પોતાની મનોવ્યાથા સામે આવી છે. પ્રશ્ન આખા દેશનો છે. જો આવા વિકટ સમયે લોકોની માનસિક ક્રિયાઓને સમજવામાં નહીં આવે તો કોરોના પછી એક આફતનો સામનો કરવાની તૈયારી પણ કરવી જ રહી. કંઈક નવું જન્મે એ માટે ઘટના ઘટવી જરૂરી છે. ન્યુટને સફરજનને પડતા જોયું, જેમ્સ વોટે ઉકળતી

કિટલીને જોઈ, રોન્ટજને ફોટોગ્રાફી પ્લેટ્સ પર ભેજ જોયો, આ માણસો હતા જેમણે સાવ સાદી ઘટનાઓમાંથી નવીન અર્થઘટન કરીને નવું શોધી કાઢ્યું. આ કોરોના મહામારીના સમયે આપડે ઘરમાં રહી તન અને મનથી સ્વસ્થ રહેતા શીખવાની જરૂર છે. સંક્રમિત વ્યક્તિના સંપર્કમાં નહીં આવીએ તો શરીરથી સ્વસ્થ રહીશું અને ખોટા વિચારો નહીં કરીએ તો મનની શુદ્ધિ પામીશું. તેમછતા વિચારોના વૂંદાવનમાં મન વિહાર કરતું રહે તો યોગ્ય વ્યક્તિની સલાહ લઈએ તો કોરોના સામેના જંગમાં વિજયી નિવડીશું એ સત્યતાને સ્વીકારીને ચાલીએ. આ પરિસ્થિતિને પહોંચી વલવા માટે મનોચિકિત્સકોની સલાહ છે કે કોરોના સાથે સંબંધિત સમાચારો સાંભળવાનું ટાળો, દરેક જગ્યાએ કોરોનાના સમાચાર હું મેળવી લઉ તેવી મનોવૃત્તિનો ત્યાગ કરો. અન્ય વ્યક્તિઓને કોરોના વાયરસ સંબંધિત સલાહ આપવાનું ટાળો, સંગીત સાંભળવું, આધ્યાત્મિક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ કરવી, બાળકો સાથે રમતો રમવી, પરિવાર સાથે હળવી શૈલીમાં વાતો કરવી, ભવિષ્યનું આયોજન કરવું, સામાજિક અંતર બનાવીને રાખવું, નકારાત્મક વિચારસરણી ન કરવી તથા સકારાત્મક વિચારોથી મન અને શરીરને મજબૂત બનાવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવો. ડૉ.ભાગ્યશ્રી રાજપૂતે કરેલા ઓનલાઈન સંશોધનનું પરિણામ દર્શાવે છે કે કોરોનાને કારણે 26% લોકો માનસિક તંગદિલી અનુભવી રહ્યા છે. ડૉક્ટર, નર્સિંગ-સ્ટાફ તથા પોલીસ પોતાના પરિવારને છોડીને દેશસેવામાં લાગી ગયા છે. ત્યારે દેશના નાગરિકો પોતાના ઘરમાં રહી દેશસેવામાં જોડાયએ ખૂબ જ મહત્વનું છે.

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Covid-19: The Global Epidemic

Pro. Jigar I. Dave

The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019,[4] declared to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, and recognized as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 12 April 2020, more than 1.77 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in 210 countries and territories,[resulting in more than 108,000 deaths. More than 404,000 people have recovered, although there may be a possibility of reinfection. The case fatality rate was estimated to be 4 percent in China, but varies significantly between countries.

The virus is mainly spread between people during close contact,[c] often via small droplets produced during coughing, sneezing, or talking. While these droplets are produced when breathing out, they usually fall to the ground or surfaces rather than being infectious over large distances. People may also become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then their face. The virus can survive on surfaces for up to 72 hours. It is most contagious during the first three days after onset of symptoms, although spread may be possible before symptoms appear and in later stages of the disease.

Common symptoms include fever, cough and shortness of breath. Complications may include pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome. The time from exposure to onset of symptoms is typically around five days, but may range from two to fourteen days. There is no known vaccine or specific antiviral treatment. Primary treatment is symptomatic and supportive therapy.

Recommended preventive measures include hand washing, covering one's mouth when coughing, maintaining distance from other people, and monitoring and self-isolation for people who suspect they are infected. Authorities worldwide have responded by implementing travel

restrictions, quarantines, curfews, workplace hazard controls, and facility closures. The pandemic has led to severe global socioeconomic disruption, the postponement or cancellation of sporting, religious, political and cultural events, and widespread shortages of supplies exacerbated by panic buying. Schools, universities and colleges have closed either on a nationwide or local basis in 193 countries, affecting approximately 99.4 percent of the world's student population. Misinformation about the virus has spread online, and there have been incidents of xenophobia and discrimination against Chinese people and against those perceived as being Chinese or as being from areas with high infection rates. Due to reduced travel and closures of heavy industry, there has been a decrease in air pollution and carbon emissions.

Health authorities in Wuhan, China (the capital of Hubei province), reported a cluster of pneumonia cases of unknown cause on 31 December 2019 and an investigation was launched in early January 2020. The cases mostly had links to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market and so the virus is thought to have a zoonotic origin. The virus that caused the outbreak is known as SARS-CoV-2, a newly discovered virus closely related to bat coronaviruses, pangolin coronaviruses,[10] and SARS-CoV.

The earliest known person with symptoms was later discovered to have fallen ill on 1 December 2019, and that person did not have visible connections with the later wet market cluster. Of the early cluster of cases reported in December 2019, two-thirds were found to have a link with the market. On 13 March 2020, an unverified report from the South China Morning Post suggested that a case traced back to 17 November 2019, in a 55-year-old from Hubei province, may have been the first.

Cases

Cases refers to the number of people who have been tested for COVID-19, and whose test has been confirmed positive according to official protocols. As of 23 March, no country had tested more than 3% of its population, and many countries have had official policies not to test those with only mild symptoms, such as Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland. [3] An analysis of the early phase of the outbreak estimated that up to 23 January 86% of COVID-19 infections had not been detected, and that these undocumented infections were the infection source for 79% of documented cases. Several other statistical studies, using a variety of methods, have estimated that numbers of infections in many countries were considerably greater than the reported cases

Analysis by age in China indicates that a relatively low proportion of cases occur in individuals below 20 years of age.

Initial estimates of the basic reproduction number (R0) for COVID-19 in January were between 1.4 and but a subsequent statistical analysis has concluded that it may be much higher.

Most people with COVID-19 recover. For those who do not, the time from development of symptoms to death has been between 6 and 41 days, with the most common being 14 days. As of 12 April 2020, approximately 108,000 [5] deaths had been attributed to COVID-19. In China, as of 5 February about 80% of deaths were in those over 60, and 75% had pre-existing health conditions including cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.

Official tallies of deaths from the COVID-19 pandemic generally refer to dead people who tested positive for COVID-19 according to official protocols. The number of true fatalities from COVID-19 may be much higher, as it may not include people who die without testing—e.g. at home or in nursing homes. Partial data from Italy found that the number of excess deaths during the pandemic exceeded the official COVID-19 death tally by a factor of 4–5x. A spokesperson for the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) acknowledged "We know that [the stated death toll] is an underestimation" a statement corroborated by anecdotal reports of undercounting in the U.S. There are indications of undercounting of deaths in Brazil, [378] China, Iran, North

Korea, Russia, [382] UK, and the US. Such underestimation often occurs in pandemics, such as the 2009 H1N1 swine flu epidemic.

The first confirmed death was in Wuhan on 9 January 2020. The first death outside mainland China occurred on 1 February in the Philippines, and the first death outside Asia was in France on 14 February. By 28 February, outside mainland China, more than a dozen deaths each were recorded in Iran, South Korea, and Italy. By 13 March, more than forty countries and territories had reported deaths, on every continent except Antarctica.

Several measures are commonly used to quantify mortality. These numbers vary by region and over time, and are influenced by the volume of testing, healthcare system quality, treatment options, time since initial outbreak, and population characteristics such as age, sex, and overall health. Men appear to be at greater risk than women due to a less healthy lifestyle and genetically weaker immune systems.

The death-to-case ratio reflects the number of deaths divided by the number of diagnosed cases within a given time interval. Based on Johns Hopkins University statistics, the global death-to-case ratio is 6.1% (108,862/1,777,515) as of 12 April 2020. [5] The number varies by region. In China, estimates for the death-to-case ratio decreased from 17.3% (for those with symptom onset 1–10 January 2020) to 0.7% (for those with symptom onset after 1 February 2020).

Other measures include the case fatality rate (CFR), which reflects the percent of diagnosed people who die from a disease, and the infection fatality rate (IFR), which reflects the percent of infected (diagnosed and undiagnosed) who die from a disease. These statistics are not timebound and follow a specific population from infection through case resolution. A number of academics have attempted to calculate these numbers for specific populations. The University of Oxford's Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine estimates that the infection fatality rate for the pandemic as a whole is between 0.1% and 0.39%. The upper estimate of this range is consistent with the results from the first random testing for COVID-19 in Germany, and a statistical study analysing the impact of testing on CFR estimates.



COVID-19 and Educational Challenges: Role and Responsibilities of Educational Institutions, Teachers and Parents

Mohmad Altaf Dar

Abstract

Since the outbreak of Covid-19, many countries witnessed thousands of deaths. Some countries like USA, Spain, Italy, Germany, France, China, Iran and UK suffered more than the other countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Arabian countries. The number of infected cases and deaths caused by Covid-19 is constantly increasing at an alarming rate. It has become a serious global health challenge now, for which no medicine has been discovered yet. Though it affected the global economy the most, yet it did not leave any stone unturned in affecting the Educational System. Therefore, the Educational Institutions have to adopt new approaches, modify systems and strategies, use alternative routes to compensate the loss and sustain the system. "When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves." (Victor Frankl). The purpose of the present research paper is to highlight educational challenges during the current global health emergency situations and also to provide the strategies and approaches to face and tackle these challenges and problems faced by learners and instructors during these miserable conditions of Covid-19 pandemic, highlighting the role of educational institutions, teachers and parents regarding the education of students. The researcher mainly used the secondary sources, web resources, personal experience, reviewed numerous national and international research papers for collecting the relevant data.

Key Words Covid-19 Pandemic, Educational Challenges, Role of Educational System, Role of Parents, Role of Teachers

1. Introduction

COVID-19 (Corona virus disease- 2019), a respiratory illness, initially originated from Wuhan (China), probably emerged from an animal source, but is now transmitted very fast from individual to individual and from nation to nation, now declared as pandemic by WHO, turned into an unbearable human disaster, affected millions of people, sending billions of people into lockdown and killed in lakhs including men, women, children and old-aged throughout the globe.

COVID-19 is the disease caused by the new virus SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome Corona virus 2). Most people who are infected get mild respiratory symptoms that will disappear on their own, but some people develop more severe illness, like pneumonia. The virus is transmitted through contact with an infected person or via respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. There is a higher risk of infection if you have been in an area where the virus is spreading, or if you have been in close contact with a person infected with the new Corona virus (FIP HEALTH ADVISORY, MARCH 2020).

Now it is our collective responsibility to join hands to combat this dreadful viral disease to save lives and generations. We must listen to experts and doctors, follow their suggestions and remain continuously under their guidance. Moreover we should fully cooperate with the Government, follow government laws and strategies. Most importantly we should cooperate with one another, perform individual and social responsibilities and help each other to come out of the prevailing miserable condition.

The expert suggestions and recommendations like, keeping the Covid-19 infected persons in isolation, maintaining social distance, washing hands regularly, using sanitizers, drinking boiled and moderately hot water, wearing face masks, etc., must be implemented at individual level if we really want to save ourselves and our community from this fast spreading disease. The slogans like "Stay Home, Stay Safe; Break The Chain, etc," must be whole heartedly welcomed and followed to contribute individual and social welfare on humanitarian grounds.

2. INDIVIDUAL DUTIES TO COMBAT COVID-19

1. If you find the symptoms of Covid-19 in you like, continuous moderate fever, regular dry cough and severe difficulty in breathing, you should immediately report it to the concerned authority and go for medical checkup and testing of Covid-19.
2. If you have a travel history abroad country, you should not hide it. You should contact authorities and go for quarantine for a specific period.
3. As a responsible citizen of a country, one should follow the guidelines of the Government at an individual level.
4. In order to save yourself from this disease, follow the procedures and suggestions of medical experts like, maintaining social distance, washing hands regularly, using sanitizers, drinking boiled and moderately hot water, wearing face masks, etc.
5. Eat hygienic and recommended vegetables and fruits.
6. Welcome and follow strictly the slogans like 'Stay Home, Stay Safe', 'Break The Chain', etc.
7. Adhere strictly to the dictum 'Prevention is Better than Cure.'

3. Social Responsibilities To Combat Covid-19

1. In the hard times in general and in the present situation of Covid-19 in particular, we should very helpful to one another in every aspect especially in terms of economic help. The most crucial elements that are so necessary during the days of suffering are kindness, solidarity and an ethic of care.
2. Staying home and maintaining social distance does not mean that we will forget social connections. We should remain connected through phone callings, social media, print and electronic media with one another. We should ask for ones well-being, share emotions and ideas, release emotional tensions and enjoying the moments. This will be of great help to maintain mental health during these hard moments of life.
3. We should build trust and positivity, avoid indirect or unintended harms and ensure the frequent sharing of information with our family members, relatives, friends and community members. It will help to survive better and remain updated during this tough period.
4. We should remember that 'Hope' is the only solution to survive when there is darkness. After every chilly cruel winter, there is colorful spring with greenery everywhere. So, 'Hope' should be chosen as a lifetime companion by all of us. It stands there when all medicines get failed, when all routes get blocked and when all companions leave you alone. So, we must be optimistic and also inculcate the spirit of optimism and patience among others.
5. We should necessarily avoid all forms of stigmatization and discrimination, including those based on race, social contacts and profession. Many individuals preferred to commit suicide when they were taunted, bullied and stigmatized by their social members. So, we must avoid using stigmatizing language at all. The words we utter in front of others matter a lot. The language we use may encourage others if used with full care of every single word. It may definitely affect others if there is negativity and pessimism in the words used.
6. Talk positively and emphasize the effectiveness of prevention and treatment measures. Don't emphasize or dwell on the negative, or messages of threat.

4. Challenges Faced By Learners During Covid-19 Pandemic

The consequences of the corona virus disease (COVID-19) outbreak are unprecedented and felt around the world. For many children and their families, the fast-evolving situation means disrupted education and childcare, family illness and potential loss of household income. Restrictions on free movement and the socio-economic fallout of the crisis put children at heightened risk of abuse, neglect and violence (UNICEF, March 2020).

The outbreak of COVID-19 can feel overwhelming for people and communities. Fear and anxiety about a disease, especially a new virus, can be stressful. The emotional impact of the Health Emergency on a person can depend on the person's characteristics and experiences, the social and economic circumstances of the person and their community and the availability of local resources. People can become more distressed if

they see repeated images or hear repeated reports about the COVID-19 outbreak in the media (Maryland, Department of Health, March 2020).

The rapid growth in number of deaths caused due to COVID-19 ultimately compelled the authorities throughout the globe to close all educational institutions. This further added to the problems of students. As of 12 March, forty-six countries in five different continents have announced school closures to contain the spread of COVID-19. Specifically, twenty-six countries have completely closed schools nationwide, affecting the learning process of almost 376.9 million children and youth who would normally attend schools. A further twenty countries have partially closed schools (localized school closures) to prevent or contain the spread of COVID-19. Particularly, 500 million children and youth are still threatened with not attending their schools if these twenty countries also order nationwide school closures (UNESCO Report, March 2020).

More than half of the world's learners are affected (51%, 890.5 million students) by the impact of COVID-19 (University World News, 28 March 2020). Most universities have suspended teaching on campus and have switched to online instruction where possible. While such teaching can be deployed for any student audience irrespective of their geographical location, there are particular challenges for students in certain countries, there may be an issue of whether all staff are experienced in using online education and communicating with students remotely or have the equipment to do so at home (Janet L. and Vincenzo R., March 2020).

The worldwide rapid increase of infected cases of Covid-19 has created a sense of uncertainty, stress and anxiety among students. This stress has definitely an unfavorable effect on the learning and psychological health of students.

COVID-19 is, in fact, amplifying the struggles that children are already facing to receive a quality education. Even before the outbreak of the virus, there were 258 million out-of-school children across the globe — principally due to poverty, poor governance, or living in or having fled an emergency or conflict. While interim distance and remote learning programs will be put in place in many locations, the most marginalized, poverty-stricken, and vulnerable children will be at the greatest disadvantage (Justin van Fleet, March 2020).

5. Role And Responsibilities Of Educational Institutions And Teachers During Covid-19 Pandemic

The slow pace of change in academic institutions globally is lamentable, with centuries old, lecture-based approaches to teaching, entrenched institutional biases, and outmoded classrooms. However, COVID-19 has become a catalyst for educational institutions worldwide to search for innovative solutions in a relatively short period of time (Gloria et.al, March 2020).

As COVID-19 continues spreading in many countries of world, how to keep learning in disruption has become a major challenge to the global education community (UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay). So, we need to come together not only to address the immediate educational consequences of this unprecedented crisis, but to build up the longer-term resilience of education systems (Mrs Stefania Giannini, UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Education).

In order to compensate the loss and prevent the further loss, International organizations have paid particular attention to the issue of "Education Response in Crises and Emergencies". UNESCO stated in the Education 2030 Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action that countries should "provide alternative modes of learning and education for children and adolescents who are not in school at both the primary and secondary levels, and put in place equivalency and bridging programmes, recognized and accredited by the state, to ensure flexible learning in both formal and non-formal settings, including in emergency situations".

To help the students learn and reducing their frustration during the COVID-19 outbreak, the Chinese Ministry of Education launched the "Disrupted classes, Undisrupted Learning" initiative, providing flexible

online learning to over 270 million students from their homes. This helped the learners to remain connected with the books, learn on regular- basis, and enjoying learning while sitting at homes.

For providing a comprehensive framework of how to continue the regular functioning of educational institutions and benefit the learners without disturbance and threat, and also to help researchers , UNESCO International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (UNESCO INRULED) and Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University (SLIBNU) released a special publication entitled “Handbook on Facilitating Flexible Learning During Educational Disruption: The Chinese Experience in Maintaining Undisrupted Learning in COVID-19 Outbreak”. The handbook suggests the following approaches and alternatives which should be adopted by educational institutions during these disturbances.

1. Flexible Learning: Flexible learning can be defined as a set of educational approaches and systems concerned with providing learners with increased choice, convenience, and personalization to suit their needs. In particular, flexible learning provides learners with choices about where, when, and how learning occurs, by using a range of technologies to support the teaching and learning process (Lee and Mc Loughlin, 2010).

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the authorities throughout the globe had to close the regular physical class work. Now the students suffer and the parents are worried about their wards’ studies. So, the instructors should take help of flexible learning, they should provide a list of learning tasks and related resources, study material and help the student to submit their completed learning homework and assignments.

2. Online Learning: Online learning is defined as learning experiences in synchronous or asynchronous environments using different devices (e.g., mobile phones, laptops, etc.) with internet access. In these environments, students can be anywhere (independent) to learn and interact with instructors and other students (Singh and Thurman, 2019).

Synchronous online learning is more structured learning strategy, where the courses are scheduled at specific times and in live virtual classroom settings. In this way, students benefit from real time interactions, hence get instant messaging and feedback when needed. (Littlefield, 2018).

In contrast, the students in asynchronous learning cannot get instant feedback and message. Additionally, the learning content is not provided in live classes, but rather on different learning management systems or forums (Littlefield, 2018).

During COVID-19, China launched an online learning programme “Disrupted Casses, Undisrupted Learning”, based on the following seven principles:

1. Reliable communication infrastructure,
2. Suitable digital learning resources,
3. Friendly learning tools,
4. Effective learning methods,
5. Instructional organizations,
6. Effective support services for teachers and learners, and
7. Close cooperation between governments, enterprises and schools (g-e-s cooperation).

Other countries should also welcome the online model and provide online classes to the students throughout the nation.

3. Ensuring Reliable Network Infrastructure

In order to facilitate and make the online and flexible learning successful, reliable network infrastructure is a must. Government should mobilize all major telecom service providers to boost internet connectivity service for online education, especially for the under-served regions. It should increase the server bandwidth of universities and schools to provide flexible learning and teaching experience for millions of students simultaneously without interruption.

4. Utilizing Friendly Learning Tools

Effectively selecting and using learning tools is beneficial to learners in finding and processing information, constructing knowledge, collaborating with peers, expressing understanding and evaluating learning effects in concrete ways.

The convenience of tools should be taken into consideration when choosing learning scenarios. Specifically, tools should be convenient and quick to: (a) help teachers effectively produce and manage resources, release notices and manage students; (b) help students obtain resources, participate in learning activities; (c) help teachers and students interact in real time; and, (d) help teachers, parents and schools understand students' learning performance and make timely school-home interaction.

In order to facilitate teachers at all levels to quickly select various learning tools for a smooth online teaching, learning tools are divided into eight following categories:

1. PPT recording software
2. Screen capture software
3. The software of video production
4. The software of original video producing
5. The software of Multimedia learning resource producing
6. All types of live streaming software, including software on interactive teaching, remote office, online course
7. Learning apps for all subjects
8. Apps, websites, and interactive class software

5. Adopting Suitable Digital Learning Resources

The term 'digital learning resource' is used to refer to materials included in the context of a course that support the learner's achievement of the described learning goals. These materials consist of a wide variety of digitally formatted resources including graphics images or photos, audio and video, simulations, animations, prepared or programmed learning modules (Epigeum, 2019).

The educational institutions should provide relevant digital e-learning material of every subject and topic to the learners, especially during these tough circumstances of COVID-19 pandemic.

6. Facilitating Effective Online Teaching and Learning

Educational Institutions should facilitate effective online teaching and learning. Teachers should be well trained in delivering online classes. Proper supervision should be taken into consideration. Timely and adequate feedback should be given to and received from the students.

7. Teachers' Role And Responsibilities During Covid-19 Pandemic

Teachers have a pivotal role to play for providing and delivering the content to learners during the emergency situation of COVID-19. They may use free and inexpensive ways for online teaching like Google classroom.

During these disturbed conditions due to COVID-19 when physical face to face classroom teaching is not suitable, the teachers should create specific WhatsApp groups for the purpose of sharing knowledge and information related to the subject. The teacher may also use other social media like Facebook, Twitter,

Instagram and Telegram for delivering the contents, knowledge and other important information related to the specific subject for a specific standard.

The teachers should also form an association to provide collaborative, team-teaching through online live classes to the students, which will be rather more effective than individual teaching. The teachers should coordinate with one another in respect of providing every help to the students. Self-directed learning content should be provided by subject-experts to the learners of every standard.

The time demands that the teachers should specifically prompt the student to remain as regular and active learners. It is time to encourage and guide the disturbed students to preserve and maintain their mental health and enhance their academic achievement. The teachers should calmly listen to the problems, queries and difficulties of the students and help them adequately according to their needs. They should give a free and flexible platform to the students to discuss, share and receive ideas and information. Teachers should be fully cooperative and very empathetic to students especially during these days of stress and strain. So, teachers have a great responsibility in this connection.

Last but not least, in such unprecedented and uncertain times, it is normal for people to experience higher levels of stress and anxiety, teachers included. So, teachers need socio-emotional support to face the extra-pressure being put on them to deliver learning in a time of crisis as well as support their students' emotional needs (UNESCO, march 2020).

8. Role And Responsibilities Of Parents During Covid-19 Pandemic

It is true that we all are facing a very difficult time of Covid-19 pandemic these days. But, parents are really facing unique challenges. The primary challenges right now being faced by parents are regular school break of children, irritative and aggressive behaviour by children at homes, working at homes, teaching kids during these hard times and so on. Therefore it is very crucial for parents to show patience to the maximum extent to face and fight against the global challenge of Covid-19 pandemic.

Being constantly away from school teachers and classmates is really heart-breaking for children. So, they might be feeling disturbed and disinterested in learning at homes. Here, parents should play a key role in resolving the conflicts of their children. They have a responsibility of taking multiple roles. They should act as parent, teacher, guide and above all a friend. They need to be very cooperative and empathetic with their kids during these hard times of pandemic viral disease, Covid-19.

Children probably don't fully understand why parents/guardians aren't allowing them to be with friends. Therefore, the parents should explain to their wards the necessity of sitting at home and maintaining social distance. Keeping a regular schedule provides a sense of control, calm, and well-being. So, parents should make a routine time table for their children for accomplishing different curricular and other tasks in order to make their wards busy in constructive activities and getting relief from stress and anxiety and also to maintain their mental and physical health.

9. Conclusion And Suggestions

In the current situation of COVID-19 pandemic, educational institutions have been closed by the authorities throughout the globe as a precautionary measure to avoid the transmission and spread of COVID-19. So, the educational institutions, teachers, parents and learners are experiencing an unprecedented situation marked by disturbance, distress, fear and isolation. Much has been done to mobilize resources and expertise to protect the public health during the COVID-19 outbreak. This continues to be a fluid situation as new information and cases arise throughout the world. So, preparing a response to COVID-19 should be a priority for campuses. This is the time to provide emergency guidelines, evaluate current emergency plans, aware and guide students and parents, educate and train the staff and facilitate teaching-learning process through flexible, open and online web resources.

Online learning as an alternative approach to maintain undisrupted learning has been adopted by many nations, states and districts during COVID-19 pandemic, but several challenges during the application of online learning have been reported by researchers throughout the globe. The challenges mainly include unreliable internet connection, untrained instructors to deliver online classes and lack of digital skills among learners. Therefore, Department of Information and Communication Technology collaborated and coordinated with colleges and schools should ensure a reliable network infrastructure, particularly specific communication networks (internet servers, etc.) that can handle millions of users very quickly during this COVID-19 situation. This will definitely help in supporting millions of live classrooms, as well as watching, downloading, and uploading interactive media resources.

Along with the existing challenges in managing teaching and evaluation during the COVID-19 outbreak, universities have to prepare a road map to accommodate admissions for coming academic sessions. Admission officials should accept applications from prospective students online and offer them more flexible admissions processes. Revised information should be updated regularly.

Further, for parents and teachers, it is obligatory to build a culture of solidarity, trust and kindness. Both the teachers and parents should guide and empower the children very empathetically during this drastic situation of COVID-19 pandemic; the response must not be fear and stigma.

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The Effective Use of Social Medias in Fighting With Covid - 19

Prahlad K. Prajapati

1. Introduction

About this Research Topic

The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has created a global health crisis that has had a deep impact on the way we perceive our world and our everyday lives. Not only the rate of contagion and patterns of transmission threatens our sense of agency, but the safety measures put in place to contain the spread of the virus also require social distancing by refraining from doing what is inherently human, which is to find solace in the company of others. Within this context of physical threat, social and physical distancing, as well as public alarm, what has been (and can be) the role of the different mass media channels in our lives on individual, social and societal levels?

Mass media have long been recognized as powerful forces shaping how we experience the world and ourselves. This recognition is accompanied by a growing volume of research, that closely follows the footsteps of technological transformations (e.g. radio, movies, television, the internet, mobiles) and the zeitgeist (e.g. cold war, 9/11, climate change) in an attempt to map mass media major impacts on how we perceive ourselves, both as individuals and citizens. Are media (broadcast and digital) still able to convey a sense of unity reaching large audiences, or are messages lost in the noisy crowd of mass self-communication? Do social media provide solace or grounds for misinformation, (de)humanization, and discrimination? Can we harness the flexibility and ubiquity of media technologies to increase the public's adherence to the safety measures suggested by global health organizations to combat the spread of COVID-19? How can different media industries and channels for mass communication promote adaptive responses to foster positive health attitudes and adherence to preventive measures? How media impact the dynamics in the private domain (e.g. strengthen family bonds versus domestic conflict and violence)?

Within this ample framework of complexity, we welcome research addressing media impact and its role during the COVID-19 pandemic, in the following subtopics:

1. Effective health communication for the adoption of sustainable preventive measures and curtailing misinformation;
2. Public health communication to increase psychological resources and resilience in distinct age groups and socioeconomic conditions;
3. Effective strategies for helping individuals in dealing with social and physical distancing;
4. Reduction of stigma, prejudice, discrimination, and inequalities.
5. Type of articles may include Brief Research Report, Community Case Study, Data Report, Original Research, Systematic Review.

****Due to the exceptional nature of the COVID-19 situation, Frontiers is waiving all article publishing charges for COVID-19 related research.****

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus disease, mass media, health communication, prevention, intervention, social behavioral changes

Important Note: All contributions to this Research Topic must be within the scope of the section and journal to which they are submitted, as defined in their mission statements. Frontiers reserves the right to guide an out-of-scope manuscript to a more suitable section or journal at any stage of peer review





Public Awareness and the Role of the Societies under Lockdown

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Abstract

COVID-19 is one of the global epidemic spreading through human to human contact. The District, State and nation are put on lockdown under security of police for couple days until threat was minimised. In the global Epidemic, public has also follow the information given by public health department for public awareness. The societies are also play the helpful role in this condition through follow the government guidelines, lockdown act, caring from disease, help to needy and migrants, avoid person contacts, donate to NGO-Government and helpful to stay at home. The societies also teach the lesson to them about prevention from COVID-19. Society can play the major role in this situation to avoid all type of personal contacts, caring children and old persons, helpful to poor, migrants and quarantine persons in lockdown condition.

Keywords: awareness, role of society, lockdown

1. Introduction

COVID-19 is one type of Global Epidemic disease. It is an illness caused by a corona virus. It spreads in human to human. It makes chain to spread one another and so on. There are 210 countries and territories are affected around the world. Thus, it is very dangerous for human life and societies of the world. So prevent from corona virus, public awareness is also main treatment of this disease. Thus, the roles of society are also best treatment to prevent the corona virus spreading into human body

2. Objectives of the theme

The objectives of the current global epidemic are given below :

- 1.To prepare and take awareness from the global epidemic.
- 2.To know the role of the societies under lockdown situation.

To protect ourselves, family, societies and human from corona virus illness, we should take awareness from the disease. So public and societies role is major to fight against corona virus to stop human spread. Here are some important matters of public awareness and role of the societies under lockdown situation in India. Let's discuss about it in current position:

3. What is covid-19?

Covid-19 is a disease that originated from Wuhan, in China country. Its full form is Corona Virus Disease 2019. The virus has progressed from

epidemic to pandemic. The virus took global authorities by surprise as a "novel" Corona virus. It spreads illness from human to human.

4. Symptoms of the CORONA-19 disease.

Human corona virus is common and associated with mild illness. It is similar to the common cold. The symptoms of this disease may be mild or serious. It may take up to 14 days to appear after exposure to the virus like fever, dry cough, difficulty to take breath.

5. What is lockdown ?

"A situation in which people are not allowed to enter or leave a building or area freely because of an emergency." –Cambridge university (2020)

The emergency safety protocol drills would include lockdown, evacuation and reverse-evacuation and shelter in place drills."-Wikipedia (2020).

In lockdown situation the secret service is imposing a virtual lockdown on the city. The school, villages, District, State and nation are put on lockdown and police dispatched for extra security for couple days until threat was minimised.

6. Prevention from disease

The best way is to prevent the spread of infections. So public has a role to understand how to stop reducing. They should keep distancing with others up to two meters or 6 feet and avoid social gathering place.

6.1 Avoid Greetings.

People has to greet with a wave instead of hand shake. They have to inform people to wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. They have to give information about covid-19 and how to stop spread. They should have to inform people to avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands. They should have to avoid close contact with people who are sick with coughing and sneezing.

6.2 Use of masks and gloves.

Every society must have to give inform to protect from corona with cover mouth and nose with arm in sneezing. They should have to teach them the use of masks and hand gloves of the society. They have to teach the uses of hand sanitizers in public area. They also have to teach them how to dispose tissues and other reduces things immediately into the garbage.

Public should have to inform the others to clean touched objects like doorknobs, electronic devices like switch and stairs handles. All the people have to follow the instructions to provide by our public health Authority of India. All the persons have to strictly follow the information.

6.3 Physical Distancing.

Public has to support to government in lockdown situation. They must have to understand how to break the chain of corona disease. They must have to play major role for societies to protect human life. They must have to take actions for reducing the spreads of CORONA virus. Public has to support physical and social distancing at least two metres from others.

6.4 Stop sharing things.

For public awareness, nobody has to share their personal things like toothbrushes, towel, bed linen, handkerchiefs, cell phones and other electronics items. They must have to avoid even non-medical masks and gloves which have been used.

6.6 Care of Children and Old persons.

It is hard work for public to care of children and old persons from infected person of Corona disease. They should have to avoid close personal contact such s touching or shaking hands. They must have to stay at home. If someone contains

the symptoms of this disease, he has to avoid spreading illness to others in the societies.

6.7 Help poor and Migrants

In the situation of lockdown, the societies have to help the poor people and migrants. Societies should have to give them daily needs and foods to live. They should also get them support to fight against corona disease.

6.8 Help to home quarantine persons

People of the society must have to take information of the quarantine person's travelling history abroad India and state of country. It is one of the great help to the persons who are in home quarantine. The public of the society has to take information that how many people are under home quarantine in their area and what do they need in the quarantine.

The quarantined person must have to stay fourteen days under quarantine at home and not to go outside in the area. Quarantined persons should have to take help of neighbours or friends with essential to pick up prescriptions and buying groceries. They must have to use online services and shopping. They also have to use technology like video call to keep touch with family and friends. They must have to follow the quarantine act of India.

6.9 Cleaning and disinfecting public places

This is the extra ordinary duty of awareness people to clean area of public place and make them disinfected. Public sitting place, toilets, doorknobs, lifts and all public places must have to clean time to time at least once daily.

7. Use of Helpline to inform management

Every people of the societies has to issue the strict guidelines to stop reducing the corona virus illness. It is very important to understand for all that the virus is predominantly transmitted by respiratory droplets. So everyone has to stay at home to stay safe.

Public should have to use the disaster helpline tall free number 1077 to support government from COVID-19 carriers. They must have to give the information and Inform to Management District or State and health department about those person who ill with sneeze and dry cough.

8. Follow the lockdown rules

First Public and societies must have to know the rules of lockdown. Then they should have to understand the public too. All the public has to follow the rules to reduce the spread of corona disease. So public has to comply the lockdown rules.

In the lockdown situation, public should support government, police staff and all COVID warriors. They should not go for walk in public place in lockdown. They should have to support all the management of government.

9. Donate NGO and Government

In the societies, people who are wealthy should have to donate volunteer of NGO and government relief fund to help the poor persons and needy. So help to each person of the country in each area.

10. Promote awakening people

Public must have to promote the awakening people. They have to promote also those people who are in the self isolation to stop reducing of this disease. They should have to get them daily needs at their home quarantine place. They also have to give respects that who use face masks and hand gloves in the society.

Public has to care for their family and society in this disease difficult situation. So they must have to prepare a public sanitizer place for societies. They should have to provide the hand cleaning alcohol or soap and water in public or society area. They must have to know the society how to use it and dispose it properly.

11. Avoid Personal Contacts.

The people of the society should have to avoid contact with sick persons in the area of society. Public have to use this construction for more awareness. They must have to take distances from cough and sneeze persons. Society and public must have to use face masks and hand gloves.

12. Limit contacts.

Public must have to limit contacts with others. They also have to avoid public transportation like

buses, taxis in this situation. They have to avoid contact with individuals with chronic conditions. They have to create self isolation through staying at home if a symptom of COVID-19 seen. Public help prevent the spread of disease in home or community. So society has to avoid all type of personal contacts in lockdown and be helpful to family. Community and country.

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Help of Concern Government and NGO's

Aashka R. Sharma

1. What is corona virus?

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered corona virus causes corona virus disease COVID-19.

2. What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

3. What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness. People with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

4. How does COVID-19 spread?

People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. People can also catch COVID-19 if they breathe in droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets. This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick.

5. Can CoVID-19 be caught from a person who has no symptoms?

The main way the disease spreads is through respiratory droplets expelled by someone who is coughing. The risk of catching COVID-19 from someone with no symptoms at all is very low. However, many people with COVID-19 experience only mild symptoms. This is particularly true at the early stages of the disease. It is therefore possible to catch COVID-19 from someone who has, for example, just a mild cough and does not feel ill.

6. Protection measures for everyone declared by concern government in association with WHO (World Health Organization)

You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple precautions:

1. Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
2. Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing. Why? When someone coughs or sneezes they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person coughing has the disease.

3. Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and can make you sick.
4. Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately. Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
5. Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of your local health authority. Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.
6. Keep up to date on the latest COVID-19 hotspots (cities or local areas where COVID-19 is spreading widely). If possible, avoid traveling to places – especially if you are an older person or have diabetes, heart or lung disease. Why? You have a higher chance of catching COVID-19 in one of these areas.

7. Protection Measures For Persons Who Are In Or Have Recently Visited (Past14 Days) Areas Where Covid-19 Is Spreading

1. Follow the guidance outlined above (Protection measures for everyone)
2. Self-isolate by staying at home if you begin to feel unwell, even with mild symptoms such as headache, low grade fever (37.3 C or above) and slight runny nose, until you recover. If it is essential for you to have someone bring you supplies or to go out, e.g. to buy food, then wear a mask to avoid infecting other people. Why? Avoiding contact with others and visits to medical facilities will allow these facilities to operate more effectively and help protect you and others from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.
3. If you develop fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical advice promptly as this may be due to a respiratory infection or other serious condition. Call in advance and tell your provider of any recent travel or contact with travelers. Why? Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also help to prevent possible spread of COVID-19 and other viruses.
4. The first case of the 2019–20 corona virus pandemic was confirmed in the Indian state of Gujarat on 19 March 2020 from Rajkot which had a travel history to Saudi Arabia. There are total 308 cases and 19 deaths are recorded in the state.

1.1 Coronavirus Pandemic In Gujarat

•Disease	COVID-19
•Virus strain	SARS-CoV-2
•Location	Gujarat, India
•First outbreak	China
•Index case	Rajkot
•Arrival date	19 March 2020
•Confirmed cases	308 (10 April 2020)
•Active cases	259
•Recovered	30 (10 April 2020)
•Deaths	19 (10 April 2020)
•Territories	19 districts
•Official website	gujccovid19.gujarat.gov.in

1. On 15 March, the Gujarat government announced the closures of schools, colleges, cinema halls till 31 March, however the board examinations were allowed to be conducted.
2. On 19 March, A 32-year-old man from Rajkot, who returned from Saudi Arabia, was tested positive.
3. A 21 year-old woman from Surat, who returned from UK, was tested positive. First death reported in Gujarat on 22 March, 69-year-old man died in Surat.
4. Government of Gujarat on 22 March 2020, reserve 1200 bed Civil hospital only for COVID-19 patients.
5. Corona virus cases surpass 50 on 28 March 2020.
6. First recovery reported on 29 March, 34-year-old female from Ahmedabad. On 4 April 2020, Gujarat had Increased the risk of local transmission, 62 cases were local transmission out of total 105. With 8 new cases, Ahmedabad crossed figure of 50 on 5 April 2020.
7. Cases by district Edit According to official website of the Government of Gujarat, there are total 308 cases and 19 deaths are recorded in the state.

District	Confirmed cases	Active cases	Deaths	Recovered cases
Ahmedabad	153	137	7	9
Anand	2	2	0	0
Bharuch	4	4	0	0
Bhavnagar	22	18	2	2
Chhota Udaipur	2	2	0	0
Dahod	1	1	0	0
Gandhinagar	14	10	1	3
Gir Somnath	2	2	0	0
Jamnagar	1	0	1	0
Kutch	4	4	0	0
Mehsana	2	2	0	0
Morbi	1	1	0	0
Panchmahal	1	0	1	0
Patan	14	13	1	0
Porbandar	3	2	0	1
Rajkot	18	14	0	4
Sabarkantha	1	1	0	0
Surat	25	16	4	5
Vadodara	39	31	2	6
Total	308	259	19	30

Corona Cases In All Over India

LOCATION	CONFIRMED	RECOVERED	DEATHS
Maharashtra	1142	125	97
Tamil Nadu	805	21	8
Delhi	683	25	12
Rajasthan	439	21	3
Telangana	400	35	7
Uttar Pradesh	375	31	4
Andhra Pradesh	338	6	4
Kerala	259	96	2
Madhya Pradesh	243	0	16

Gujarat	198	26	17
Jammu and Kashmir	150	4	4
Karnataka	148	28	5
Haryana	137	29	3
West Bengal	95	16	5
Punjab	89	4	8
Odisha	41	2	1
Bihar	38	0	1
Uttarakhand	30	5	0
Assam	29	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	15	2	1
Jarkhand	12	0	1
Andaman and nicobar islands	11	0	0
Chandigarh	11	7	0
Goa	7	0	0
Puducherry	4	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	9	0
Manipur	1	1	0
Mizoram	1	0	0
Tripura	1	0	0

1.2 Immediate Relief By Concern Government

1. On 19 March, Kerala chief minister (CM) Pinarayi Vijayan announced a stimulus package of 20,000 crore (US\$2.8 billion) to help the state overcome both the Covid-19 epidemic and economic hardship caused by it. On 21 March, Uttar Pradesh CM Yogi Adityanath announced 1,000 (US\$14) to all daily wage labourers.
2. On 22 March, Punjab CM Amarinder Singh announced 3,000 (US\$42) to all registered construction workers.
3. Telangana CM K. Chandrashekar Rao announced that white ration card holders will be provided 1,500 (US\$21) per family through ration shops.
4. On 26 March, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced an economic relief package of 1.7 lakh crore (US\$24 billion), which would be a mix of food security and direct cash transfer, primarily for migrant labourers and daily wage labourers.
5. Prime Minister's National Relief Fund received several donations - 3,381 crore (US\$470 million) from the Central Reserve Police Force, and a month's salary from Vice President Venkaiah Naidu, Law Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad and NCP's MPs. NCP President Sharad Pawar announced that his party's MLAs would donate their one month's salary to Maharashtra CM's Relief Fund.
6. RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das permitted all banks to provide a moratorium on all loans for three months without having to worry about NPAs and keeping their books healthy. He also laid down various measures for injecting 3.74 lakh crore (US\$52 billion) liquidity into the system.
7. Saibaba Sansthan Trust, Shirdi donated 51 crore (US\$7.2 million) to Maharashtra CM's relief fund.
8. The Union Government released 4,431 crore (US\$620 million) pay off the pending wages of daily wage labourers who come under MGNREGA scheme.
9. In Delhi, Arvind Kejriwal announced that if a doctor, nurse or hygiene worker dies during treatment, their family will be provided Rs 1 crore. HDFC Bank denoted Rs 150 crore. IPL team Sunrisers Hyderabad denoted 10 crore.

1.3 Pm Cares Fund

1. On 28 March, the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund) was set up to provide relief to the affected people. Several large business groups contributed to the relief fund, including Tata Sons and Tata Trusts (1,500 crore), Wipro and Azim Premji Foundation (1,125 crore), Reliance Industries (500 crore), ONGC (300 crore), Larsen & Toubro (150

crore), Infosys (100 crore), Adani Group (100 crore), JSW Group (100 crore), Vedanta Limited (101 crore), ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India (100 crore), ITC Limited (100 crore) and Bharti Enterprises (100 crore).

2. Beside those above, some well known Indian firms have also contributed like Kotak Mahindra Bank and Uday Kotak (50 crore) 25 each, Asian Paints (35 crore), TVS Motor Company (25 crore), Patanjali Ayurved 25 crore) and Jindal Steel and Power (25 crore).

1.4 Gas Cylinders

On 26 March, finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced free gas cylinders for three months to beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

1.5 Rations

1. On 21 March, Delhi CM Arvind Kejriwal increased free ration from 5 kilograms to 7.5 kilograms for the 7.2 million people who are dependent on the ration scheme.
2. On 22 March, Karnataka CM BS Yediyurappa announced two months of free ration for all the people.
3. Andhra Pradesh CM Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy announced free ration for the poor.
4. Telangana CM announced that white ration card holders will be provided with 12 kilograms of free rice per person (against a monthly supply of 6 kilograms per card person) through ration shops.
5. On 23 March, Bihar CM Nitish Kumar announced one month of free ration for all ration card holders.
6. On 25 March, Union Minister Prakash Javadekar announced that 80 crore (800 million) people would be given wheat at the rate of Rs 2 per kg, and rice at Rs 3 per kg. He also said that three months ration advance would be given.

1.6 Masks And Supplies

1. On 25 March, Vivo said that they would be donating 1 lakh surgical and 5,000 N95 masks to Maharashtra government.
2. On 26 March, former Indian cricketers, Irfan Pathan and Yusuf Pathan, made a donation of 4,000 masks.
3. On 28 March, Hyundai India announced placing an order for 25,000 COVID-19 Advanced Diagnostic Testing Kits from South Korea.
4. India hasn't experienced COVID-19 related shortages so far. As of 3 April 2020, Indian Railways had produced total of 2 lakh (200,000) masks and 25,000 sanitisers.

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Role of Teacher Educators & Teaching Institutions in Lockdown Situation

Jigesh D. Chauhan

1. Introduction

The past week has seen drastic changes all over the world, in particular, India. This began last week with a lockdown in some part of India, the closure of schools and universities across the country, and now a complete lockdown across the whole nation. My life as an assistant professor here in Vidhyanagar has changed radically. I have been working at SPEC(Sardar Patel College of Education) for two months, and what once involved me walking to college, interacting with colleagues and teaching in the classroom has now become an online, virtual experience. There have been many conversations online about whether corona virus will usher in a new age of home working and e-learning. And while at first the students have loved it, problems are cropping up, not least because the model favors the students of families with access to technology, space and time.

My college has looked to pioneers in e-learning in charotar, where professors have already found their way through school closures and quarantines. We use a mixture of software to communicate between staff and with the students, including Google Hangouts, Zoom, Face Time, Microsoft Teams and an e-learning app called Seesaw.

By day, my 50 sq ft living room becomes a classroom. Where I used to relax and watch TV is now my very own recording studio where I film myself explaining tasks and demonstrating activities. Where I used to prepare meals together with my housemate and reflect on the day has become an area to produce props for these lessons.

My private life and work life are no longer separate – something that's been made all the more noticeable by the closing of shops, cafes and all but a few supermarkets, which are now one-in, one-out, with staff wearing full protective clothing. We're questioned by police if we go outside. Thankfully I live with my family, so we have each other to keep company. I know a lot of our friends who live alone are finding it really isolating. It's quite an anxious time and will be taking a toll on people's mental health.

I try to set all my activities the day before. Through Seesaw, we can schedule them to sync with what's on the college's timetable. As I want students to be responsible for their own learning, I try to set activities that are engaging and independent. Then, using Team link, I call eight of the children in my class, and work through a problem with them, before calling another eight. It's been interesting to see the role the children's families play – engaging the children, helping them out and congratulating them when they've done well.

The role of parents has been crucial to this e-learning experim.ing less work overall. Their parents are not teachers so cannot help them in the ways we are trained to do. And of course it is a major burden on the parents to have to take on this role in the background while they are trying to live their own lives and get on with their jobs.

2. Connection

Connection is a fundamental human need. This is why many folks are having a hard time with social distancing. As educators and experts on remote collaborative teamwork, we're here to tell you that it really doesn't matter what kind of tools you use in this chaotic global scramble to suddenly remake every course online. Your students don't care how you configure your shared cloud-based folders or employ your campus' learning management system. They just want connection—especially in this time of uncertainty.

This need for connection is also why we have focused our efforts on understanding and designing activities to support relationship-building, communication, and trust among diverse design teams. Students historically and notoriously bemoan collaborative projects. The persistent pain points of collaborative learning are one of the reasons we research how to make collaboration easier, more pleasant, and more effective. The collaborations in our study involve student teams with participants located in North America and the Middle East. When working across cultures and time zones, achieving real connection—and going on to successfully complete projects together—becomes even more challenging. But if our participants can build connections, so can you and your students, regardless of whether your course is collaborative.

One way to cultivate connection is to talk to your students about your current situation and let them tell you about theirs, if they wish to share. They may not be in an ideal place (physically or mentally) to do course work. Safety and wellness may be a concern. Concentration, focus, and unideal work environments are likely obstacles. With these everyday realities and shared worries coming into focus for our students, it's also time for them to realize that you are a whole person with a real life. It will give them appreciation for everything you are managing on top of their course, and also show that you acknowledge that they are dealing with a lot, too. Sharing some details of life with each other also creates a bond between people, which helps build empathy.

3. Tangible Work

One surprising way to foster connection is to go analog with some of your class activities. This may seem counterintuitive, but in our research, we have found that introducing hands-on tangible and experiential activities helps participants of remote teams feel more connected to the project—and to each other. Connecting to something tangible helps an otherwise abstract virtual relationship and project feel more real and becomes more engaging, because using different senses stimulates learning through different channels. For example, one activity we give our remote teams include creating a hand-drawn project timelines, visualizing goals and milestones in a space other than the screen, making updates to it based on changes in the team's shared digital calendar. and creating analog data visualizations from found materials (e.g. food, leaves, and so on). In most cases, these kinds of creations can be photographed and shared back with the rest of the class or team.

Additionally, In our current situation, hands-on activities also provide the added benefit of helping to avoid digital burnout. Art and design students and faculty have an edge here already because of our training in analog sketching and utilizing physical materials. We intuitively know, but sometimes forget, that getting away from the computer and working with your hands engages your brain and senses in a different way than screen-based activities. Stress relief is an additional benefit—adult coloring books are popular for a reason! These benefits should not be limited to the creative disciplines, however—spread the word to your colleagues teaching in other areas, as well.

4. Assess Access

Start by assessing students' access to tech and materials through an anonymous survey. There is no guarantee they will have access to particular hardware, software, or wifi access, and because your course didn't start out online, none of these things were required of them. Inquire as to whether any of them are in a different time zone, as many institutions have requested that students travel home, if possible. This helps students feel cared for and helps communicate your interest in equity. Even if you cannot achieve it perfectly, you can still strive for it.

5. Insights

As we all find ways to foster and build our connections with one another, here are some insights from our research to help you and your students sustain relationships, communication, and trust:

6. Pair 'Em Up

Create a buddy system. Even if your class isn't collaborative, assigning small groups or pairs of students to check in with each other on assignments and general wellbeing will help everyone in the class maintain a

sense of connection. Students can create their own means of connecting with people in their small group. This strategy works for giant lectures and tiny seminars alike. It requires some upfront legwork by you, but investing your time in supporting a sense of community is more important than making pre-recorded lectures right now.

7. Adjust Expectations

Depending on the size of your class, you may be able to use these pairs or small groups to have more productive real-time check-ins with students. It's just not practical to have a discussion via videoconference with more than a handful of people, and as a design educator it can be hard for the class to exchange meaningful feedback with each other when we meet online as a large group. With pairs or smaller groups, we can use designated class time to have short meetings with each group of students in real time (through video or voice chat, as students' resources allow), and it is a much higher quality experience. We can periodically connect online as a large group for other types of activities; things like lectures can easily be flipped so they can do them on their own outside of class time. But, speaking of class time, you also may need to throw the entire idea of "class time" out the window and move everything to asynchronous work. Notions of 'participation' and 'attendance' will look very different in this space.

8. Find Buddy, Too

You also need emotional and tactical support during this time. Connect with another educator who is going through this. Share ideas, resources, and kindness with each other. You might even find ways to collaborate and keep each other from reinventing the wheel. This is good for your mental health. In fact, the reason we have maintained a research project for the past 8 years and been able to write a book entirely remotely is because we have invested in a personal connection with each other.

9. Collaborate

Every course is collaboration because it is a community. Whether or not you teach team projects or intentionally apply collaborative or cooperative learning principles to your course, there is undeniable symbiosis between students, faculty, and your learning environments. Now you've all been thrust into an unfamiliar learning environment, with overwhelming distractions around you. Give yourself a break and your students a sense of purpose by engaging them in co-creating your new reality together. Don't confuse this with 'distance learning;' instead, you are making the best of an unprecedented catastrophic situation. Ask them for ideas, ask them about their expectations, ask them what they hope to learn or accomplish in the remaining weeks of the course. Give them a chance to lead. This is a great opportunity for students to realize they are responsible for their own learning. They might not have the answers, but opening up this dialogue provides an opportunity to connect around a common goal.

10. Engage Each Other

Meeting via videoconference isn't an option for everyone, for reasons of access, bandwidth, and cultural expectations. But your class can still utilize communication tools that support social presence. For example, a group messaging platform that supports emojis and photo-sharing can encourage emotional connection and self-expression, although. This helps students feel connected and doesn't require high-speed internet or camera-enabled devices. However, it is important to be sensitive to cultural nuances in assessing whether this is an appropriate tool for your class.

11. Go Analog; Avoid Digital Burnout

Don't forget your design education roots; stay connected to hands-on making. Remember that analog activities—sketching, walking, cooking, singing, etc.—will help you and your students not only to maintain your sanity but also to feel connected to the projects and meaningfully engaged in learning. It is ok to step away from the screen, take a breath, and slow your pace.

Many educators are taking to social media to seek solutions and mourn their in-person courses. Your students' class isn't over yet—it has merely changed course. Make connection a priority right now. If your students don't learn anything else this semester, a crash course in maintaining human connection is a valuable lesson that will stick with them for life.

12. Here's what you can do for students during the COVID-19 quarantine

1. Transition Your Curriculum to Digital Learning

It's possible that schools will require online learning alternatives for the foreseeable future — so you should be prepared to continue teaching your students in an untraditional way. Here are some ideas: Create a classroom Facebook page where you upload lessons, host live classes, check in with parents and communicate with students. Utilize class messaging apps and digital learning management systems to provide learning support and collaborative experiences. Host virtual board meetings to communicate with administrators and other educators on a comprehensive online strategy.

2. Make Health a Lesson

With the coronavirus on everyone's minds, it's more important than ever to stress personal hygiene and health. Consider using this situation as an opportunity to remind your students about clean habits through an online lesson. Talk about: The importance of hand-washing — and a few songs they can sing to ensure they scrub for at least 20 seconds Why students should never touch their faces, eyes or mouth. How students should always cough into their elbows. How and why to practice social distancing with people outside their homes, How to talk with their parents about their symptoms if they do feel unwell.

3. Prioritize Self-Care

In addition to good hygiene, remind your students to care of their physical and mental health, and encourage them to talk to their parents about incorporating healthy habits. Kids should continue to get eight to ten hours of sleep and eat a healthy breakfast to provide fuel for the brain, boost their immune systems and keep them energized.

Send out emails to parents and students with supportive reminders. You can offer some suggestions for fun activities to keep kids relaxed and occupied when they're confined at home, such as: Cooking a healthy meal together with their parents Exercising together: be silly or have a dance party Making a reading list and reading with their parents or independently Starting a creative project like a short story or drawing At the same time, take your own advice. You may feel anxious and uncertain, but take the time to relax, exercise, eat healthy and indulge in some self-care.

4. Help Students Find Online Resources

Some students may need additional support or struggle to learn from home. Help them stay on top of their learning through one-on-one messaging, video lessons, a curated list of learning sites, and online learning opportunities.

5. Prepare for Online Testing — or No Testing at All

At the moment, there's no way of knowing whether you'll be back in school in time for standardized testing — but it's safe to suppose you may not. If your school does choose to pursue individual online testing options, get ahead by researching guidelines, understanding the process and requirements. Make yourself available through video chats or online communication to help students prepare for possible testing — maybe you can even host a group review session on Google form, Hangouts or via Facebook. 6. Take on Online Learning With Confidence. The current situation is presenting new challenges in education — and everywhere else — but helping your students now will make them more adaptable and prepare them for bigger challenges in the future. Stay supportive of your students, stay confident in your curriculum and stay healthy — we're all in this together

6. Here are the following steps that teaching Institutions are trying to implement to ensure that the student's learning cycle doesn't suffer through the Covid-19 crisis:

1. Introducing online classes/modules:

Schools during this time of crisis can introduce online modules and classes for children from VI-XII for important subjects like Maths and Science. This will enable students to learn and relearn even the basic equation at their comfort and pace

2. Providing online as well as offline notes:

Learning without practicing bears no results, and to ensure proper learning, the schools are sharing study plans and notes to the children of each class. Students can utilize their time at home, learn and practice as per the progress in the notes.

3. Rearrange academic holidays to adjust school curriculum:

Once the school re-opens, the schools will plan to cut out on holidays through the academic year and adjust for the lost school classes. By reducing the length of summer vacation and adjusting it with classes will spare some time for students and they'll get enough time to prepare for other subjects apart from Maths and Science.

4. Extra classes to make for the lost class time:

As and when the schools reopen, they'll create a period-subject wise timeline for each subject, so that they can provide extra classes to students without fail and ensure that the syllabus is completed.

5. Assigning class mentors:

The schools must align Class Mentors (assigned to each child) who will personally speak with the students and their parents and advise them on what to study and how to initiate preparing for the initial chapters seating at home. They will also be able to offer comfort to students.

6. Quarantine activities for learning and fun:

While the students are at home, the teachers can assign students activities which will engage them at home. This activity-based learning can become a part of the curriculum and will help students cover a few topics even without coming to school or by being guided by the teachers.

7. Cancel internal exams:

Post the immunization of Covid-19, the school may choose to cover more classes and focus on covering the curriculum and to achieve the same, they may reduce the number of internal or external exams.

ODM Public School endeavors to create a sustainable environment for the students to explore their opportunities and grow in their domain. With the Covid-19 epidemic, ODM Public School is and will try to fully implement the above-mentioned recommendations and will help students streamline their studies and achieve their goals.

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Role of Social Media at Present Situation Covid 19

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1. Introduction

Today, social media such as Twitter, Facebook and Instagram, have become primary sources of information. They are also vehicles for fake news and disinformation. During a crisis like the COVID-19 pandemic, how should social media be mastered and employed in a responsible. The media have been following every step of this journey – with multiple stories, incessant headlines and continuous updates across the past few weeks. Here, I take a look at some of the challenges that have faced journalists during the COVID-19 outbreak and how the media can play a role in containing COVID19 and, potentially, saving lives. However, this constant barrage of new information, new cases and new advice has been challenging to keep up with. It not only makes the story difficult to keep up with from a journalist's perspective, it makes it confusing for anyone trying to follow the story. A news piece you read one day could be entirely out-of-date by the next morning, and this has meant there have been many questions from the public surrounding the outbreak and the virus. In addition, as more information has emerged over the past weeks, experts and public health officials have revised their opinions, advice and recommendations in line with this, and it has been suggested that these updates have made it hard to build trust.

2. Misinformation, stigma and fake news

This is where we need to warn for the dark side of social media and its role in spreading fake news. Platforms have been slow in acknowledging their responsibility in helping platform users distinguish fake news from facts, but they are taking steps in the right direction. Instagram, for example, announced to only include COVID-19 related posts and stories in their recommendation section that are published by official health organizations. In general, my advice is to crosscheck information that you get through social media with at least two other information sources such as government websites and high-quality news outlets. In addition, we also all have a role to play by not further spreading rumors through our social media accounts. Another challenge in the social media age has been avoiding stigma. Early in the COVID-19 outbreak, before the disease or the virus were officially named, many outlets referred to the virus as 'Wuhan virus' or similar, with this hashtag trending on Twitter. Unfortunately, this wording has a tendency to stigmatize individuals from that city, and also builds an association with those of a certain ethnicity, in some cases. However, it is important that trusted media sources don't just ignore misinformation but attempt to counter it. This can be done by thinking about who their audience might trust, bringing in credible experts, showing empathy with those affected, using appropriate language, and thoroughly and carefully explaining terminology, for example, what does a 'community case' mean? One example of this is the WHO 'myth buster' section, which addresses some misbeliefs about COVID-19.

3. Non-politicization

The politicization of this outbreak has been another difficult aspect to manage. Fundamentally, for many journalists, political motive is an important part of their job, with the aim of the media being to hold governments and governing bodies to account.

However, some outbreak coverage and press statements have been criticized as having particularly pro- or anti-China political sentiments, as the virus emerged there, and this could impact public trust in the source. This is tough to balance in scenarios where politics is inherently intertwined with the outbreak response, and where it is in many cases impossible to tell whether some of the actions taken by politicians will pay off in the long run – for example, the 'lock down' of many cities by the Chinese Government in January was an unprecedented move that has not been trialed in outbreak response before.

“Balance should be integral when reporting health and science in all media agencies, particularly in situations that compromise public health...”

Balance should be integral when reporting health and science in all media agencies, particularly in situations that compromise public health, such as this outbreak. Reporting the facts with a genuine intent to expose the latest outbreak news, and not carry out a political motive, should be paramount. Hopefully with this in mind and a focus on reporting both the good news and bad news – for example, many individuals in China initially diagnosed with COVID-19

4. Challenges journalists face while covering an outbreak like this one

Most laypeople, including journalists, have limited knowledge about infectious diseases, including how they spread or how long it can take before an infection causes symptoms. Unfortunately, many infectious diseases, particularly those that are new or new to us, bring much complexity and uncertainty. Infectious diseases often have incubation periods, cause initial symptoms that are not unique, and differ in how they are spread as well as how easily they are spread. This makes it difficult for journalists who are covering an outbreak to characterize the health threat, who is affected, and how things will unfold in the days and weeks ahead. Thanks to the complexity and uncertainty, it is often unclear to journalists, and in turn, the public, why public health actions and measures are or are not being taken by organizations like the CDC.

As the COVID-19 outbreak also illustrates, it can also be difficult for journalists to get access to the government experts and public health people for interviews. On one hand, journalists have many potential sources and places they can go for information, especially websites and university experts. On the other hand, they're likely to have great difficulty getting access to the critical sources, such as the scientists working at CDC, the Food and Drug Administration or the National Institutes of Health.

5. Role of Social media :- Not only entertainment but fact news.

People turn to Social Media not only for support and entertainment, but also use it as a source of information and fake news. This is where we need to warn for the dark side of social media and its role in spreading fake news. Platforms have been slow in acknowledging their responsibility in helping platform users distinguish fake news from facts, but they are taking steps in the right direction. Instagram, for example, announced to only include COVID-19 related posts and stories in their recommendation section that are published by official health organizations. In general, my advice is to crosscheck information that you get through social media with at least two other information sources such as government websites and high-quality news outlets. In addition, we also all have a role to play by not further spreading rumors through our social media accounts.

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Role of Social Media during Covid-2019 Effect

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Abstract

Today novel corona virus is effect on millions of lives in the world. It is also effect on the economic condition of people. Today social life of the human are disturb and people have a lot of difficulty with their daily routine work. Social media is very much helping us during emergency. It covers the global area and touch large scale of people. It helps us address, discontinuation certain services, analysis of discussion about global epidemic situation, awareness, active learning and directing people to the trusted source. Drive people to hide the illness to avoid discrimination. Prevent people from seeking healthcare immediately. Discourage people from adapting on unhealthy behaviors.

Key words : Role of social media, Covid-2019, Covid-19,media, global epidemic

1. Introduction

Today novel corona virus is effect on millions of lives in the world. It is also effect on the economic condition of people. Today social life of the human are disturb and people have a lot of difficulty with their daily routine work. The people are being separated with each other. Spread of Covid-2019 is very rapidly, so it produced confusion, anxiety and fear among the people. Awareness about the Covid-2019 is an important factor today. Social media have a strong influence on the government, public and private sector. So we think about the role of the social media in this epidemic condition.

2. Importance of social media

Social media is very much helping us during emergency. It covers the global area and touch large scale of people. Today, we observe much type of social media such as Newspaper, TV channel, Face book, WhatsApp, Instagram etc. Here we discuss the importance of the social media with context of Covid-2019. I describe some point is below

1. It helps us address in a large scale of people.
2. It helps us to make a decision about the discontinuation certain services such as airlines.
3. Social media reach to general public also. So while any administrator wants to reach long distance area it helps us.
4. We can do analysis of discussion about global epidemic situation using social media.
5. Using social media urgently we can share any news, which can be related pandemic situation.
6. Well planned global communication may possible with the help of social media.
7. Awareness about any type of information may occur.
8. Social media can be useful for active learning.
9. Social media can be directing people to the trusted source.

3. Role of social media during Covid-2019 global epidemic condition

1. Drive people to hide the illness to avoid discrimination.
2. Prevent people from seeking healthcare immediately.
3. Discourage people from adapting on unhealthy behaviors. To maintain immune system of the body, good habit of food developed by people. Information related it, spread by social media.
4. Spreading perfectly truly fact about Covid-2019.
5. Discourage social influence and engaging them.
6. Amplify the voice, stories and images of local people who experience Covid-2019 and have recovered.

7. Media reporting should be balanced and contextualized disseminating evidence-based information and tackle rumor.
8. Social media help to administration for identify isolate and care for patient early.
9. Social media intelligence should be harnessed to enhance the needed mobilization of the public and local communities to follow quarantine procedures.
10. Decrease the spread of fear and enhance trust in health measures.
11. Cooperating with the doctors', government administrator and people by providing careful guidance.
12. Latest information about disease quickly spread in meaningful concept and hands to public it should be used this eminent reliable information.
13. Do not create panic and fear among people. Do not use words like going to end or going to die. Instead of it tells positive like story about people recovered and helping people each other.
14. Decrease stigma is to make sure health worker, sanitary worker and police work respectfully.
15. Useful instruction spared by social media such as
 1. Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
 2. Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
 3. Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
 4. People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
 5. Within health care facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

4. Conclusion

Social media have very important role during global epidemic condition. It helps us in many ways. How can use effectively is depend on social media handler. Main role of the social media is spreading perfectly truly fact about Covid-2019.

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Covid 19: Information and Resources

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a new virus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

In addition to links to helpful resources from national and local health authorities, people will also find a carousel of Twitter accounts from local civic organizations and health authorities to help connect them with the latest local guidance as it's shared. We've also introduced a feature to surface some of the most common questions about the pandemic, with relevant snippets sourced from the WHO and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

As this public health crisis has evolved into a pandemic, information needs are continuing to change, differing from region to region. When COVID-19 was declared a public health emergency by the World Health Organization (WHO) in late January. As the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in China's Hubei province continues and new cases of the disease increase globally. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person, which has affected people in many countries. Here are some resources to find more information.

1. Introduction

Coronaviruses are a large family of zoonotic viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to severe respiratory diseases. Zoonotic means these viruses are able to be transmitted from animals to humans. There are several coronaviruses known to be circulating in different animal populations that have not yet infected humans. COVID-19 is the most recent to make the jump to human infection.

Common signs of COVID-19 infection are similar to the common cold and include respiratory symptoms such as dry cough, fever, shortness of breath, and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and death.

The COVID-19 infection is spread from one person to others via droplets produced from the respiratory system of infected people, often during coughing or sneezing. According to current data, time from exposure to onset of symptoms is usually between two and 14 days, with an average of five days.

2. COVID-19: A History of Coronavirus

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that can cause illnesses ranging widely in severity. The first known severe illness caused by a coronavirus emerged with the 2003 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic in China. A second outbreak of severe illness began in 2012 in Saudi Arabia with the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).

On December 31 of last year, Chinese authorities alerted the World Health Organization of an outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus causing severe illness, which was subsequently named SARS-CoV-2. As of February 20, 2020, nearly 167,500 COVID-19 cases have been documented, although many more mild cases have likely gone undiagnosed. The virus has killed over 6,600 people.

Shortly after the epidemic began, Chinese scientists sequenced the genome of SARS-CoV-2 and made the data available to researchers worldwide. The resulting genomic sequence data has shown that Chinese

authorities rapidly detected the epidemic and that the number of COVID-19 cases have been increasing because of human to human transmission after a single introduction into the human population.

3. Types of Human Coronavirus

Coronaviruses are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface. There are four main sub-groupings of coronaviruses, known as alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. Human coronaviruses were first identified in the mid-1960s. The seven coronaviruses that can infect people are:

3.1 Common human coronaviruses

1. 229E (alpha coronavirus) α -CoV
2. NL63 (alpha coronavirus) α -CoV
3. OC43 (beta coronavirus) β -CoV
4. HKU1 (beta coronavirus) β -CoV

3.2 Other human coronaviruses

1. MERS-CoV (the beta coronavirus that causes Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, or MERS)
2. SARS-CoV (the beta coronavirus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS)
3. SARS-CoV-2 (the novel coronavirus that causes coronavirus disease 2019, or COVID-19)

First four of these strains produce the generally mild symptoms of the common cold.

People around the world commonly get infected with human coronaviruses 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1.

4. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Pandemic

4.1 The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic has led to mass scientific conference cancellations, travel restrictions, social distancing, and other unprecedented prevention measures.

Coronavirus disease spreads primarily through contact with an infected person when they cough or sneeze. It also spreads when a person touches a surface or object that has the virus on it, then touches their eyes, nose, or mouth.

The disease causes respiratory illness (like the flu) with symptoms such as a cough, fever, and in more severe cases, difficulty breathing. You can protect yourself by washing your hands frequently, avoiding touching your face, and avoiding close contact (1 meter or 3 feet) with people who are unwell.

4.2 COVID-19 coronavirus epidemic

The novel SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus that emerged in the city of Wuhan, China, last year and has since caused a large scale COVID-19 epidemic and spread to all over countries.

The 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 you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

4.3 How does the virus spread?

The scientists analyzed the genetic template for spike proteins, armatures on the outside of the virus that it uses to grab and penetrate the outer walls of human and animal cells. More specifically, they focused on two important features of the spike protein: the receptor-binding domain (RBD), a kind of grappling hook that grips onto host cells, and the cleavage site, a molecular can opener that allows the virus to crack open and enter host cells.

The scientists found that the RBD portion of the SARS-CoV-2 spike proteins had evolved to effectively target a molecular feature on the outside of human cells called ACE2, a receptor involved in regulating blood pressure.

1. Like other coronaviruses, the new one is transmitted from person to person via droplets when an infected person breathes out, coughs or sneezes. It can also spread via contaminated surfaces such as door handles or railings.
2. Infectious disease and virus specialists estimate that each person carrying the virus is passing it to two or three other people on average.

3. COVID-19 causes a range of symptoms. The most common include fever, fatigue and a dry cough. The disease is mild in majority of the cases.
4. In the most critical cases, the infection can cause severe pneumonia, multiple organ failure and death.
5. WHO says COVID-19 has killed about 5.9 percent of confirmed cases globally, a figure far above the fatality rate for the seasonal flu.

Covid-19 is very much a disease of the moment, emerging in a crowded city in a newly prosperous and connected China before spreading to the rest of the world in a matter of months. But our response to it has been both hyper-modern – and practically medieval.

5. Counterattack

Scientists around the world are using cutting-edge tools to rapidly sequence the genome of the coronavirus, pass along information about its virulence, and collaborate on possible countermeasures and vaccines, all far quicker than could have been done before.

Compared with human cells, viruses are small and can't reproduce on their own. The coronavirus has about 30 proteins, whereas a human cell has more than 20,000.

To get around this limited set of tools, the virus cleverly turns the human body against itself. The pathways into a human cell are normally locked to outside invaders, but the coronavirus uses its own proteins like keys to open these "locks" and enter a person's cells.

Once inside, the virus binds to proteins the cell normally uses for its own functions, essentially hijacking the cell and turning it into a coronavirus factory. As the resources and mechanics of infected cells get retooled to produce thousands and thousands of viruses, the cells start dying.

Lung cells are particularly vulnerable to this because they express high amounts of the "lock" protein SARS-CoV-2 uses for entry. A large number of a person's lung cells dying causes the respiratory symptoms associated with COVID-19.

6. Clinical Treatment of Covid-19

At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

Antimalaria drug Hydroxychloroquine and antibacterial Azithromycin have been advised to be administered to confirmed patients of novel coronavirus in India by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). The clinical guidelines were revised on March 31.

Uptil now MoHFW advisory said that only Hydroxylchloroquine should be given as preventive treatment to healthcare workers and contacts of confirmed cases.

Also, anti-HIV drugs Lopinavir and Ritonavir were advised for patients with severe disease admitted in intensive care unit (ICU), which have now been removed.

However, based on the available information (uncontrolled clinical trials), the following drugs may be considered as an off-label indication in patients with severe disease and requiring ICU management - Hydroxychloroquine 400 mg twice a day for one day, followed by 200 mg twice a day for 4 days, in combination with Azithromycin 500 mg once a day for 5 days.”

7. Conclusions

This provides important information on the development of the disease and the fact that severe cases of Covid-19 present with multi-organ failure and evidence of cardiovascular damage. It also provides details about the interactions of the virus on a cellular level, as well as how it can infect blood vessels and kidneys. Coronaviruses are zoonotic, meaning they are transmitted between animals and people. While the animal source of the new type of virus is not yet clear, scientists suspect bats may be its host, and say the virus passed to humans via another animal species, such as the pangolin.

Scientists believe SARS also originated in bats and was most likely passed on to humans through cat-like civets. The coronavirus that causes the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) jumped to humans via camels. Below, we look at the most deadly disease outbreaks that originated in animals

Covid-19 marks the return of a very old – and familiar – enemy. Throughout history, nothing has killed more human beings than the viruses, bacteria and parasites that cause disease. Not natural disasters like earthquakes or volcanoes. Not war – not even close.

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Covid-19: Origin, Transmission, and Characteristics

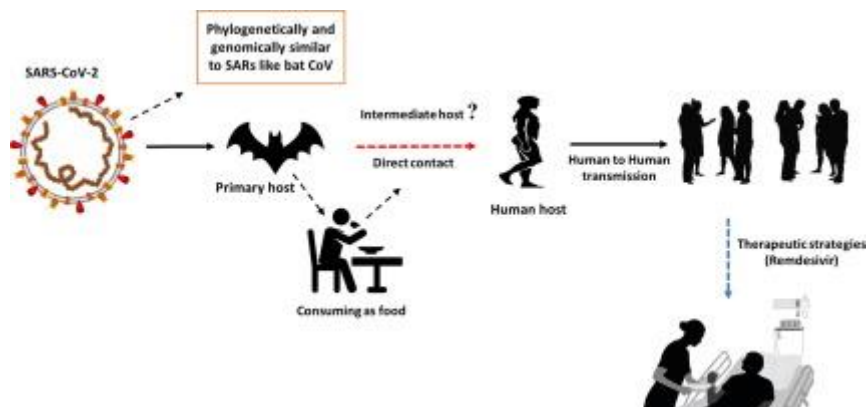
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Abstract:

The coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) is a highly transmittable and pathogenic viral infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which emerged in Wuhan, China and spread around the world. Genomic analysis revealed that SARS-CoV-2 is phylogenetically related to severe acute respiratory syndrome-like (SARS-like) bat viruses, therefore bats could be the possible primary reservoir. The intermediate source of origin and transfer to humans is not known, however, the rapid human to human transfer has been confirmed widely. There is no clinically approved antiviral drug or vaccine available to be used against COVID-19. However, few broad-spectrum antiviral drugs have been evaluated against COVID-19 in clinical trials, resulted in clinical recovery. In the current review, we summarize and comparatively analyze the emergence and pathogenicity of COVID-19 infection and previous human coronaviruses severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and middle east respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV). We also discuss the approaches for developing effective vaccines and therapeutic combinations to cope with this viral outbreak.

Graphical abstract



1. Introduction

The coronavirus belongs to a family of viruses that may cause various symptoms such as pneumonia, fever, breathing difficulty, and lung infection. These viruses are common in animals worldwide, but very few cases have been known to affect humans. The World Health Organization (WHO) used the term 2019 novel coronavirus to refer to a coronavirus that affected the lower respiratory tract of patients with pneumonia in Wuhan, China on 29 December 2019. The WHO announced that the official name of the 2019 novel coronavirus is coronavirus disease (COVID-19). And the current reference name for the virus is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was reported that a cluster of patients with pneumonia of unknown cause was linked to a local Huanan South China Seafood Market in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019.

In response to the outbreak, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC) dispatched a rapid response team to accompany health authorities of Hubei province and Wuhan city to conduct epidemiological and etiological investigations. The WHO confirmed that the outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic was associated with the Huanan South China Seafood Marketplace, but no specific animal association was identified. Scientists immediately started to research the source of the new coronavirus, and the first genome of COVID-19 was published by the research team led by Prof. Yong-Zhen Zhang, on 10 January 2020. Within 1 month, this virus spread quickly throughout China during the Chinese New Year – a period when there is a high level of human mobility among Chinese people. Although it is still too early to predict susceptible populations, early patterns have shown a trend similar to Severe Acute Respiratory

Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) coronaviruses. Susceptibility seems to be associated with age, biological sex, and other health conditions. COVID-19 has now been declared as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by the WHO.

2. Origins of the COVID-19 virus

On 29 December 2019, the first four cases of an acute respiratory syndrome of unknown etiology were reported in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China among people linked to a local seafood market (“wet market”). Research is underway to understand more about transmissibility, severity, and other features associated with COVID-19. It appears that most of the early cases had some sort of contact history with the original seafood market. Soon, a secondary source of infection was found to be human-to-human transmission via close contact. There was an increase of infected people with no history of exposure to wildlife or visiting Wuhan, and multiple cases of infection were detected among medical professionals. It became clear that the COVID-19 infection occurs through exposure to the virus, and both the immunosuppressed and normal population appear susceptible. Some studies have reported an age distribution of adult patients between 25 and 89 years old. Most adult patients were between 35 and 55 years old, and there were fewer identified cases among children and infants. A study on early transmission dynamics of the virus reported the median age of patients to be 59 years, ranging from 15 to 89 years, with the majority (59%) being male. It was suggested that the population most at risk may be people with poor immune function such as older people and those with renal and hepatic dysfunction.

3. Global Distribution of COVID-19 Cases

Coronaviruses are enveloped single-stranded RNA viruses that are zoonotic in nature and cause symptoms ranging from those similar to the common cold to more severe respiratory, enteric, hepatic, and neurological symptoms. Other than SARS-CoV-2, there are six known coronaviruses in humans: HCoV-229E, HCoV-OC43, SARS-CoV, HCoV-NL63, HCoV-HKU1, and MERS-CoV. Coronavirus has caused two large-scale pandemics in the last two decades: SARS and MERS.

4. Transmission pattern

Many domestic and wild animals, including camels, cattle, cats, and bats, may serve as hosts for coronaviruses. It is considered that, generally, animal coronaviruses do not spread among humans. However, there are exceptions, such as SARS and MERS, which are mainly spread through close contact with infected people via respiratory droplets from cough or sneezing. With regard to COVID-19, early patients were reported to have some link to the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, China, suggesting that these early infections were due to animal-to-person transmission. However, later cases were reported among medical staff and others with no history of exposure to that market or visiting Wuhan, which was taken as an indication of human-to-human transmission.

The latest guidelines from Chinese health authorities described three main transmission routes for the COVID-19: 1) droplets transmission, 2) contact transmission, and 3) aerosol transmission. Droplets transmission was reported to occur when respiratory droplets (as produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes) are ingested or inhaled by individuals nearby in close proximity; contact transmission may occur when a subject touches a surface or object contaminated with the virus and subsequently touch their mouth, nose, or eyes; and aerosol transmission may occur when respiratory droplets mix into the air, forming aerosols and may cause infection when inhaled high dose of aerosols into the lungs in a relatively closed environment .

In addition to these three routes, one study also indicated the digestive system as a potential transmission route for COVID-19 infection. Since patients had abdominal discomfort and diarrhea symptoms, researchers analyzed four datasets with single-cell transcriptomes of digestive systems and found that ACE2 was highly expressed in absorptive enterocytes from ileum and colon.

5. Clinical Manifestation and Diagnosis

The complete clinical manifestation is not clear yet, as the reported symptoms range from mild to severe, with some cases even resulting in death. The most commonly reported symptoms are fever, cough, myalgia or fatigue, pneumonia, and complicated dyspnea, whereas less common reported symptoms include headache, diarrhea, hemoptysis, runny nose, and phlegm-producing cough.

Patients with mild symptoms were reported to recover after 1 week while severe cases were reported to experience progressive respiratory failure due to alveolar damage from the virus, which may lead to death. Cases resulting in death were primarily middle-aged and elderly patients with pre-existing diseases (tumor surgery, cirrhosis, hypertension, coronary heart disease, diabetes, and Parkinson's disease). Case definition guidelines mention the following symptoms: fever, decrease in lymphocytes and white blood cells, new pulmonary infiltrates on chest radiography, and no improvement in symptoms after 3 days of antibiotics treatment.

For patients with suspected infection, the following procedures have been suggested for diagnosis: performing real-time fluorescence (RT-PCR) to detect the positive nucleic acid of SARS-CoV-2 in sputum, throat swabs, and secretions of the lower respiratory tract samples.

6. Prevention and Control

Prevention and control strategies and methods are reported at three levels: national level, case-related population level, and general population level. At the national level, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China issued the "No.1 announcement" on 20 January 2020, which officially included the COVID-19 into the management of class B legal infectious diseases, and allowed for class.

An infectious disease preventive and control measures to be implemented. Under this policy, medical institutes can adopt isolation treatment and observation protocols to prevent and control the spread of the COVID-19.

On 22 January 2020, the National Health Commission published national guidelines for the prevention and control of COVID-19 for medical institutes to prevent nosocomial infection. On 28 January 2020, the National Health Commission issued protocols for rapid prevention and control measures in order to effectively contain the spread of the epidemic through a "big isolation and big disinfection" policy during the Chinese Spring Festival. National-level strategies have also been issued with targeted measures for rural areas (issued on 28 January 2020) and the elderly population (issued on 31 January 2020).

To date, no specific antiviral treatment has been confirmed to be effective against COVID-19. Regarding patients infected with COVID-19, it has been recommended to apply appropriate symptomatic treatment and supportive care. There are six clinical trials registered in both the International Clinical Trials Registry platform and the Chinese Clinical Trial Registry to evaluate the efficacy or safety of targeted medicine in the treatment or prognosis of COVID-19.

For the general population, at this moment there is no vaccine preventing COVID-19. The best prevention is to avoid being exposed to the virus. Airborne precautions and other protective measures have been discussed and proposed for prevention. Infection preventive and control (IPC) measures that may reduce the risk of exposure include the following: use of face masks; covering coughs and sneezes with tissues that are then safely disposed of (or, if no tissues are available, use a flexed elbow to cover the cough or sneeze); regular hand washing with soap or disinfection with hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol (if soap and water are not available); avoidance of contact with infected people and maintaining an appropriate distance as much as possible; and refraining from touching eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

The WHO also issued detailed guidelines on the use of face masks in the community, during care at home, and in the health care settings of COVID-19.

7. Conclusions

The coronavirus, which causes the respiratory illness COVID-19, has spread across the globe with unseen speed and ferocity. The world has been sent into self-isolation in an attempt to curb the spread and major events, including the Tokyo Olympics, have been postponed or canceled. Health authorities and governments are attempting to flatten the curve and mitigate extensive transmission in the community, while

scientists and researchers turn their attention to the coronavirus causing the disease: SARS-CoV-2

A novel coronavirus outbreak was first documented in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019. As of this writing, it has now been **confirmed on six continents and in more than 100 countries**. As the world's health systems funnel resources into learning about, treating, and preventing infections in humans, new information is released daily. In this two-part article series, we will first provide some history on coronaviruses to put this disease outbreak in perspective, and discuss global health security and planning for pandemic response.

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Impact of COVID 19 Impacts on Indian Industry

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Abstract

Coronavirus (CoV) is a large family of viruses that causes illness. It ranges from the common cold to more severe diseases like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). The novel coronavirus is a new strain of virus that has not been identified in human so far. Health is fundamental to a prosperous productive society, whereas panic and illness can stifle production, consumption, recreation, travel, and overall well-being (Marin, 2017; Adeola & Evans, 2018; Lawanson & Evans, 2019; Nwaogwugwu & Evans, 2019; Fourie, 2020). Health disasters such as the Ebola virus in West Africa, the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) outbreak in the Republic of Korea, and the rise of COVID-19 not only have global health impacts but also wide-ranging socioeconomic disruptions.

1. Introduction

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus, namely severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), first detected in December 2019 in the city of Wuhan in Hubei province, China (Brüssow, 2020; Fauci, Lane & Redfield, 2020; Gentile & Abenavoli, 2020; Shang, Yang, Rao & Rao, 2020). Symptoms

range from fever, flu-like symptoms such as coughing, sore throat and fatigue, and shortness of breath. There is evidence that it spreads from person to person, but good hygiene can prevent infection (Chavis & Ganesh, 2020; Chen et al, 2020; Deng & Peng, 2020). As shown in Table 1 the outbreak has since spread to all provinces of mainland China and 27 other countries, with more than 100 000 confirmed cases and 3 400 confirmed deaths as of March 7, 2020 (World Health Organization [WHO], 2020a).

According to a report by WHO (2020b), the speed of transmission for COVID-19 virus is estimated to be 5-6 days; the reproductive number is said to be between 2 and 2.5; children are less infected than adults, currently, the crude mortality ratio is between 3-4%. While a number of therapeutics are in clinical trials in China and more than 20 vaccines in development, there are presently no licensed vaccines or therapeutics available. Over the past centuries, scholars and practitioners have battled with the diagnosis, therapeutics and vaccines of pandemics. Within the same period, they have published thousands of research articles regarding the socio-economic impacts (e.g., Andayi, Chaves & Widdowson, 2019; Guimbeau, Menon & Musacchio, 2019

Table 1. Reported Cases

Africa	Algeria (17), Senegal (4), Egypt (3), Morocco (2), Nigeria (1), South Africa (1) and Tunisia (1).
Asia	China (80 667), South Korea (6 284), Iran (3 513), Japan (349), Singapore (117), Kuwait (58), Bahrain (52), Malaysia (50), Thailand (47), Taiwan (44), Iraq (38), India (29), United Arab Emirates (29), Israel (17), Lebanon (16), Oman (16), Vietnam (16), Qatar (8), Palestine (7), Pakistan (5), Saudi Arabia (5), Philippines (3), Indonesia (2), Afghanistan (1), Bhutan (1), Cambodia (1), Jordan (1), Nepal (1) and Sri Lanka (1).
America	United States (233), Canada (45), Ecuador (13), Brazil (8), Mexico (5), Chile (4), Argentina (2), and Dominican Republic (1).
Europe	Italy (3 858), France (423), Germany (400), Spain (261), United Kingdom (115), Switzerland (87), Norway (86), Netherlands (82), Sweden (61), Belgium (50), Austria (41), Iceland (35), Greece (32), San Marino (22), Denmark (20), Ireland (13), Czech Republic (12), Finland (12), Croatia (10), Georgia (9), Portugal (9), Azerbaijan (6), Belarus (6), Romania (6), Slovenia (6), Estonia (5), Russia (4), Bosnia And Herzegovina (2), Hungary (2), Andorra (1), Armenia (1), Latvia (1), Liechtenstein (1), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (1), Monaco (1), North Macedonia (1), Poland (1) and Ukraine (1).
Oceania	Australia (59) and New Zealand (4).

2. Let us have a look at the sector-wise impact on Indian industry

2.1 Chemical Industry

Some chemical plants have been shut down in China. So there will be restrictions on shipments/logistics. It was found that 20% of the production has been impacted due to the disruption in raw material supply. China is a major supplier of Indigo that is required for denim. Business in India is likely to get affected so people securing their supplies. However, it is an opportunity. US and EU will try and diversify their markets. Some of the business can be diverted to India which can also be taken as an advantage.

2.2 Shipping Industry

Coronavirus outbreak has impacted the business of cargo movement service providers. As per the sources, per day per vessel has declined by more than 75-80% in dry bulk trade.

2.3 Auto Industry

Its impact on Indian companies will vary and depend upon the extent of the business with China. China's business no doubt is affected. However, current levels of the inventory seem to be sufficient for the Indian industry. If the shutdown in China continues then it is expected to result in an 8-10% contraction of Indian auto manufacturing in 2020.

2.4 Pharmaceuticals Industry

Despite being one of the top formulations of drug exporters in the world, the pharma industry of India relies heavily on import as of bulk drugs. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, it will also be impacted.

2.5 Textiles Industry

Due to coronavirus outbreak, several garments/textile factories in China have halted operations that in turn affecting the exports of fabric, yarn and other raw materials from India.

2.6 Solar Power Sector

Indian developers may face some shortfall of raw materials needed in solar panels/cells and limited stocks from China.

2.7 Electronics Industry

The major supplier is China in electronics being a final product or raw material used in the electronic industry. India's electronic industry may face supply disruptions, production, reduction impact on product prices due to heavy dependence on electronics component supply directly or indirectly and local manufacturing.

2.8 IT Industry

The New Year holidays in China has been extended due to coronavirus outbreak that adversely impacted the revenue and growth of Indian IT companies.

2.9 Tourism and Aviation

Due to the coronavirus outbreak, the inflow of tourists from China and from other East Asian regions to India will lose that will impact the tourism sector and revenue.

According to **KPMG**, the lockdown in India will have a sizeable impact on the economy mainly on consumption which is the biggest component of GDP. Reduction in the urban transaction can lead to a steep fall in the consumption of non-essential goods. It can be severe if disruption causes by the 21-day lockdown and affect the availability of essential commodities. Due to weak domestic consumption and consumer sentiment, there can be a delay in investment which further add pressure on the growth. We can't ignore that post-COVID-19, some economies are expected to adopt de-risking strategies and shift their manufacturing bases from China. This can create opportunities for India. According to KPMG, opportunities will largely depend on how quickly the economy recovers and the pace at which the supply chain issues are addressed. KPMG India Chairman and CEO said: "Apart from providing robust safety nets for the

vulnerable, a focus on ensuring job continuity and job creation will be imperative". "And there is urgent need to mobilise resources to stimulate the economy for increased demand and employment". According to the KPMG report "It is expected that the course of economic recovery in India will be smoother and faster than that of many other advanced countries".

3. Conclude

COVID-19 impacted the whole world and has been felt across industries. World's second-largest economy China became standstill. Its outbreak is declared as a national emergency by the World Health Organisation. In India the three major contributors to GDP namely private consumption, investment and external trade will all get affected. World and Indian economy are attempting to mitigate the health risks of COVID-19 with the economic risks and necessary measures need will be taken to improve it.

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The Role of Doctors, Nurses and Medical Staff Serving 24x7 to the Corona Patients

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Abstract

The current pandemic of COVID 19 has trapped more than 200 countries globally. Initially the SARS-CoV-2 (corona virus) has affected all the provinces of China esp. Hubei province. Currently when globally the total cases of COVID 19 has reached more than 17,00,000 with death toll more than 100,000 affecting USA, Spain, Italy and Germany the most. The whole world is under lockdown situation. During this pandemic the role of doctors, nurses and health care providers (HCP) is like frontline corona warriors managing mild as well as critically ill covid-19 patients and to ventilate patients with ARDS. The HCP should maintain infection control and prevention measures like hand hygiene, mask etiquette, PPE, decontamination and waste management etc. to prevent corona virus infection

Keywords: pandemic, COVID 19 , globally, corona virus, HCP(Health Care Providers)

Introduction

On **31st December 2019**, the World Health Organization (WHO) China Country Office was informed of cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology (unknown cause) detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. On 7th January 2020, Chinese authorities identified a new strain of Coronavirus as the causative agent for the disease. The virus has been renamed by WHO as SARS-CoV-2 and the disease caused by it as COVID-19. The disease since its first detection has affected all the provinces of China and 200 other countries (including HongKong, Macau and Taiwan).

In India, as on **26th February, 2020**, three travel related cases (from Hubei province, China), were reported (all from Kerala). All these cases were clinically stable during the period of hospitalization and discharged as per the discharge policy.

As of **11th April, 2020**, globally there has been a total of more than **17,00,000** confirmed cases of COVID-19 with **more than 100,000** Deaths and more than **12,00,000** Active cases with USA having maximum **5,03,177** total cases and **18,761** Deaths. Also Spain, Italy and Germany also having more than **1,00,000** total cases. Besides China **81,953** confirmed cases and **3339** deaths. In India **7600** total cases with **249** total deaths.

2. Epidemiology

Coronaviruses belong to a large family of viruses, some causing illness in people and others that circulate among animals, including camels, cats, bats etc. Rarely, animal corona viruses may evolve and infect people and then spread between people as witnessed during the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS, 2003) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS, 2014). The etiologic agent responsible for current outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 is a novel coronavirus is closely related to SARS-Coronavirus. In humans, the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 can occur via respiratory secretions (directly through droplets from coughing or sneezing, or indirectly through contaminated objects or surfaces as well as close contacts). Nosocomial transmission has been described as an important driver in the epidemiology of SARS and MERS and has also documented in COVID-19.

Current estimates of the incubation period of COVID range from **2-14 days**. Most common symptoms include fever, fatigue, dry cough and breathing difficulty. Upper respiratory tract symptoms like sore throat,

rhinorrhoea, and gastrointestinal symptoms like diarrhoea and nausea/vomiting are seen in about 20% of cases.

3. Objectives

1. To understand and define the role of doctors, nurses and health staff while working in covid-19 pandemic
2. To understand the various challenges of being prepared for covid-19 pandemic by health staff
3. To apply various Infection control measures like – hand hygiene , mask etiquette, PPE, decontamination and waste management, etc.
4. To manage mild as well as critically ill covid-19 patients and to ventilate patients with ARDS .

4. Role Of Doctors And Health Care Providers

4.1 Diagnosis

As per the study on 55,924 cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in china by the WHO-China Joint Mission following clinical features are found in COVID 19 patients:

4.2 Clinical Features

Main C/F: Fever (87.9%), Dry cough (67.7%), Fatigue (38.1%), Sputum production (33.4%), • Shortness of breath (18.6%),

Other C/F: Sore throat , Headache , Myalgia or arthralgia , Chills , Nausea or vomiting , Nasal congestion , Diarrhea , Hemoptysis , Conjunctival congestion , ARDS

Abnormalities on chest X-ray (59%) : Bilateral peripheral “Ground glass “ opacity is characteristic of COVID-19

4.3 Laboratory Diagnosis

As per directive from MoHFW, Government of India, all suspected cases are to be reported to district and state surveillance officers.

4.3.1 Sample collection

Preferred sample: Throat and nasal swab in viral transport media and transported on ice

Alternate: Nasopharyngeal swab, BAL or endotracheal aspirate which has to be mixed with the viral transport medium and transported on ice

4.3.2 General guidelines

1. Patients will be tested for COVID-19 at designated microbiology laboratories.
2. Trained health care professionals to wear appropriate PPE with latex free purple nitrile gloves while collecting the sample from the patient. Maintain proper infection control when collecting specimens
3. Restricted entry to visitors or attendants during sample collection
4. Complete the requisition form for each specimen submitted
5. Proper disposal of all waste generated (yellow)

5. Infection Control And Prevention Measures

Patients suspected of having COVID-19 infection should be shifted to the isolation facility / designated COVID areas from the triage area as soon as possible.

5.1 Hand Hygiene

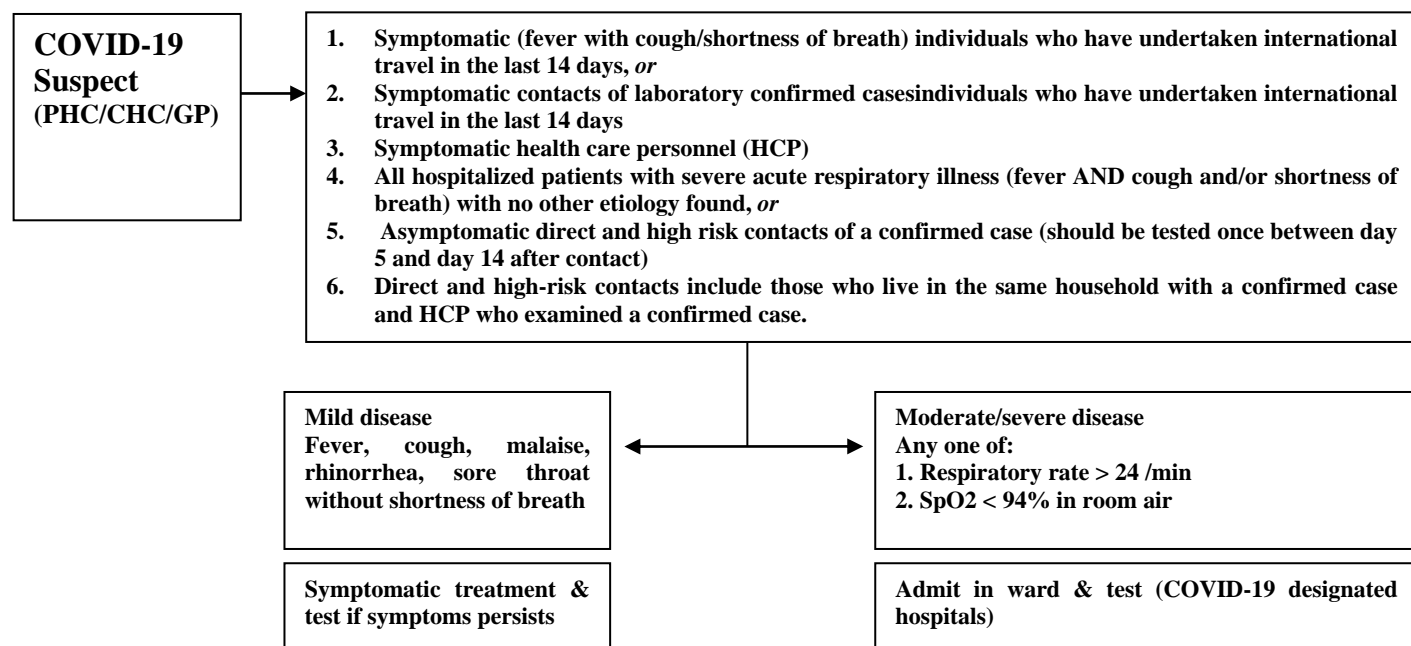
1. HCP should perform hand hygiene using alcohol-based hand rub (minimum 20 seconds) or by washing with soap and water (minimum 40 seconds). If hands are visibly soiled, use soap and water for hand wash.
2. Performed before and after using bathroom, before, during and after preparing food, before and after eating /drinking, after coughing, blowing or sneezing, after touching garbage, after touching mask or soiled PPE.
3. Foot operated sanitizers should be put outside elevators, OPDs, screening areas, ICUs and wards.

The HCP should be handling the patients after donning appropriate PPE according to their level of exposure

Guidance on Use of Ppe Based on Level of Exposure

Setting	Target personnel or patients	Activity	PPE
ICU	Healthcare workers (Doctor/Nurses/Technician)	Aerosol Generating procedures	N95 Goggles or Face shield Gown (Water resistant) Gloves (Double) Apron (optional) Shoe cover Hood
	Cleaner/Sweeper/HA	Disinfection	N95 Goggles Gown (Water resistant) Heavy Duty Gloves Boots Hood
Ward	Healthcare workers (Doctor/Nurses/Technician)	Non-Aerosol Generating Procedure	N95 Goggles Gown (Water resistant) Gloves (Double) Shoe cover Hood
	Cleaner/Sweeper/HA	Disinfection/Patient Shifting	N95 Heavy Duty Gloves/ Gloves (Patient shifting) Goggles Gown (Water resistant) Boots Hood
General OPD	Healthcare workers (Doctor/Nurses)	Non-Aerosol generating procedure	Triple layer mask
	Cleaner/Sweeper/HA	Disinfection	Triple layer mask Heavy Duty Gloves

MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19 PATIENTS:



6. Conclusion

The COVID 19 pandemic has put the whole world in lockdown position and also no vaccine or proper cure has been found . Hence the role of doctors, nurses and health care providers (HCP) in managing mild as well as critically ill covid-19 patients is like frontline corona warriors . However the HCP should maintain infection control and prevention measures like hand hygiene, mask etiquette, PPE, decontamination and waste management as they are the most vulnerable group to get corona virus infection the most.

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Some ways to keep ourself calm in COVID-19 Anxiety

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Vedanshu K. Thakar

1. Introduction

“Life is one thing after another” and just because the universe has already sent us one big stress, it doesn't mean we won't be hit with others. The COVID-19 pandemic has infected more than 500,000 people globally, rattling financial markets, upending local economics and resulting in thousands of deaths worldwide with numbers expected to climb. There is time to change the course of Covid-19, but it is hard to remember this when we are hand washing, stockpiling and practicing social distancing. Here I would like to give you some suggestions to stay centered, refrain from succumbing to our worst fears and be better prepared for whatever our collective future holds. As a Teacher Educators I had studied of psychology of students and peoples in this difficult time. There are so many sources of stress during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is normal to feel some anxiety when a global infectious disease is impacts every realm of your life.

We are all experiencing the first arrow of the corona virus these days. We are impacted by travel restrictions, plummeting stock prices, supply shortages etc. But the second arrow — anxiety about getting the virus ourselves, worry that our loved ones will get it, worries about financial implications and all the other dark scenarios flooding the news and social media — is to a large extent of our own making. In short, the first arrow causes unavoidable pain, and our resistance to it creates fertile ground for all the second arrows. It's important to remember that these second arrows - our emotional and psychological response to crises - are natural and very human. But the truth is they often bring us more suffering by narrowing and cluttering our mind and keeping us from seeing clearly the best course of action. Here are some ways to cope with stress and anxiety amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

1. Start with you

Self care has never been more important. When everyone around you is anxious and on edge, the best way to stay healthy and help in need around you is by taking care of yourself.

2. Know your are not alone

“Fear and uncertainty are the hallmark response to things that people don't understand and that they feel threatens their safety and the safety of their loved ones” Joshua Morganstein Chair of the American Psychiatric Associations of Disasters tells CNBC Make it. From an emotional perspective, this event appears to be having a wideranging impact on nearly everyone. During a pandemic, you might feel unsafe, have trouble sleeping, experience distressing and grapple with an imbalance in your work-life issues. The most important thing to keep in mind if you are extra anxious? **“Remember we are not alone”**

3. Don't judge your anxieties- or those of the people around you

Acknowledge your feeling and think about how to deal with them one step at a time. Similarly, don't judge others for their anxieties or reactions. People are going to miss out weddings, funerals, sport tournament along with countless other celebrations over the next few months. Those feelings are real, it is important for all of us to keep the bigger picture in perspective. Don't judge but permission to feel the feeling we all have.

4. Manage your media diet

There is a fine line between staying informed and feeling overwhelmed by the news. Research has shown that in natural disasters or terrorist events, as people's media exposure increases, so does their distress.

While you shouldn't avoid the news entirely, it is important to “dial down our exposure to media content”. Rely on Trusted forms of communication, such as the Centers for Disease Control and WHO.

5. Stick to your Routine

This is the time when you are working from home , but following a new routine can be very calming, especially when it feels as though a lot of things are changing around you, or that a lot of things are altering quickly.

For example- Continue your exercise, take proper breaks for your meals and get enough sleep, eat healthy food (avoid caffeine and alcohol-which can increase your anxiety), get relax with books or movies, continue to do that in this normal.

6. Look out for Others

It is important to focus your mind and efforts on the things that are within your control, such as cleaning your hands, avoiding close contact and keeping loved ones safe.

For example, looking out for your neighbors, family , friends and coworkers, can also provide some relief.- When we are supporting others it gives us a sense of purpose. Stay connected with others via phone calls , social media and video conferencing because pandemic can be incredibly isolating.

7. Give mindfulness a try

People are worried for their future but focus on the present A great way to do do that is ti use Meditation or other mindfulness exercise, which encourage you to notice what is happening with your feeling in the moment in a nonjudgmental way.

8. Have fun

It is a serious situation, but taking time to do the things that make you smile and laugh can make daily life more enjoyable. Find the small joys in the situation, like cooking, cleaning, watching old albums, watching funny movies , spend more time with family. We need those warm caring moments right now.

9. Find other things to talk about:

In anxious times such as this, utilizing your support network can be very helpful, just be sure that you reach out to people who will give you support as opposed to amplify your stress. Keep in touch with your friends, and talk about other topics.

If you find that your anxiety is interfering with your work, school or interpersonal relationships, you should consider reaching out to a mental health professional like a therapist or psychologist.

10. Conclusion

In this difficult time spend some time thinking about the things that make you feel grateful. Then express your gratitude to others. Tell your friends and family how much you appreciate them, when they reciprocate, accept their messages of appreciation. Create a new routine that suits your current situation. This can help you stay on track to continue progressing towards your bigger life goals. Look for opportunities to catch up on the backlog of things you always wished you had more time ,like learning a language, reading novels, dance practice or reorganizing your closet. Keep your self busy and calm.

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Study of knowledge, attitude, anxiety & perceived mental healthcare need in Indian population during COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract

Novel Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) originating from China has rapidly crossed borders, infecting people throughout the whole world. This phenomenon has led to a massive public reaction; the media has been reporting continuously across borders to keep all informed about the pandemic situation. All these things are creating a lot of concern for people leading to heightened levels of anxiety. Pandemics can lead to heightened levels of stress; Anxiety is a common response to any stressful situation. This study attempted to assess the knowledge, attitude, anxiety experience, and perceived mental healthcare need among adult Indian population during the COVID-19 pandemic. An online survey was conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire using a non-probability snowball sampling technique. A total of 662 responses were received. The responders had a moderate level of knowledge about the COVID-19 infection and adequate knowledge about its preventive aspects. The attitude towards COVID-19 showed peoples' willingness to follow government guidelines on quarantine and social distancing. The anxiety levels identified in the study were high. More than 80 % of the people were preoccupied with the thoughts of COVID-19 and 72 % reported the need to use gloves, and sanitizers. In this study, sleep difficulties, paranoia about acquiring COVID-19 infection and distress related social media were reported in 12.5 %, 37.8 %, and 36.4 % participants respectively. The perceived mental healthcare need was seen in more than 80 % of participants. There is a need to intensify the awareness and address the mental health issues of people during this COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Awareness, Attitude, Anxiety, Mental healthcare, COVID-19 pandemic

1. Introduction

COVID-19 started in December 2019, like a viral outbreak in Wuhan city of central Hubei province of China (Honsu). A cluster of about 40 cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology was reported, some of the patients being vendors and dealers in the Huainan Seafood market there. World Health Organization (WHO) along with Chinese authorities started working together and the etiological agent was soon established to be a new virus and was named Novel Corona Virus (2019-nCoV). Meanwhile, on 11th January China announced its first COVID-19 related death of a 61-year-old man, exposed to the seafood market (WHO, 2020). Over a period of few weeks, the infection spread across the globe in rapid pace (WHO, 2020). Looking at the stretch of countries this outbreak spread to, WHO declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30th January 2020 (WHO, 2020b, 2020c). Amidst the increasing deaths in China, the first death outside China was (of a Chinese man from Wuhan) reported in the Philippines on 2nd February. On 11th February, WHO announced a name for the new corona virus disease: COVID-19 (WHO, 2020c). On the 11th of March, WHO declared COVID-19 - a pandemic as by then about 114 countries were affected (WHO, 2020c).

Corona viruses, so named due to the outer fringe of envelope proteins resembling crown ('corona' in Latin), are a family of enveloped RNA viruses. They are generally pathogenic to mammals and birds and cause mild upper respiratory tract infections in humans. They occasionally can be transmitted to a larger human population and can cause severe respiratory illnesses exemplified by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) in 2003 and 2012 respectively.

Due to the similarity between COVID-19 and SARS Corona virus, and because the virus was posing to be a global threat, online courses for awareness of healthcare workers around the world were initiated (WHO,

2020). Funds were raised globally and Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP) were set up aimed to protect the states with weaker health systems. The targets were to limit transmission, provide early care, communicate key information and minimize social and economic impacts. Also, WHO focused on developing easy-to-apply diagnostics, accelerating existing vaccine candidates and preventing infection (WHO, 2020c)

The state of lock-down in many parts of the world, which are contributing largely to the global economy, has led to the halting of services and products. This has led to a break in the global supply chains and thus, affected the global economy brutally. Transport has been affected globally. Import of steel, iron, inorganic chemicals, etc. from China and other countries has been grossly affected. Transport business even at national levels has ceased due to lock-down in different countries. Most company employees are working from home, which has its financial disadvantages. Educational institutions have been shut down. The uncertainty and postponement of examinations is also a stressor for young minds.

Along with the economic impacts, the ever-increasing morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19 is the biggest setback. The WHO report revealed the mortality rate to be between 3–4 % (WHO, 2020) however, it seems that the mortality statistics are underestimated.

Yet, because COVID-19 infection is a highly contagious disease and has affected a large population, the total number of deaths caused due to this virus has exceeded that caused by any of its predecessors. As on the morning of 30th March 2020, a total of 693,224 confirmed cases has been reported from 204 countries of the world; also, there are 33,106 confirmed deaths across the globe, as reported by the WHO.

As COVID19 is a new disease and is having the most devastating effects globally, its emergence and spread, causes confusion, anxiety and fear among the general public. Fear is the breeding ground for hatred and stigma. Social stigma has arisen as certain populations (Indian north-east people) are targeted as being the reason for this outbreak (WHO, 2020). It is vital to avoid this stigma as it can make people hide their illness and not seek health care immediately. WHO is providing expert guidance and answers to public questions, to help people manage fear, stigma, and discrimination during COVID-19 (WHO, 2020c). As research into COVID-19 continues, a lot of the facts keep on changing and many myths are also prevalent in the general population regarding the prevention and management of the infection. In the time of widespread use of social media, these myths along with fake news around corona are also spreading rapidly. These are sometimes very disturbing for certain individuals. Several sites including WHO are thus providing myth busters and authentic information (WHO, 2020). Governments are also urging people to not sharing these messages without checking their authenticity.

Since the onset of the corona virus pandemic there has been an increased use of masks (Fang) and sanitizers resulting in exhaustion of resources in the market. A shortage of personal protective equipment endangers health workers worldwide (WHO, 2020c). The absence of appropriate protective measures is a major cause of concern among medical personnel. Especially in a country like India which is a densely populated country without a robust healthcare infrastructure, it is a cause of worry. Some degree of panic also resides in public due to the unavailability of basic protection measures. As of 30th March 2020, Indian Govt. has registered a total of 1250 cases (1117 active cases, 101 cured or discharged and 32 deaths) due to COVID-19 infection (Mohawk). The governments, media, doctors, researchers, celebrities, police and other stakeholders of the society appealed to the public to avoid public gatherings including sports, religious ceremonies, family functions, meetings as well as classes in school, to prevent the global spread of corona virus infection (McCloskey et al., 2020). Despite these efforts, many people ignore the importance of social distancing due to attitudinal issues.

The anxiety and concerns in society are globally affecting every individual to variable extents. Recent evidence suggests that individuals who are kept in isolation and quarantine experience significant distress in the form of anxiety, anger, confusion and post-traumatic stress symptoms (Brooks et al., 2020). The knowledge and attitudes of the public are expected to largely influence the degree of adherence to the

personal protective measures and ultimately the clinical outcome. Hence, it is important to study these domains in the Indian population. The mental health issues are other major health concerns, which are expected to increase day by day during this epidemic. There is a paucity of research that evaluated the mental health concerns during this pandemic. Considering the relevance of all the above factors, it was aimed to evaluate knowledge, attitude, anxiety and perceived mental healthcare needs in the community during the corona virus pandemic in India.

2. Materials and methods

This was a cross-sectional, observational study carried out in India. A Snowball sampling technique was used. An online semi-structured questionnaire was developed by using Google forms, with a consent form appended to it. The link of the questionnaire was sent through e-mails, Whatsapp and other social media to the contacts of the investigators. The participants were encouraged to roll out the survey to as many people as possible. Thus, the link was forwarded to people apart from the first point of contact and so on. On receiving and clicking the link the participants got auto directed to the information about the study and informed consent. After they accepted to take the survey they filled up the demographic details. Then a set of several questions appeared sequentially, which the participants were to answer.

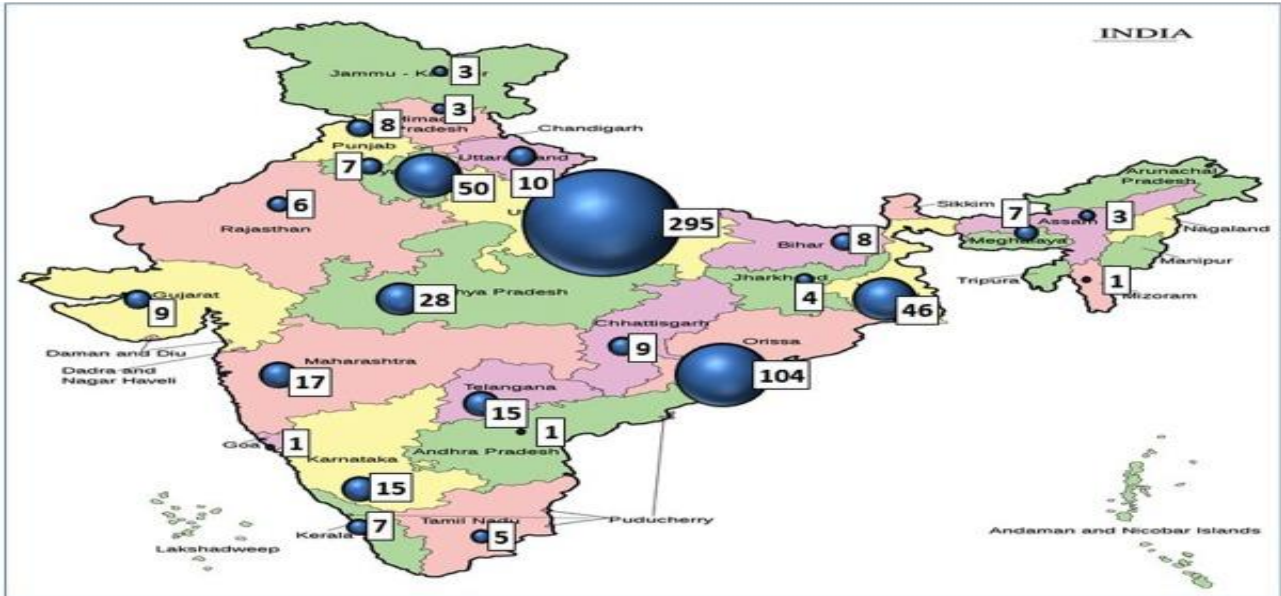
It was an online study. Participants with access to the internet could participate in the study. Participants with age more than 18 years, able to understand English and willing to give informed consent were included. The data collection was initiated on 22nd March 2020 at 4 PM IST and closed on 24th March 2020 at 4 PM IST. We were able to collect data from across various states of India. The socio-demographic variables included age, gender, occupation, education, domicile, area of residence and religion.

The online self-reported questionnaire developed by the investigators contained the following six sections related to awareness (knowledge), attitude, anxiety and perceived mental health care needs during the pandemic of the novel corona virus.

There were 6 multiple choice questions in the awareness section. The attitude section contained 7 items that were to be rated in the 5-point Liker scale format. Anxiety related to novel corona virus infection had 18 items that were supposed to be rated on a 5-point Liker scale ranging from never, occasionally, sometimes, often and always. The perceived mental healthcare need was assessed by 4 items on a 3-point Liker scale. Descriptive statistics have been used in the study to analyze the findings. Mean and standard deviation and proportions have been used to estimate the results of the study

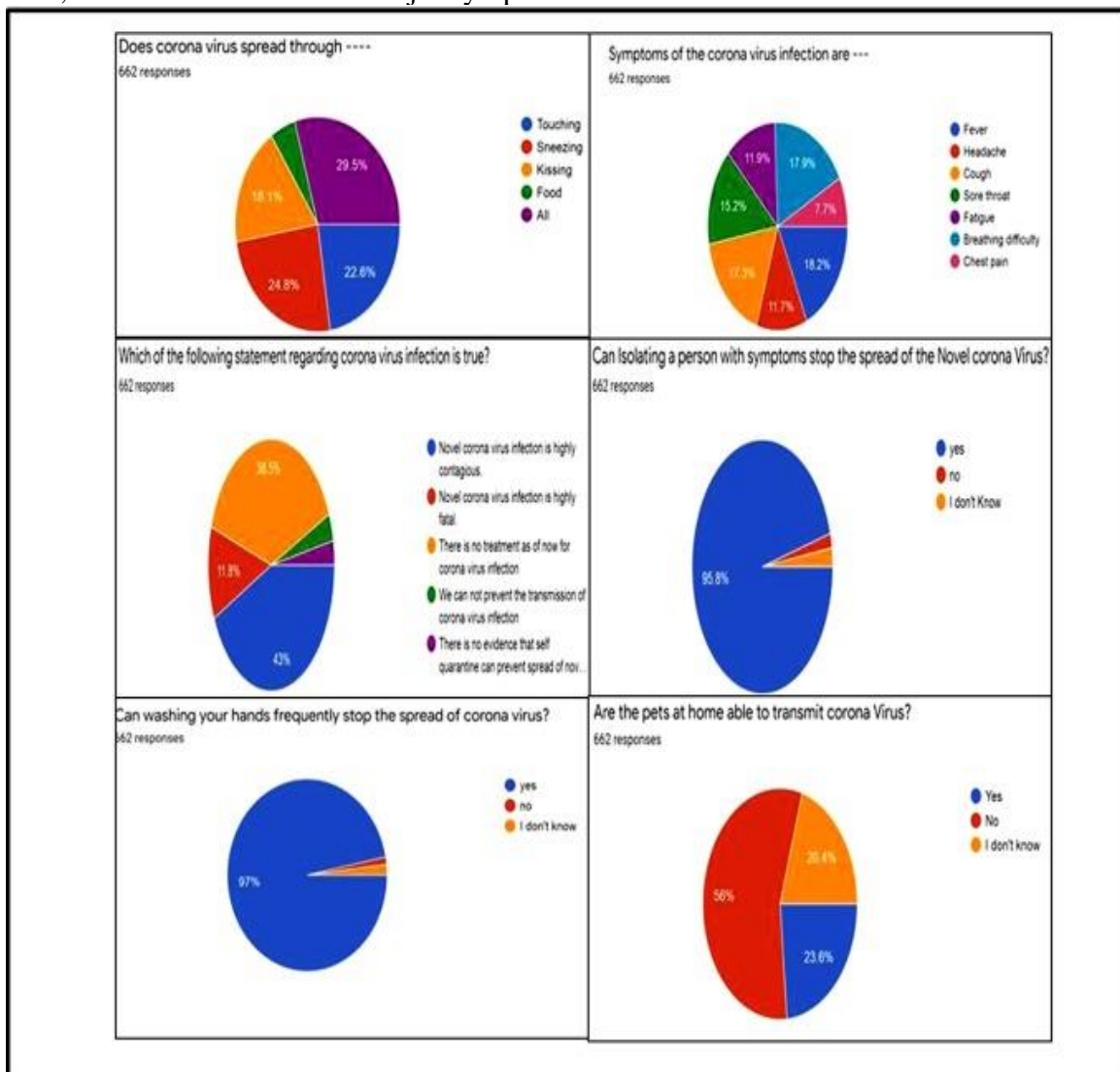
3. Result

An online survey, related to awareness, attitude, anxiety experience, and perceived mental health care needs in the community during the corona pandemic, was conducted in the Indian population. A total of 662 responses were recorded. All the participants were above 18 years of age and Indian origin. The study included only those participants who understood English and had access to the internet. Hence, by default individuals with a higher level of education were included in the study. The lowest educational level in this study was observed to be standard 10th. The highest qualification of more than 90 % of the population was graduation and above. Approximately, half of the population were healthcare professionals. The mean age of the participants was 29.09 ± 8.83 years. Among the participants, 51.2 % were females and 48.6 % were males. More than 80 % of participants were from urban areas. The participants belong to 25 states or union territories of the country with maximum representation from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Odessa, Haryana, and West Bengal (Fig. 1). Approximately 87 % of the participants were Hindus.



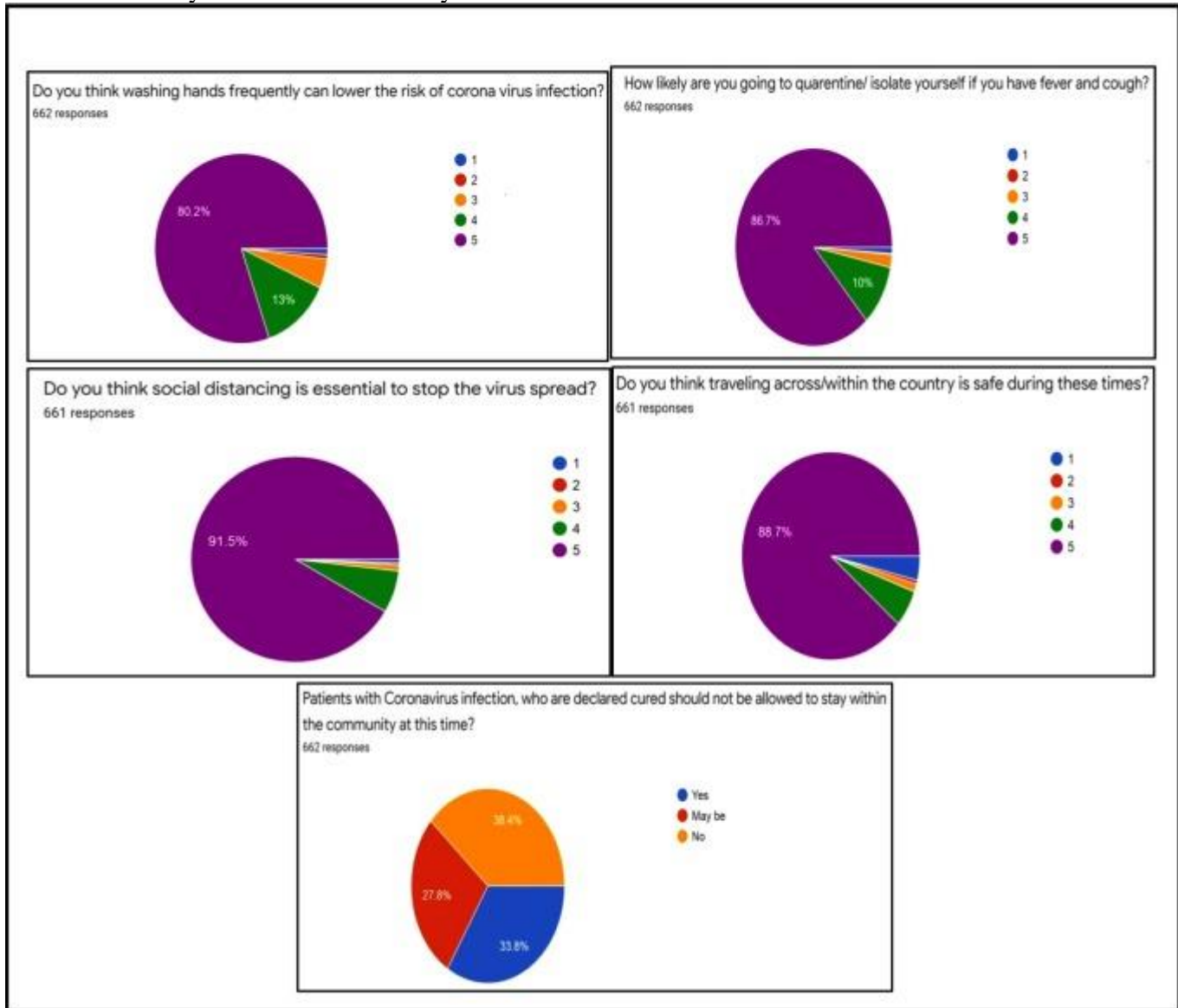
1. Part I: awareness about COVID-19 pandemic:

A considerable number of responders were passably aware of the basic elements of the disease, as shown in Fig. 2. Out of the total participants, 29.5 % answered that the virus spreads through multiple modes like touching, kissing, sneezing, and food; also 56 % negated the notion of pets transmitting the virus. Only 43 % of responders regarded COVID-19 as a highly contagious disease. Most participants (97 %) acknowledged that washing hands frequently could stop the spread of infection. Only 18.2 % regarded fever as a symptom of COVID-19, which is known to be a major symptom.



2. Part II: attitude towards COVID-19 pandemic:

As shown in Fig. 3, more than 96 % of the participants agreed to quarantine/ isolate themselves if they had a fever and cough. Most (98 %) of the participants thought social distancing is essential to stop the virus from spreading. However, 88.7 % of them considered traveling within the country to be safe during the pandemic. Approximately 60 % of participants believed that patients recovered from COVID-19 infection, should not be allowed to stay within the community at this time.



3. Part III: anxiety towards the COVID-19 pandemic:

Drawing from the data given in Table 1, more than 80 % of the participants were preoccupied with the COVID-19 pandemic over the past week. Approximately 40 % of the participants were paranoid with the thought of contracting the Novel Corona virus infection over the past week. About 72 % of participants reported being worried for themselves and their close ones during the ongoing pandemic. Approximately, 12 % of the participants had sleeping difficulty due to being worried about the pandemic in the past week. Among the participants, 82 % had reduced social contact, and about 90 % avoided partying meetings, and gatherings. Around 3/4th of the participants avoided ordering food online last week. A total of 80 % of participants repeatedly discussed the pandemic with their friends during this period. In our study, 41 % of the people affirmed feeling scared when someone in their social circle became sick. About 1/3rd participants reported having inappropriate social behavior owing to the fear of contracting the virus. Almost 33 % of the people accepted that they felt obliged to buy and stock essentials at home. In this study, 37 % of participants admitted using a mask without the apparent signs and symptoms of the infection and more than 75 % felt the need to use sanitizers and gloves. Almost 85 % agreed that they frequently washed their hands. Nearly half the participants felt panic by the reports of COVID-19 pandemic on the electronic and print media over the past week.

Table 1. Anxiety related to COVID-19 pandemic.

Sl.	Items	% of responses who feel anxious (often and always) (N = 662)
1	From the last week, how often do you think about Novel Corona virus Pandemic?	82.2
2	From the last one week, how often you feel paranoid about contacting the novel Corona Virus infection?	37.8 %
3	From the last week, how often you avoid partying?	90.1
4	From the last week, how often you avoid social contact?	82.1
5	From the last week, how often you avoid large meetings and gatherings?	89.1
6	From the last week, how often you avoid ordering food online?	76.7
7	From the last week, how often you have talked to your friends about the corona Pandemic?	80.7
8	From the last one week, how often you have had difficulty sleeping by being worried about the Corona virus pandemic?	12.5
9	From the last week, how often you feel affected by the posts on social media about corona Virus infection?	36.4
10	From the last week, how often do you feel affected by the talks of Novel Corona Virus Pandemic on the newspaper and news channels?	46.1
11	From the last week, how often do you feel the need to buy and stock all essentials at home?	31.7
12	From the last week, how often do you get afraid if anyone in your social circle reports of being sick?	41.3
13	From the last week, how often do you feel the need to use the sanitizer/gloves?	77.4
14	From the last week, how often do feel the need to constantly wash your hands?	84.5
15	From the last one week, how often do you feel worried about yourself, and close ones regarding the spread of Novel COVID19 Viral Infection?	72
16	From the last week, how often do you use a mask without any apparent signs and symptoms of the infection?	36.6
17	From the last week, how often does the Idea of Novel Corona Viral Infection freak you out leading to inappropriate behaviours with anyone?	30.5 %
18	From the last week, how often does the Idea of Novel Corona Viral Infection freak you out post on social media?	44.7 %

4. Part IV: perceived mental healthcare needs

As shown in Table 2, for about 2/3rd of the participants an idea of someone being there to absolve their worries regarding the COVID-19 pandemic was welcoming. A total of 75 % agreed on the necessity of mental healthcare for individuals who panic amid the pandemic situation. More than 80 % of participants felt the need for the professional help from mental health experts to deal with emotional issues and other psychological issues during this pandemic.

Table 2. Perceived mental healthcare needs among participants during COVID-19 pandemic.

Sl.	Items	Percentage of people who perceive there is a mental health need. (N = 662)
1	Do you think it would be nice to talk to someone about your worries for the COVID 19 viral epidemic?	66.5
2	Do you think it is necessary to get mental health help if one panics in lieu of the Pandemic situation?	75.1
3	Do you think it would be beneficial if mental health professionals help people in dealing with the current COVID19 pandemic situation?	83.5
4	Will you suggest people for obtaining mental health help to people who are highly affected by the COVID19 pandemic?	82.9

4. Discussion

Epidemics and pandemics are a periodic phenomenon. People in the community face several challenges during such periods. Lack of awareness often leads to an unconcerned attitude, which may adversely affect the preparedness to meet these challenges. Impacts of these epidemics and pandemics are often intense, which may adversely affect the mental well-being of a given population. The fear and anxiety related to epidemics and pandemics also influence the behavior of people in the community. Hence, this study attempted to evaluate the awareness, attitude, anxiety and perceived mental healthcare needs in the society.

Rubin et al. (2009) had conducted a similar study during the swine flu outbreak in the United Kingdom (Rubin et al., 2009). They had conducted the survey telephonically over four days in the native population who heard the term "swine flu" and was able to speak English. There is much similarity like illness between swine flu and COVID-19 infection. Both illnesses are viral in origin involving the respiratory system and spreading by droplet infection. Similar precautions are often recommended for the prevention of swine flu and COVID-19 infection. Unfortunately, there is no specific treatment or vaccine available for COVID-19 infection, whereas both treatment and vaccines are present for swine flu.

All epidemics and pandemics have their unique characteristics in terms of causality, progression and control measures. It is crucial to provide health education and create awareness during such situations for effective prevention of disease spread (Johnson and Hariharan 2017). It has been seen in a previous study that health professionals often have better awareness, positive attitudes towards epidemics/pandemics and they often experience low levels of anxiety (Mishear). But, a study from Ethiopia reported, poor knowledge and erroneous believes of healthcare professionals, during the Ebola virus outbreak in 2015 and it urged for intense training of the healthcare professionals (Abe be). In a study conducted in Trinidad and Tobago in 2016, following the H1N1 epidemic, it was seen that a significant proportion of the general public was unaware of the seriousness and measures of prevention of the epidemic (Johnson and Hariharan, 2017). A similar study, evaluating the knowledge, attitude, and perception of Ebola virus infection among secondary school children of Nigeria, found that most of the participants had inadequate knowledge and carried a negative attitude towards the outbreak (Ilesanmi and Alele, 2016).

Most of the participants in our study were educated - either graduate or post-graduate and (%) were healthcare professionals. The participants had a moderate level of awareness regarding the mode of spread, symptoms, and yet adequate awareness about the preventive measures. It was possibly due to the government and media emphasizing more on the preventive measures. Educated and especially healthcare people get more sensitized by these information's.

The study participants reported frequent use of sanitizers, hand wash, and masks during the past one week. This indicates the increasing concern of participants towards personal hygienic measures to avoid COVID-19 infection. Sensitization and awareness about COVID-19 are reflected in their behavior and attitude significantly as most of the participants (more than 4/5th) agreed with – social distancing, avoiding travel,

self-quarantine and adequate hygienic measures. However, their fear, apprehension and possibly stigma is reflected when they were asked about the inclusion of recovered COVID-19 patients to the mainstream of society. Stigma is associated with many such health conditions. Adequate awareness may minimize the stigma and facilitate acceptance in the general population.

When anxiety affects a larger population, it may result in panic buying, leading to exhaustion of resources. It also can lead to limitations in daily activities, avoidance behavior causing limited socialization, self-medication. Because of anxiety, people adopt various unwanted lifestyle and dietary modifications under the influence of rumors. These may affect mental health adversely. Hence, it is important to deal with the mental health difficulties in situations of the pandemic. Similarly, additional changes like – isolation, social distancing, self-quarantine, restriction of travel and the ever-spreading rumors in social media are also likely to affect mental health adversely (Bannered). In our study, we found approximately 28 % of people reporting sleep difficulties. More than two-thirds of participants reported themselves worried after seeing posts about COVID-19 pandemic in various social media platforms and approximately 46 % of participants reported their worries related to the discussion of COVID-19 pandemic in news channels and print media. This indicates that a significant proportion of participants in the survey, despite having adequate awareness about corona virus infection, are largely influenced by media information. Media influences the mental well-being and add to the level of anxiety. The swine flu pandemic of 2009–2010, which resulted in high mortality worldwide also caught global media attention and evoked anxiety among the public significantly (Evarts).

Approximately, one-third of participants had the urge to buy and stock things at home during the past week. Panic buying is often seen during pandemics/epidemics, which leads to the exhaustion of resources. Media reporting about the shortage of resources and essential things of daily living further increases the panic buying. Sensible media reporting during such a crisis may be beneficial in tackling mental health challenges. In our study, frequent inappropriate behaviors (anger, restlessness, worry) and pre-occupation about COVID-19 infection leading to posting on social media, was seen in 1/6th and 1/3rd of the participants respectively. Similarly, two-thirds of the participants felt the need to talk about their worries related to COVID-19 pandemic with someone. The opportunities to vent out their distress were limited in most places due to the lockdown state. At the same time, the electronic and print media, as well as social media, are constantly discussing the pandemic status. As a result, people are not able to cope with and feeling emotionally exhausted. More than three fourth of the participants felt the need for help for their mental well-being. Our study population was not infected with COVID-19 infection; still, there was an increased need for mental healthcare. Those individuals, who are infected with COVID-19 infection or suspected of having the infection and the health workers, who are dealing with COVID-19 infected patients are expected to have more compromised mental health and higher perceived mental healthcare needs.

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

5. Limitations

The study is limited to the people who had smart phones, e-mail IDs and the ability to English. This represents the educated population of the country, so it should not be generalized to the whole population. The awareness, attitude, anxiety and perceived mental healthcare need in uneducated people may be different from the findings of our study.

6. Conclusion

During this corona virus pandemic, most of the educated people and health professionals are aware of this infection, possible preventive measures, the importance of social distancing and government initiatives were taken to limit the spread of infection. However, there are increased worries and apprehensions among the public regarding acquiring the COVID-19 infection. People have higher perceived needs to deal with their

mental health difficulties. There is a need to intensify the awareness program and address the mental health issues of people during this COVID-19 pandemic. There is no study to date that evaluated the mental health perspectives of people during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to study the mental health impacts in various populations (general populations, cases of COVID-19, and close contacts of COVID-19 and healthcare workers) for planning effective intervention strategies for them.

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A study of the attitude of police action taken to spread unauthorized information on covid-19 in social media

(Role of Social Medias)

Guidance
Pro.Gajendra C. Thanki

Reseracher
Mr. Brijesh D. Desai

1. Introduction

Taking a peek into the history of social media, according to a website called Wikipediathe launch of the social networking website. As social media has been modernized through Facebook and WhatsApp in society, questions have also been raised about its consciousness as two sides of a coin. The use of social media can contribute to the awareness of Covid-19in society. Similarly, if you misuse social media and give false information, its level of deterioration may come. The study researcher conducted a study aimed at finding out what disciplinary measures are being taken by the police to prevent the use of social media for youth who are currently incapable of spreading the use of social media due to the disease of Covid-19in our country.

2.Objectives of The Study

1. To formulate a criterion to know the trends in social media educational use among people.
2. To establish the credibility and accuracy of the 'trend criteria for the appropriate use of social media covid-19 spread awareness'.
3. Examining the impact of sexuality, usability and education on attitudes towards educational use of social media among people.

3. Hypotheses for Study

1. There will be no meaningful difference between the averages on attitudes criteria used to spread awareness of female and male social media Covid-19.
2. There will not be a meaningful difference between the user and non-users' social media Covid-19 awareness averages for spreading awareness.
3. There will be no significant difference between the averages on attitudes criteria

used to spread awareness of the social media Covid-19 of educated and uneducated people.

4. Type of The Study

The present study was an experimental applied research based on practical method of research.

5. Field of Study

The filds of the preset study were 'Social medias.'

6. Research Method

In the present study, the reseracherthe survey method of reserach.

7. Limitations of Study

1. The present study was conducted during the academic year 2020, So its results could change in future results.
2. The practice was limited to the school students in Porbandar city.

8. Importance of Study

- 1.The presented study will help Social Medias control to Police.
- 2.Peoples will get guidelines to use of Social Medias

9. Population and Sample

Population and smaple for the present study were as follows.

Population.Ths peoples, living in Porbandar city of year 2020-2021 were included in the population.

Sample. The study was carried out in one of whatshap and facebookgroups. The social mediasinstument was selected randomly. Fifty peoples of porbandar city were selected randomaly as sample for the study.

10. Tool Used for Data Colletion

Tool used for data collection for the present study was the Attitude Criteria, made by researcher.

11. Data Collection Process

The main purpose of the study presented was to examine attitudes about socialmedia educational use. For this, information was obtained from people through theCovid-19 Use Attitude Criteria of Social Media' with twenty statements.

12. Data Analysis Process

The study was given to all the fifty peoples involved in the study and the Attitude Criteria of

Social Media' were obtained form the responses given by the peoples in the study. The information collected in the form of scores was statisticallyanalysed. 't'- values were calculated to check the significance of mean difference of the scores obtained by the peoples. The significance of achieved T-values were identified at both the levels 0.05 and 0.01. The analysis of collected data is shown in Table 1.0.

Table 1.

Mean Attitude Criteria of Social Medias(in percentage) of The sample with

Sr. No.	Sex	Mean AchievementScores	S.D	T-value
1.	Boys	57.58	4.68	2.18
2.	Gilrs	65.58	1.46	2.65
3.	Users	68.16	5.48	2.29
4.	Non-users	70.50	1.34	2.87
5.	Educated	58.56	3.58	2.48
6.	Non-Educated	70.48	1.75	2.98
7.	ALL	55.84	7.28	3.47

13. Conclusion

1. The mean achievement score of all the peoples of the group taught by Gilrswas found significantly higher than the mean achievenment score of all the Boys of the Attitude Criteria of Social Medias.
2. The mean achievement score of the poplesof the group taught by Non-userswas found signifaicantly higher than the mean achievement score of the Usersstudents of the Attitude Criteria of Social Medias.
3. The mean achievement score of the poples of the group taught by Non-Educated was found signifaicantly higher than the mean achievement score of the Educatedof the Attitude Criteria of Social Medias.

14. Educational Facts

At the end of the present study, the sponsors presented the following facts.

1. People can understand the police protectionunauthorized information on covid-19 in social media
2. People can learning by the police activitiesprotection unauthorized information on covid-19 in social media.
3. Government and administrators should protecation of people of city.
4. Unauthorized information on covid-19 in social media subject matter people can suport and speradturth in thier area in the future.
- 5.

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Awareness during COVID-19

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Introduction:

The world as we know it has turned upside down. The CORONAVIRUS(COVID-19) Pandemic is running rampant across the globe, and there doesn't seem to be an end in sight. It started in December 2019 in China and has grown into worldwide problem unlike anything any of us have ever seen before.

There is an increases risk of more severe outcomes:

1. aged 65 and over
2. with compromised immune systems
3. with underlying medical conditions.

Our Duty as an Indian

1. If you have travelled before lockdown, and you have symptoms, you must visit to doctor and inform the authority and you must ISOLATE.
2. If you have travelled before lockdown, and you have no symptoms, you must QUARANTINE(SELF-ISOLATE).This is mandatory.

If you develop symptoms within 14 days

1. Isolate yourself from others.
2. Immediately call on 104 or government authority and: describe your symptoms and travel history and follow their instructions carefully
3. It takes more than actions from Government and the health sector to mitigate the impacts to play.

Everyone has A Role To Play

We can all help our country be prepared by:

1. Understanding how corona virus spreads
2. Knowing how to prevent illness
3. Taking care of our mental and physical health

Here I would like to share all these information for the purpose of awareness. Prime minister Narendra Modi announced a Three -week lockdown in the India."To save india and every

Indian, There will be a total ban on venturing out of your homes. As we all know what kind of precautions we should take but even then people didn't take it too seriously, wandered outside and didn't follow general health and safety guidelines. still people are going out, there are not maintain social distancing, going outside without any purpose during lock down. Government is trying to do their best to save our lives but if we are not aware of this. During this tuff time WHO is giving so much information regarding how to keep yourself safe from COVID-19.Here I would like to share some safety guideline given by the WHO and we all should follow it strictly

When to use a mask

1. If you are healthy, you only need to wear a mask if you are taking care of a person with suspected 2019-nCov infection.
2. Wear a mask if you are coughing or sneezing.
3. Masks are effective only when used in combination with frequent hand- cleaning with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.
4. If you wear a mask, then you must know how to use it and dispose of it properly.

When and how to wear medical masks to protect against corona virus

1. Before pitting on a mask, clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.
2. Cover mouth and nose with mask and make sure there are no gaps between your face and the mask.
3. Avoid touching the mask while using it, if you do, clean your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.
4. Replace the mask with a new as soon as it damp and do not re-use single -use masks.
5. To remove the mask; remove it from behind(do not touch the front of mask); discard immediately in a closed bin; clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.

Precautions

1. COVID-19 is spread through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks. People can also be infected by touching a contaminated surface and then their eyes, mouth or nose. So before touch your eyes, mouth or nose clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.
2. You can catch COVID-19 in sunny or hot weather. To protect yourself, make sure you clean your hands frequently and thoroughly and avoid touching your eyes, mouth and nose.
3. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are dry cough, tiredness and fever. Some people may develop more severe forms of the disease such as pneumonia. The best way to confirm if you have the virus producing COVID-19 disease is with a laboratory test. You cannot confirm it with this breathing exercise, which can even be dangerous.

Taking care of your mental health

The COVID-19 pandemic is new and unexpected. This situation can be unsettling and can cause a sense of loss of control. It is normal for people and communities to feel sad, stressed, confused, scared or worried. People may react in different ways. Some common feelings may include:

1. Fear of becoming ill or infected with COVID-19, or infecting others.
2. A sense of being socially excluded.
3. Fear of being separated from loved ones due to isolation or physical distancing.
4. Feeling of helplessness, boredom, loneliness and depression as a result of isolation.
5. Fear of losing your job or not being able to work and struggling financially.

6. Concern about your children's education and wellbeing.

Care for your mental and physical wellbeing

1. Stay informed but take breaks from social media, watching, reading or listening to new stories.
2. Practice physical distancing, but stay connected. Talk to friends or family about your feelings and concerns through email, phone calls, video chats and social media platforms.
3. Practice mindfulness. Take deep breaths, stretch or meditate.
4. Try to eat healthy meals, exercise regularly, and get plenty of sleep.
5. Consider how to take advantage of any unexpected flexibility in your daily routine.
6. Focus on the positive aspects of your life and things you can control.
7. Be kind and compassionate to yourself and others.
8. If you can, minimize substance use. If you use substances, practice safer use and good hygiene.

Conclusion

This time is very difficult for everyone, but it is a golden opportunity to be with family. Discuss your memories, watch a movie at home, run through the photo albums, kitchen gardening and cherish your relationships. Let's start.

This time will pass away. I am sure things will definitely change and that too for good.

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Impacts of Coronavirus

Dr. Payal D Patel

Abstract

Novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was first identified in China, which eventually became a major global health concern due to its pathogenicity and widespread distribution around the world. It is a highly infectious disease, has a variety of clinical manifestations, which has a significant impact on public health and life. According to the sources The mean time from illness onset to hospital admission (for treatment and/or isolation) was estimated at 3–4 days without truncation and at 5–9 days when right truncated. Based on the 95th percentile estimate of the incubation period, They recommend that the length of quarantine should be at least 14 days. More research is needed to elucidate the ecology of coronaviruses. Vigilance and surveillance should be maintained to promptly identify newly emerged coronaviruses.

Key Word: COVID-19, EPIDEMIC

1. Introduction

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). A novel coronavirus (COVID-19) was identified in 2019 in Wuhan, China. This is a new coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans. As the official disease name was established after material creation, any mention of nCoV refers to COVID-19, the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus.

2. COVID-19

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019

3. Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing.

4. History

Coronaviruses were first discovered in the 1930s when an acute respiratory infection of domesticated chickens was shown to be caused by infectious bronchitis virus (IBV). In the 1940s, two more animal coronaviruses, mouse hepatitis virus (MHV) and transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV), were isolated. Human coronaviruses were discovered in the 1960s. The earliest ones studied were from human patients with the common cold, which were later named human coronavirus 229E and human coronavirus OC43.

Global Effects Of Corona Virus 210 Countries and Territories around the world have reported a total of 1,677,298 confirmed cases of the coronavirus COVID-19 that originated from Wuhan, China, and a death toll of 101,579 deaths.(10 APRIL 2020)

5. Impacts on Global Economy

Rapidly spreading deadly corona virus worldwide has severely affected the global economy. This has affected both demand and supply of goods and services. The stock market, which was at the highest level two months ago amid the rising cases of corona, has fallen by more than 20 percent today. International crude oil prices have fallen by 50 per cent since the first meeting of the World Health Organization (WHO) on Corona on January 24, amid increased supply of oil and decreased demand. Corona would have a major

impact on the developing Asian economy. It estimated that Corona could cause a loss of \$ 77 billion to \$ 347 billion to the world's economy, from 0.1 percent to 0.4 percent of global GDP. Corona has caused a historic decline in production and non-production activities in China in February 2020. The report said here - "After social distancing, there will be maritime tourism, air lines, hotels, casinos, sports programs, movies, theaters, restaurants and other industries." He feared that this would have a direct impact on the economy of the world, including the US, and many people would have to lose their jobs in the coming months.

6. Impacts on Environment

“ COVID-19 has been an eye-opener. It has shown people as to how mother earth can bounce back to life if humans allow for it. But, unless the society cares for the environment and changes its attitude, all of it is bound to get back to square one. ” The weather's getting better, spring flowers are emerging, and many of us are starting to wonder. Data from satellites like the ESA's Sentinel-5P Satellite over the last few weeks have shown a significant drop in polluting gases like nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The coronavirus pandemic has had an unexpected side effect in Venice—where the normally cloudy canals have transformed into water crystal clear enough to see fish swimming. Emissions from coal combustion are falling in Not only is this improving air quality in the regions affected, but it is reducing the number of airborne pollutants like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and nitrous oxides. Domestic energy use rising, commercial use is falling further reducing emissions. It also has the knock-on effect of reducing the consumption of polluting fuels in power."The coronavirus is driving us towards the emission reduction targeted by international climate agreements such as the Paris Agreement."

7. Impacts on Education

The global impact of Covid-19 is immense as educational institutes all over the world – from Harvard to the IITs – are closed. Schools are shut, and students are stranded at home, with extremely limited contact with friends and virtually no physical activity, thanks to the Covid-19 pandemic raging across the world. Likewise, top colleges like MIT, Harvard, Princeton have closed. Even standardized tests like GMAT, GRE, SATs, ACT remain suspended and the future of many students hangs in balance!

In our opinion there are major education problems that students and educators currently face due to the Covid-19 pandemic:

Some of Students do not have a result because exams either did not happen or were left in the middle. Many schools, especially those which are outside India, and jobs any ways focus on a holistic profile. Students should therefore focus on those pieces which are aligned to their interests and strengths and through demonstrable projects showcase their skills in those areas.

8. Impact on Our Service Provider

8.1 Doctors and Nurses

Many such doctors share their pain on social media and sought help under these bizarre circumstances. A doctor in Wuhan told The Times in a phone interview Jan. 29 that 12 out of 59 doctors in his hospital were showing symptoms of the virus, including lung infections — but continued to treat patients while wearing insufficient protective gear. How cruel and ravenous the virus is.

Fully under the grip of the global pandemic, the country is reporting cases of doctors, nurses, and other health care professionals, on the frontline of the battle, being shunned by others for fear of being infected. This includes the threat of being evicted from their own apartments and general ostracism. One (house)-owner even said we were dirty. They asked us to vacate without any notice. Most of the doctors are now on the streets and have nowhere to go.”

2. Police and Armed Forces

All non-emergency leaves of paramilitary personnel should be "cancelled" in order to minimise the risk of contracting coronavirus during travel and they should get into "battle mode" to combat the pandemic by ensuring personal and public safety, according to a government order. After Lockdown in the world, police and army are serving day and night. Keeping in mind the safety of their family, they stay away from their family. Nearly Many of people have been booked Of these some have been identified They attacked the

policemen with knives, lathis and stones around the police official said While a cop was stabbed on his neck with a knife, the other sustained a stab wound on his left hand. According to sources When the police asked them to stay indoors to contain the spread of coronavirus On being informed A team of police was patrolling the area when they found 20-30 youths standing near a religious site violating shutdown order. When police asked them to remain inside their houses, they started hurling stones at the police team, even injuring some.

9. Impacts on Health Services

There are numerous ongoing reports of hospital workers issuing urgent pleas for **personal protective equipment (PPE)**. Some workers have been seen wearing raincoats instead of PPE and garbage bags as shoe covers. Reports have stated that health care workers are wearing diapers to avoid having to remove their suits and, in some cases, doctors have shared single-use protective suits. Worst-case scenario is we won't have enough beds for people who need them," adding that especially concerned about the numbers of ventilators available, since Covid-19 affects the lungs and many critically ill patients are expected to need breathing support. Some health professionals have reportedly worked 24-hour shifts to meet the growing patient demand and they have remained isolated from family and loved ones.

10. Impacts on Society

It was reported that customers had to queue for nearly an hour to buy a pack of face masks which was sold out in another half an hour. People maintain Physical distance while standing in queue to buy their essential needs. People are adopting unique ways to cope with isolation due to coronavirus around the world. It may provide some comfort to know that thousands of other people are going through the same all over the world collective coping strategies will emerge TikTok videos, memes, stories, essays and poems about living in isolation will all become part of the culture. We could come out of this feeling more connected to each other than before. So we find ways through the Internet and through different social media to remain connected because your mental health going through this (pandemic) is just as important as your physical health."

Total Worldwide lockdown to fight coronavirus, residents have been exercising together on their balconies led by a fitness instructor on a rooftop, The cacophony erupting over the streets, from people stuck in their homes, reflects the spirit, resilience and humour of a nation facing its worst national emergency since the Second World War.

11. Conclusion

The World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus outbreak "a public health emergency of international concern" on January 30. On March 11, 2020 after sustained spread of the disease outside of China, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 epidemic a pandemic. Public health measures like ones implemented in China and now around the world, will hopefully blunt the spread of the virus while treatments and a vaccine are developed to stop it.

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The Impacts of Global Epidemic Covid 19 on Society

(with Special References to Gujarat)

Dr. Bhagyashree J. Rajput

1. Introduction

Ever since the creation of humankind, from modern to advanced age, humans have faced many challenges - wars and epidemics. Somewhere along the way they have succeeded in survival, life is in danger somewhere. Deadly epidemics like the plague, H1N1, SARS, Ebola, Zika, Mars, Novel Corona virus, etc. have radically changed the condition and direction of every human in the world. The human condition is partly responsible for the global state of disorder, and partly because of natural factors.

When humans over-regulate the natural elements, the balance of the natural elements is lost. Sometimes with the latest discoveries, problems of unknown or unknown diseases, problems have also started to arise. Many new hardships — epidemics are the result of this. Today's human being has come to know and understand the world of single-finger tarvey, bringing the whole world to the corner of his home, this can be called a development, but when the world is becoming a small village, communication between people is very fast and continuous. Have. Today we have come to the point that this same exposure has become a death threat to us, the latest example being the 'Novel Corona Virus'. Today, the whole world has become compelled to keep social distance from the same virus.

Where did the Novel Corona virus spread? By whom? It is not known, but today, as the corona virus is flooding the world, how do these viruses affect society, social relationships, a person's personal life, family life, behavior, thinking, lifestyle? It is very important to know. As a result, data has been collected through Google Forms from people living in different districts of the state of Gujarat.

2. Purposes

1. Examine how people are taking care to prevent a pandemic like the Corona virus.
2. Knowing how to treat your family members.
3. To check if superstition, astrology, has increased in society due to pestilence.
4. Knowing whether social-distance will increase untouchability, cultural-racial discrimination.
5. Check how much time family members spend with each other due to public curfew.
6. To know, Because of Corona approaches of changed or not?
7. Determine who is primarily responsible for the spread of the corona virus.
8. To know the advantages and disadvantages of public curfew.
9. Whether all the decisions taken by the government seem appropriate.

3. Methodology

The Research Presented is in the context of the State of Gujarat. Online Data was collected from people living in different districts of Gujarat. Google Forms was used to collect Data. The Google Forms link was sent to many people through various forms of social media such as Facebook, Messenger, Whatsapp, Hike, etc. In which data was collected from a total of 457 (100%) Respondents. How are the corona viruses being impacted by people from different cities of Gujarat? Gave information about it.

4. Novel Corona Virus and the Law

Article 144 :- According to the Gujarat Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), a police watch or judicial magistrate has the power to prevent four or more people from gathering at a public place. One may also ban the use of banners, posters, or loudspeakers. Only after the permission of the police department can people hold any procession, meeting or public demonstration.

IPC (Indian Penal Code) 269 : Provision of 6 months jail and fine for spreading inadvertently or illegally.

IPC (Indian Penal Code) 270 : Provision of two years imprisonment and fine on spread of hateful spirit.

5. Key findings

1. A total of 457 (100%) respondents were included in this research. Of them, 242 (53.9%) were women and 208 (46.1%) were men as respondents.
2. The highest percentage of unmarried respondents is 245 (54.8%), Engaged 34 (7.6%), Married 158 (35.8%), Widow 5 (1.1%), Widower 4 (0.9%) , The proportion of divorcé respondents was found to be 51 (0.2%).
3. The highest 214 (47.9%) respondents are students.
4. The respondents included in the research were found to be living in different districts of Gujarat :-

No.	Cities	Number	(%)
1.	Ahmedabad	305	66.7
2.	Vadodara	31	6.9
3.	Rajkot	13	2.9
4.	Kheda	13	2.9
5.	Gandhinagar	11	2.4
6.	Surat	11	2.4
7.	Banaskantha	10	2.2
8.	Anand	10	2
9.	Mahesana	08	1.4
10.	Sabarkantha	06	1.3
11.	Dahod	05	1.1
12.	Bhavnagar	04	0.8
13.	Bharuch	04	0.8

14.	Narmada	04	0.8
15.	Vapi	03	0.6
16.	Kanchh- Bhuj	03	0.6
17.	Tapi - Vyara	03	0.6
18.	Patan	03	0.4
19.	Jamnagar	02	0.4
20.	Kalol	02	0.4
21.	Panchmahal	02	0.4
15.	Valsad	01	0.2
16.	Amreli	01	0.2
17.	Arvalli	01	0.2
18.	Surendranagar	01	0.2
*	Total	457	100%

1. The respondents from different villages and towns of the above mentioned districts namely, Kathlal, Nadiad, Botad, Tarapur, Jetpur, Idar, Bhabhar, Tharad, Viragam, Khambhaliya, Rajpipla, Palanpur, Sanand, Khedbrahma, Ankleshwar, Ankleshwar, Ankleshwar, Ankleshwar, Ankleshwar, Ankleshwar, Ankleshwar Dholaka, Himmatnagar, Meghraj, Bawla, Vav, Jawaraj etc have been found to be living. (All these areas are included in the districts.)
2. The prevalence of COVID-19 is the highest proportion of respondents who call the disease "corona virus" 403 (90.1%).
3. Most 217 (48.5%) of the respondents stated to be kept forever wear a mask.
4. Most 343 (76.7%) respondents have been shown to be pressure washing hands frequently with other family members wear a mask.
5. Most 348 (77.8%) respondents suggested staying home, not crowding, to protect family members from corona virus as female / male.
6. The highest proportion 126 (28.2%) of the respondents are feared due to epidemic like corona virus.
7. According to the highest 267 (59.7%) respondents, if they have sneezing or coughing, do their relatives / friends behave normally? When the distance according to 180 (40.3%) is going away.

8. The highest 360 (80.5%) respondents recommend that the elderly person in the family sneeze or cough in front of their mouth. While 56 (12.5%) go away. 31 (6.9%) are angry at the elder.
9. The most 271 (60.6%) respondents, the virus due to caste discrimination, untouchability will not. While 176 (39.4%) of untouchability is said to be growing.
10. According to the highest 229 (51.2%) respondents, religious superstitions, devotees, astrologers, or even prescriptions to remove the corona virus have increased.
11. In the non-profit of 'Janata Curfew', 313 (70%) respondents said that the poor, the artisans, the laborers will lose their livelihoods.
12. According to 201 (45%), the household budget will be lost.
13. According to 156 (34.9%), due to 'Janata curfew', the workload of women will increase.

6. Conclusion

Corona epidemic has increased people's health awareness, increased fears and frustration, changed their outlook on life. Most of the people of Gujarat are obeying lockdown by obeying government orders. At the same time, it has come to accept this sudden change in its daily life. People have been able to maintain social distance to protect the corona virus for the social welfare of the society. He has now become a family animal, raising social distances, worrying about his mental, economic problems. As the social distance increases, the human social animal is moving toward becoming a clay, family animal.



Covid- 19 and the Environment: A Study with Reference to India

Dr. Rugvendra N. Vyas

1. Introduction

One of the major issues that India has been passing through is environment. In the previous year, according to the Swiss based firm "IQAir", India's 25 cities came under the purview of World's 50 most polluted cities. And major role was played by the industrial emission, exhaust of vehicle and plants run by coal fire.

Today, almost the whole country is under lock down to stop the severe virus named COVID-19. As of now, Over 341 people have lost their lives and approximately over 9700 cases have been confirmed across India. Due to the result of which, our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has to announce lock down of 21 days and which may be extended. On the positive note, due to such critical condition, such roads which are always filled with vehicles like cars, three wheelers, four wheelers and heavy vehicles are now empty or less traffic affected.

Talking about the world's most polluted capital city i.e. Delhi, is now at the rank of 93 in terms of air quality index which itself is a big change. New Delhi is considered as the most unhealthiest cities before lock down which is sank to 161 IQAir as on March,2019. Talking about financial capital of India i.e. Mumbai, current IQAir is 90 as compared to 153 in March,2019. Air quality is considered as good when the number drops below 50. "(The drop) is mainly because of a huge reduction in vehicular traffic," said Dr. Gufran Beig, project director at the government environment monitoring agency SAFAR. "We went for a walk and my wife found that breathing was easier," said retired sea captain Francis Braganza, 74, whose wife suffers from chronic breathing problems he attributed to pollution. It is reported that due to toxic air, India had lost 12,40,000 lives in the year 2017 as according to a study published in Lancet Planetary Health. According to some researchers, air pollution has direct control with the respiratory virus infected diseases like COVID - 19. Today the world has been passing through one of the respiratory infected diseases named COVID -19, it is very important to understand what actually COVID - 19 is.

2. What is Corona Virus ?

Normally, virus like Corona can be seen in mammals and birds. But, such disease has now spreaded to humans also. It causes respiratory tract infections that can range from gentle to severe. Gentle or normal illness includes cases of cough, cold, while its severe varieties can cause SARS, MERS, and COVID-19. But such symptoms are not common to every specie. Like in chickens, they cause an upper respiratory tract disease, while in cows and pigs they cause diarrhea. But it is more dangerous for human being as there is no any anti viral drug or vaccine has been researched till time.

Corona viruses are covered viruses with a positive senses with single stranded RNA (Ribonucleic Acid) genome and a nucleocapsid of helical symmetry. Normally, corona viruses genome size is ranged from 26 to 32 kilo bases approximately which is the largest among all the RNA viruses. They have unique shape like club spikes that project from their surface. In electron micrographs, it creates an image reminiscent of the solar corona from which their name derives.

3. Discovery of Corona virus

For the very first time, in the year 1930 that Corona viruses were discovered. It was shown in a chick who had infectious bronchitis virus (IBV). In the year 1940s, two more animals were caught by this virus. It was found in mouse hepatitis virus (MHV) and transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV).

4. Corona virus and Human

Human coronaviruses were discovered in the 1960s. The earliest ones studied were from human patients with the common cold, which were later named human coronavirus 229E and human coronavirus

OC43. Other human coronaviruses have since been identified, including SARS-CoV in 2003, HCoV NL63 in 2004, HKU1 in 2005, MERS-CoV in 2012, and SARS-CoV-2 in 2019. Most of these have involved serious respiratory tract infections.

As the Corona viruses vary significantly in risk factor, it is very difficult to catch them. They can harm in a huge manner in one way which reaches upto killing of more than 30% of those who get infection from them (such as MERS-CoV), which some are relatively harmless, such as the common cold. Coronaviruses cause colds with major symptoms, such as fever, and a sore throat from swollen adenoids, occurring primarily in the winter and early spring seasons. Coronaviruses can cause pneumonia (either direct viral pneumonia or secondary bacterial pneumonia) and bronchitis (either direct viral bronchitis or secondary bacterial bronchitis). The human coronavirus discovered in 2003, SARS-CoV, which causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), has a unique pathogenesis because it causes both upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Six species of human coronaviruses are known, with one species subdivided into two different strains, making seven strains of human coronaviruses altogether. Four of these strains produce the generally mild symptoms of the common cold: Three strains (two species) produce symptoms that are potentially severe; all three of these are β -CoV strains:

1. Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (MERS-CoV)
2. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV)
3. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)

The coronaviruses HCoV-229E, -NL63, -OC43, and -HKU1 continually circulate in the human population and cause respiratory infections in adults and children worldwide.

5. Corona virus Disease, 2019 (COVID 19)

After a long time from 1960 to December 2019, once again Corona virus disease was detected in Wuhan, China. On 31 December 2019, the outbreak was traced to a novel strain of coronavirus, which was given the interim name 2019-nCoV by the World Health Organization (WHO), later renamed SARS-CoV-2 by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses. Some researchers have suggested the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market may not be the original source of viral transmission to humans.

As of 13 April 2020, there have been at least 114,979 confirmed deaths and more than 1,859,011 confirmed cases in the coronavirus pneumonia pandemic in the World. The Wuhan strain has been identified as a new strain of Beta corona virus from group 2B with approximately 70% genetic similarity to the SARS-CoV. The virus has a 96% similarity to a bat corona virus, so it is widely suspected to originate from bats as well. The pandemic has resulted in travel restrictions and nationwide lockdowns in several countries.

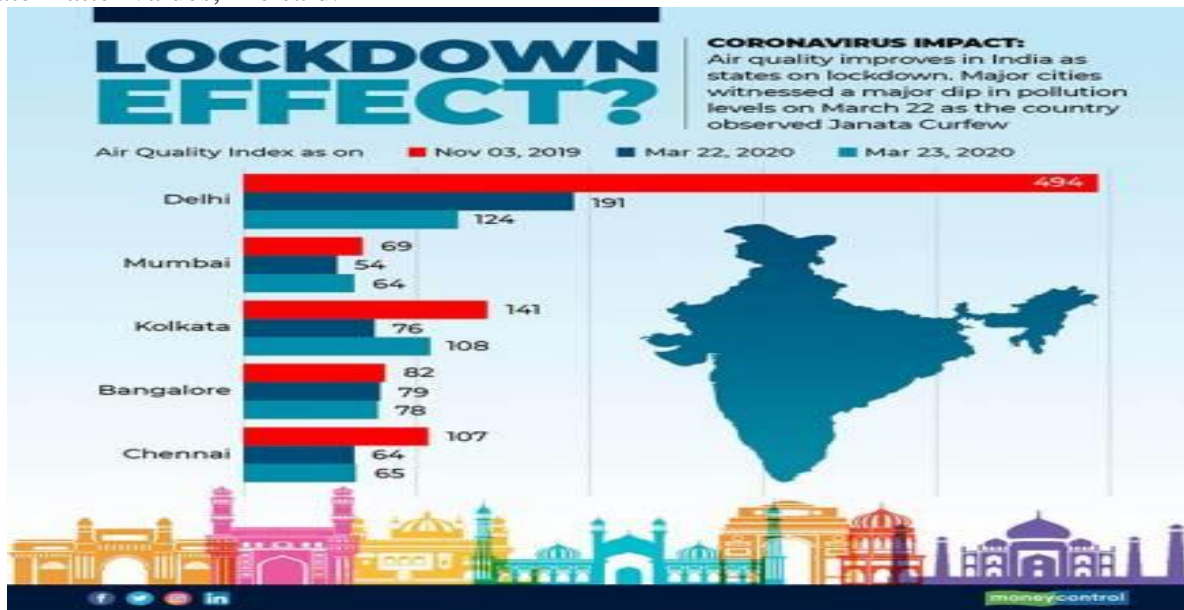
6. Conditions of Environment : Earlier and Now

As the entire country observed 'Janata Curfew' on March 22, there was a significant dip in air pollution levels across the country. Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Lucknow witnessed clean air as the Air Quality Index stayed within two digits.

According to data by the Central Pollution Control Board, air pollutants in Delhi was at 126 micrograms per cubic metre at 1 AM on March 22, which nearly halved by 1 PM. However, pollution levels in Ghaziabad, Greater Noida and Noida remained at 'poor' and 'moderate' despite shutdown of commercial establishments and industrial activities. Kolkata recorded a significant improvement in air quality. The PM 2.5 air quality index (AQI) was 'satisfactory' in all the automated air monitoring stations in the city during the day, an official of the West Bengal Pollution Control Board said.

While the complete shutdown of India's economy was designed to stop the spread of COVID-19, it is having an ancillary health benefit of clearing the air that millions of people were choking on, according to CNN. As vehicles stay off the road, construction is put on hold, and factories stop production, the levels of microscopic particulate matter, or PM 2.5, start to drop. "It is true that pollution levels are going down and will continue to be lower as a result of lockdown," Pawan Gupta, senior scientist at the Earth Sciences of Universities Space Research Association at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, told Earthar in an email.

Recent heavy rains in the north and west of the country have also helped the country's pollution levels, Gupta added. "Rain is a very effective aerosol removal process from the atmosphere and can bring down particulate matter values," he said.



Source: <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/economy/policy/coronavirus-impact-air-quality-improves-in-india-but-will-it-prevent-climate-change-5067011.html>

Since the March 25 lockdown that forced 130 Crores Indians to stay home, air quality in New Delhi, usually the worst in the world, has dropped to "satisfactory" levels. The lockdown order shut down offices, schools, movie theaters, malls, markets and "non-essential" service providers. All modes of public transport such as metro trains, buses, inter-state trains and domestic and international flights for civilian movement have also been stopped, according to Quartz. The effect of the lockdown has been dramatic. In New Delhi, where flights have been diverted because smog shrouded the airport, the air pollution levels have dropped 71 percent in just one week. On March 20, the air had an unhealthy 91 micrograms per cubic meter of PM2.5. On March 27, just a couple days into the lockdown, that level fell to 26 micrograms per cubic meter. Anything above 25 is considered unsafe, according to the World Health Organization, as CNN reported.

"I have not seen such blue skies in Delhi for the past 10 years," said Jyoti Pande Lavakare, the co-founder of Indian environmental organization Care for Air, and author of upcoming book *Breathing Here is Injurious To Your Health*, to CNN. "It is a silver lining in terms of this awful crisis that we can step outside and breathe."

"The reduction of private vehicles, other non-essential transportation, no construction activity have all contributed to improvement in air quality. However, the other contributing factors like landfills, waste to energy plants, thermal power plants continue to bear on the pollution load," said Kanchi Kohli, researcher at Centre for Policy Research.

Conclusion & Suggestions

"This is a really grave situation which the entire world is grappling with," Dahiya said.

"Pollution is going down, but we cannot let the suffering of so many human beings be the way to clean the air," Dahiya said. "We can only use the outbreak of coronavirus as a learning lesson for us."

From the above lesson, I have following suggestion -

1. Use of vehicles should be limited to preserve the Air index which is there during lock down.
2. Public transport usages should be increased so that minimum emission can make the environment healthy.
3. Industrial emission and toxics industrial emission should be controlled.



Impact of Corona Virus Pandemic on Education

Dr. Kinnary Patel

Abstract

The corona virus pandemic has affected each and every field of life. Then how can the Educational system remain unaffected. It has changed how millions around the globe are educated. New solutions for education could bring much needed innovation. The Corona virus pandemic and the lockdown has forced schools and colleges across India to temporarily shut and this unprecedented move had created a big gap in the education system despite the central and state government doing their best to provide support for e-learning and online education. The purpose of this paper is to provide some strategies for online learning which can be useful for schools and colleges.

1. Introduction

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered corona virus causes corona virus disease COVID-19.

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. People can also catch COVID-19 if they breathe in droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets. This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick. Because of this, our PM has declared lockdown in the country for 21 days. So schools, colleges and universities in the country are closed and it has affected educational system a lot. However, classes in schools and colleges were already suspended before the lockdown was announced. This long lockdown situation will have impact on lives of people in many ways. Some of these are :

1. New work culture will be in practice
2. Impact on Education
3. Increase in online shopping
4. Increase in Digital payment
5. Change in habits of food and hygiene
6. Effect on economy of country
7. Maintain distance from mall and multiplex

Here in this paper we will discuss about impact of corona virus on Education of students and their learning habits and also provide some strategies for online learning which can be useful for schools and colleges.

2. Changing the learning habit

Google (GOOGL) and KPMG estimated in a 2017 report that India's online education market would be worth around \$2 billion in 2021, up from \$250 million in 2016, with the number of paying users rising to 9.6 million. A nationwide lockdown, ordered by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in late March, means that India's school-age population of around 300 million is suddenly having to home educate.

The outbreak is clearly increasing the appreciation of online education. This could be a turning point for the industry, ushering in an increased usage of this format and changing habits in terms of how kids learn and how teachers teach. The current school closures will not only boost online learning but will help to reset

India's education system. Online learning would enable personalized lesson formats as well as a more engaging, interactive learning process. Online learning allows the potential of individualized learning and offers the prospect of radically changing a system that frankly has not changed or evolved over the past years.

Many schools, coaching institutes, and universities are adopting the virtual mode of teaching. While it is quite a challenge for teachers to grab the attention of students who are asked to stay at home. The challenge that teachers now face is to keep the students in touch with their studies without exposing them to the deadly infection. As we are thankfully living in the technologically advanced world, we are able to find solutions for most of our problems especially when it concerns communication.

3. Impact on Education

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a pandemic and many schools, colleges and universities are closing down their premises to reduce the spread of infections. The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide. Many of these educational institutions are switching to online instruction.

As of 8 April 2020, approximately 1.716 billion learners have been affected due to school closures in response to COVID-19. School closures impact not only students, teachers, and families, but have far-reaching economic and societal consequences. School closures in response to COVID-19 have shed light on various social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food insecurity, and homelessness, as well as access to childcare, health care, housing, internet, and disability services. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families, causing interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems, and consequent economic cost to families who could not work.

In response to school closures, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programmes and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education.

In a matter of weeks, coronavirus (COVID-19) has changed how students are educated around the world. These have led millions of students into temporary 'home-schooling' situations, especially in some of the most heavily impacted countries, like China, South Korea, Italy, and Iran. These changes have certainly caused a degree of inconvenience, but they have also prompted new examples of educational innovation. Although it is too early to judge how reactions to COVID-19 will affect education systems around the world, there are signs suggesting that it could have a lasting impact on the trajectory of learning innovation and digitization. The slow pace of change in academic institutions globally is lamentable, with centuries-old, lecture-based approaches to teaching, entrenched institutional biases, and outmoded classrooms. However, COVID-19 has become a catalyst for educational institutions worldwide to search for innovative solutions in a relatively short period of time.

With 5G technology becoming more prevalent in countries such as China, US and Japan, we will see learners and solution providers truly embracing the 'learning anywhere, anytime' concept of digital education in a range of formats. Traditional in-person classroom learning will be complemented with new learning modalities - from live broadcasts to 'educational influencers' to virtual reality experiences.

4. Tools for virtual learning

As a growing number of countries are resorting to school and university closures, there are some online tools that educators and students can use to teach and learn virtually :

Free Online Learning Resources for Schools Affected by Coronavirus/COVID-19 — Tech Learning
This list includes hundreds of free e-learning platforms and resources that cover a wide range of grade levels, subjects and needs, including topics such as sex education, drama and language learning.

125+ Amazing Online Learning Resources — We Are Teachers This list includes sites with ready lesson plans and activities for all grade levels, as well as e-learning platforms. Free Educational Resources for Distance Learning — California Department of Education This is a list of education publishers offering free distance learning resources. Discovery Education Offering free access through the remainder of the school year, this platform includes digital textbooks and multimedia resources for online learning. Doc Academy Doc Academy features free clips from documentary films, including social justice topics, with accompanying toolkits and lessons. TED-Ed On the TED-Ed site, users will find free videos on a wide range of educational topics, with portals for students and educators. Storyline Online This website offers read-a-lots of books for young readers. Books include a diverse range of authors and characters but should be vetted by educators. Storytime From Space On this site, children can read books on astronauts and the representation of kids who love science. Curriculum Associates This website includes printable activities in math and reading. All Kids Network Mostly geared toward young learners, this website offers printable activities and worksheets. Scholastic This page offers printable activities for students. Some more tech tools for working from home during corona virus epidemic :

Classdojo is a free educational app that enables teachers, students and parents to interact online. It allows teachers to create a virtual classroom in which they can share videos and pictures. An account on the app can be created only by the teacher. The student can access the virtual classroom with an access code sent by the teacher. EkStep is an on-demand platform that allows educators to create, share and distribute free community-sourced educational content for students. The app is loaded with several educational videos that students can access anytime and learn in a self-paced way. Khan Academy provides complete course material that can be accessed by students at their own pace. The app also tracks student's progress in each lesson. LabXchange is a free online platform that brings together top quality content from diverse sources, including videos, assessments and simulations.

The platform was built in associations with Harvard University Faculty of Arts and Science. Lark is a collaboration package that offers service to schools free of charge. The package provides 200 GB free storage space, video-conferencing, messaging service, online interactive and collaborative document processing for projects, calendar to sync up the syllabus and workplace to integrate third-party applications. Dingtalk is a free communication and collaboration platform that offers video-conferencing, calendar and attendance management and instant messaging. The app was recently in the news as students, in Wuhan, who did not want to attend remote classes, tried to boot Dingtalk out of the Play store by leaving one-star reviews. Some Sources That Offer Free Online Teaching and Learning Atlas Obscura: Wonder From Home Projects Big History Project Code.org CommonLit Coursera Digital Public Library of America EdX HackDesign iCivics Instructables Khan Academy Listenwise MITOpenCourseware NaNoWriMo Young Writer's Program NOVA collection on PBS LearningMedia Open Culture PBS NewsHour Extra Poets.org Project Explorer ReadWorks SchoolTube Science News for Students and Science News in High Schools Educator Resources Smithsonian Learning Lab TEDEd Zooniverse

5. Strategies for Online Learning

Here are some strategies for online learning which can be used during a corona virus outbreak :

5.1 Know the technology

This is new to many, so be prepared to troubleshoot and let your students know you are working on it. Take an hour to familiarize yourself with the technology. Most companies are offering additional training right now. Be very clear to students about where they should go for technical support (good digital technologies will have support services). Make the contact information readily available, and be prepared to direct students there if they come to you.

5.2 Availability of digital equipments

Availability of digital equipments is the most important for online learning and the first thing you should be thinking about. Most families don't have one computer per person. During a school shutdown, parents may also be working from home, meaning several people could be competing for one or two computers. Therefore, make sure all online apps work on mobile devices in case a laptop is not available. All the

teachers and students must have Wi-Fi or internet facility at home. Some students come from low-income families but applications like WhatsApp, Telegram and Google Drive can be helpful for them. While it's a great inconvenience for many, it has created a spike in demand for online learning.

3. Training for teachers and students

1.1.1 Teachers should train themselves and their students on the apps and technology tools they may need to use in the event of closure. There are some schools that regularly have digital learning facilities and have worked through home-connectivity and device issues are already ahead. Teachers not already using a learning management system regularly, need to learn it now so that there will be no interruption in communication in the wake of a sudden closure. All required resources should be provided to the teachers to enable them to deliver these virtual classes. Teachers should be trained in the use audio video control, whiteboard facility and Q & A chat boards. All teachers should create a group on social media platform WhatsApp to share new concepts. Teachers should take lessons online through apps or video sessions to make up for the loss. And teachers had a big role to play in that. Teachers should be trained to design an online learning plan, which included training for video production and other tools, online learning pedagogy as well as social-emotional training.

4. Provide clear guidelines to parents

During a closure, communication between administrators, staff, parents and students is more important than ever. In an online environment, everyone's anxiety is high and channels of communication need to be frequent, clear and brief. Teachers should prepare an FAQ outlining all the details of how the school will operate during a closure so staff and parents are on the same page. The FAQ must include where to find the daily assignments; a list of sites and tools the students will need, how to log in and what to do if the technology doesn't work; and, finally, the expectations of parents. In addition to posting and distributing FAQs, schools should set up communitywide texting to communicate quickly and then advise people where to find follow-up messages via email or on your website.

Next, prepare a step-by-step guide on how to access and use online learning tools and curriculum. Make sure you present this information in various formats including video and text and include screenshots and screen-casting tutorials. Ask families to make sure all students – especially the youngest learners – know how to log in to the apps and know their passwords. In short parents will have to play teachers role. Teachers need to know how to take attendance. It will take some time to adjust but it is possible if we provide extra tech support and make sure parents and teachers know how to ask for help. Parents should be connected online and through our social media platforms to spread awareness and engage them and students in activities that will help them get through this social distancing phase.

5. Take Preparation time

If a shutdown occurs before your staff is ready to teach online, invest some time – even if it's just a day or two – to prepare before rolling out online learning with the students. Teachers should prepare before fully jumping into online learning with the students. The team and individual planning days helped smooth implementation. Even if a closure is sudden and offers no time to plan before schools are shuttered, it is still practical to plan before beginning online lessons.

6. Make Pre-preparation

Make sure you have access to everything you need from home in case you are not able to return to school or bring home your school computer and move your files into the cloud.

7. Prepare daily time table

Teachers should prepare time table in advance and inform the students accordingly. Teachers should be clear about when students need to be logged on. A full day in front of a screen is a lot for kids and teachers, especially for families who may be sharing one device. Schedule should be such that students attend classes in the morning and have the afternoons to work independently.

8. Provide healthy learning

Educational institutions are introducing online courses and some education technology startups are temporarily offering free classes to help offset the impact of school closures. Teachers should provide healthy learning by keeping in mind following points :

1. Break content into smaller points.
2. Be clear about expectations for online participation.
3. Provide immediate (or at least frequent) feedback through online knowledge checks, comments on collaborative documents and chat to keep students motivated and moving forward.
4. Teachers should upload worksheets for students to complete and return.
5. Include virtual meetings, live chats or video tutorials to maintain a human connection.

9. Design independent learning

Keep in mind that parents might either be at work or working from home and unable to help much. It's important to design learning that does not require a lot of support from parents who might already be overwhelmed. Not all parents will be able to cope as easily, especially those with small children who can't work from home. One of the best things our schools can do is to support parents in streamlining information by creating one place for all the assignments, schedules and expectations.

10. Address the emotional toll

Check in with students and co-workers, especially those who are less comfortable with digital tools to see if they need any help or someone to talk to. Taking time to check in about feelings of anxiety is just as important as checking on academics.

While it may seem fun to work from home, it can be challenging to keep to a regular schedule. Some things that can help include:

1. Take regular breaks.
2. Making time to exercise.
3. Keep to a regular sleep schedule.
4. Limit distractions when possible (turn off social media notifications, for example).
5. Set daily and weekly goals.
6. Make time to socialize, even if it's virtually.

11. Choose the right tools

A wide variety of technology tools, many free, are available to help. With so much options available, it can be tempting to try to use everything. But teachers should limit the number of tools, apps and platforms so students and their parents are not overwhelmed. It may be a little harder for students to follow classroom assignments when you are not there face to face. Some ideas which can make learning effective are :

1. Use different colored fonts on-screen to help learners distinguish important ideas.
2. Try to keep online instructions short, simple and clear.
3. Consider making video instructions instead of text.
4. Videoconferencing will take you and your students into each other's homes so it's important to consider privacy. Some programs let users blur your background.
5. Dress as you would for attending school and expect students to do the same.
6. Online learning also presents a great opportunity to review digital etiquette.
7. All textbooks come with QR codes that must be scanned using the app. Students can then select the chapter they want to study. They can also access old question papers loaded on Google Drive.
8. Teachers also use Google forms to track students' scores.
9. Teachers can make educational videos and share them through WhatsApp.
10. Some teachers also run educational blogs and youtube channels.
11. Some teachers are using the Google Classroom application for sharing worksheets, presentations and assignments.
12. E-learning modules are being used to create a sense of classroom routine. - Teachers can use platforms like Zoom, Telegram, Twitter, WhatsApp, Structured programs, slideshow, etc.

13. The classes are already being conducted online using various government platforms like Swayam.
14. As an example, teachers can use Byju's, an India-based education startup. In early March, it announced it would give children free access to its learning app, interactive video lessons and live classes, and exam preparation.
15. Other Indian platforms, including Unacademy, Vedantu and Toppr are also offering free classes and content to students.

12. Conclusion

The present study was a humble attempt to study the impact of corona virus pandemic on Education. Schools and colleges have tried to ensure that academic continuity is maintained through virtual classes, but technical glitches, unstructured lessons, lower engagement and connectivity issues are concerns. Still, millions of children are unable to access online learning through a laptop or cell phone. Conducting full-day online classes may not be a practical option for municipal or government-run schools and the regular session may only start when they re-open in June.

The idea of the virtual classroom is a fairly new concept and since it involved technology, it attracted the students more. This also could pave the way for more such classes in future. May be the virtual classrooms would soon have additional features that would make teaching easier.

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वैश्विक महामारी का शिक्षा पर प्रभाव

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सारांश

वर्तमान समयका सम्पूर्ण समाजके लिए अंदाजा लगाना मुश्किल था। शायद अब इंसान प्रत्येक पहलूका महत्त्व समझ सके जाहे वह पारिवारिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक या अध्ययन से मेल करता पहलू हो। कोविड १९ने बदलाव की सुनामी लाई है और समाज के हर पहलू और क्षेत्र को प्रभावित किया है, जिसमें बच्चों, मातापिता और- शिक्षकों जीवन का शामिल है।

1. प्रस्तावना

संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासचिव एंटोनियो गुटेरेस ने हाल ही में कहा "कि द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद कोरोनावायरस महामारी सबसे बड़ी वैश्विक चुनौती है।" शिक्षा को वितरित करने के तरीके को तुरंत बदल दिया है, यह देखते हुए कि स्कूल और घर अब एक ही स्थान बन गए हैं यूनेस्को के अनुसार, इस वर्ष वैश्विक महामारी से निपटने के लिए 119 देशों में 861.7 मिलियन से अधिक बच्चे और युवा प्रभावित हुए हैं।

तक 2020 अप्रैल 11, महामारी के जवाब में लगभग बिलियन शिक्षार्थी स्कूल बंद होने के कारण 1.716 को 2020 मार्च 23 प्रतिशत छात्र आबादी प्रभावित हुई है। 99.4 प्रभावित हुए हैं। दुनिया की, कैम्ब्रिज इंटरनेशनल एग्जामिनेशन (CIE) ने एक बयान जारी कर कैम्ब्रिज IGCSE, कैम्ब्रिज O लेवल, कैम्ब्रिज इंटरनेशनल AS&A लेवल, कैम्ब्रिज AICE डिप्लोमा और कैम्ब्रिज प्री 2020 जून/यू परीक्षाओं को मई-सीरीज़ के लिए रद्द करने की घोषणा की। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा भी रद्द कर दी गई है। उल्लेखनीय है कि 100 आधार अंक एक प्रतिशत के बराबर होता है। यानी वैश्विक जीडीपी में आधे प्रतिशत की कमी आ सकती है। साफ है कि इससे शिक्षा क्षेत्र को भी झटका लग सकता है। इसका एक व्यापक असर देश के बाहर पढ़ने वाले छात्रों पर भी होगा। इस महामारी के मद्देनजर दुनिया भर से हजारों छात्र भारत वापस आ चुके हैं।

2. असंभावित चुनौतियों का सामना

एजुकेशन ट्रस्ट-न्यूयॉर्क के निदेशक इयान रोसेनब्लम ने कहा, "यह एक बहुत बड़ी शैक्षिक इक्विटी चुनौती है, जिसमें कमजोर छात्रों के लिए जीवन-परिवर्तनकारी परिणाम हो सकते हैं।" दुर्भाग्य से, कई स्कूल पूर्ण आभासी शैक्षणिक अनुभव की पेशकश नहीं कर सकते हैं, जिसमें ऐसे छात्र शामिल हैं जिनके पास इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण नहीं हैं, शिक्षक हैं जो जानते हैं कि कार्यात्मक ऑनलाइन पाठ, और तकनीकी शिक्षा पर आधारित संस्कृति को कैसे डिज़ाइन किया जाए। इन कठिनाइयों को दुनिया भर में न केवल प्राथमिक शिक्षा में, बल्कि उन हजारों विश्वविद्यालयों में भी दोहराया जाता है, जिन्हें इस स्वास्थ्य संकट के कारण

बंद होना पड़ा है। हार्वर्ड, कैम्ब्रिज, MIT, और UCLA, बस कुछ ही नाम के लिए, अपने सभी आमने-सामने वर्गों, शैक्षणिक घटनाओं, और अन्य सेवाओं को ऑनलाइन व्याख्यान और सम्मेलनों में जाने के लिए रखा है। नतीजतन, दुनिया भर में उच्च शिक्षा के हजारों छात्रों को बेदखली नोटिस के बाद अपने परिसरों को छोड़ना पड़ा है जो उपलब्ध संसाधनों या विकल्पों के बिना कई छोड़ चुके हैं।

3. विषमताओं में क्षमताओं की झलक

सीखने की गुणवत्ता डिजिटल पहुँच के स्तर और गुणवत्ता पर बहुत निर्भर है। आखिरकार, विश्व की लगभग 60% आबादी ऑनलाइन है। कुछ ही हफ्तों में, छात्रों के सीखने का तरीका बदल गया है। इन परिवर्तनों से हमें उन विषमताओं में एक झलक मिलती है जो हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में मौजूद हैं, यहाँ तक सबसे विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में भी। पिछले कुछ हफ्तों में, हमने विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ-साथ सरकारों, प्रकाशकों, शिक्षा पेशेवरों, प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदाताओं और टेलीकॉम नेटवर्क ऑपरेटरों सहित - कंसोर्टियम और गठबंधन को आकार लेते हुए देखा है, जो संकट के अस्थायी समाधान के रूप में डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों का उपयोग करने के लिए एक साथ आ रहे हैं। यह स्पष्ट है कि शैक्षिक नवाचार विशिष्ट सरकारी-वित्त पोषित या गैर-लाभ-समर्थित सामाजिक परियोजना से परे ध्यान दे रहा है। पिछले एक दशक में, हमने पहले से ही शिक्षा के समाधान और नवाचार में निजी क्षेत्र से आने वाले बड़े हित और निवेश को देखा है। यू.एस. में

Microsoft और Google से लेकर कोरिया में सैमसंग से लेकर टेनसेंट, पिंग एन और चीन में अलीबाबा तक, निगम एक शिक्षित आबादी की रणनीतिक अनिवार्यता के लिए जागृत हैं। भारत के बजट ने ऑन 2020 लाइन शिक्षा बाजार को भी प्रभावित किया, जिसकी कीमत 3 में 2018, करोड़ रुपये थी। 9002020 में, जूम के उपयोग में वर्ष की शुरुआत से मार्च के मध्य तक 67% की वृद्धि की, क्योंकि स्कूलों और कंपनियों ने कोरोनोवायरस महामारी के कारण, दूरस्थ कार्य के लिए मंच को



अपनाया। [2] 2020 के पहले महीने में जूम के उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या 2019 के पूरे वर्ष के उपयोगकर्ताओं से अधिक थी। नतीजतन, मार्च 2020 तक, जूम के शेयर बढ़कर 160.98 यूएस डॉलर प्रति शेयर हो गए, जिससे शुरुआती एक शेयर की तुलना में अब एक शेयर कीमत में 263% की वृद्धि हुई। [3] कंपनी ने बताया कि दैनिक औसत उपयोगकर्ता की संख्या दिसंबर 2019 में 10 मिलियन से बढ़कर मार्च 2020 में लगभग 200 मिलियन हो गए।

शिक्षकों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से शिक्षा प्रदान करने और विषम कक्षाओं की सेवा करने में मदद मिलेगी जो - हर भारतीय पड़ोस में मौजूद है। यह देखते हुए कि ऑनलाइन शिक्षा बाजार वित्त वर्ष के 2024 और 2019 %44 बीच लगभगकी चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (CAGR) के बढ़ने की उम्मीद है, इन रुझानों से उद्योग के आगे बढ़ने में खलल पड़ने की आशंका है। केवल समय ही बताएगा कि सम्पूर्ण देशों में K-शिक्षा के 20 लिए कितना आवश्यक धक्का प्रदान करेगा।

4. निष्कर्ष

वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमिक फ़ोरम का प्रस्ताव है कि यह महामारी हमें उन कौशलों को याद दिलाने का अवसर बनती है, जो हमारे छात्रों को इसी तरह संकटों में सीखने चाहिए, इस तरह के कौशल जैसे कि सूचित निर्णय लेना, रचनात्मक समस्या-समाधान, और सबसे बढ़कर, अनुकूलनशीलता। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ये कौशल सभी छात्रों के लिए प्राथमिकता हैं, हमें अपनी शैक्षिक प्रणालियों में लचीलापन भी एकीकृत करना होगा। उभरते देशों में जहाँ शिक्षा मुख्य रूप से सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई है, यह भविष्य की शिक्षा के लिए एक प्रचलित और परिणामी प्रवृत्ति बन सकती है।

छात्रों के लिए प्राथमिकता हैं, लचीलापन हमारे शैक्षिक प्रणालियों में भी बनाया जाना चाहिए।

"परिवर्तन से ही विषमताओं का सरोकार हुआ, मिलकर सबको विषमताओं को क्षमताओं में बदल ना हैं। जीवनको नई डगर पर ले जाना है।"

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ઈસ્થિત સમયે અને સ્થળેથી માંગ પ્રમાણેની ઓનલાઈન પરીક્ષા

પ્રા યોગેશકુમાર રમેશભાઈ પરમાર
કાર્યકારી આચાર્ય,
શ્રીમતી એસ. આઈ. પટેલ ઈન્કોવાલા
કોલેજ ઓફ અજ્યુકેશન, પેટલાદ

૧. પ્રસ્તાવના :

પ્રાચીન કાળથી આપણે ત્યાં જે તે સામાજિક સ્તર પર એક યા બીજા સ્વરૂપે પરીક્ષાઓ અસ્તિત્વ ધરાવે છે. પરીક્ષા એટલે વ્યક્તિ અર્થાત્ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની સિદ્ધિ કે પ્રગતિનો ખ્યાલ મેળવવા માટે વપરતું એક સાધન. બીજા શબ્દોમાં કહેવું હોય તો વ્યક્તિ - વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટેના મૂલ્યાંકનનાં કેટલાંક સાધનો પૈકીનું એક સાધન એટલે પરીક્ષા. સેક્સફર્ડ એડવાન્સ લર્નર્સ ડિક્શનરી અનુસાર પરીક્ષા એટલે કોઈ એક વિષયમાં તમે કેટલું જાણો છો અથવા તમે શું કરી શકો છો તે ચકાસવા શાળા કોલેજ કક્ષાએ લેવાતી ઔપચારિક લેખિત મૌખિક કે પ્રાયોગિક કસોટી.

વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ શાળામાં લીધેલા શિક્ષણમાં કેવી અને કેટલી પ્રગતિ સાધી છે તે જાણવાનો પરીક્ષાનો હેતુ હોય છે. વિદ્યાર્થી, વાલીઓ અને શિક્ષકો પરીક્ષા દ્વારા જ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની પ્રગતિ જાણી શકે છે. પરીક્ષાના આ પરિણામને આધારે જ વિદ્યાર્થીનું કારકિર્દિનું ઘડતર અને ચણતર પણ થાય છે. અન્ય શાળા કે વિદ્યાશાખામાં પ્રવેશદાતા અને એજ રીતે નોકરીદાતા પણ વિદ્યાર્થીના એ પરીક્ષાના પરિણામને પ્રાધાન્ય આપે છે. આપણે ત્યાં સામાન્ય રીતે શાળામહાશાળાઓમાં પરીક્ષા (૧) લેખિત (૨) મૌખિક અને (૩) પ્રાયોગિક એમ ત્રણ પ્રકારે લેવાય છે.

અનુભવના આધારે શિક્ષણવિદોના મતે પ્રવર્તમાન પરીક્ષાના ઘણા બધા દોષ સામે આવ્યા છે, જેમ કે-

૧. ઘણીબધી જાહેર પરીક્ષાઓ અને તેના જ પરિણામો પ્રત્યે ઝોક
૨. આત્મલક્ષીપણું
૩. આંતરિક પરીક્ષાના પરિણામોમાં વધારે પડતી ઉદારતા
૪. પ્રશ્નપત્રોમાં ખામી
૫. પરીક્ષામાં ગેરરીતિ
૬. અપૂરતા પરીક્ષકો
૭. ઉત્તરવહિઓનું ખામીયુક્ત તપાસણી કાર્ય

આ સાથે કેટલીક બાબતોને કારણેક્યાંક આપણે નિયત સમયે પરીક્ષાનું આયોજનમાં પાછા પડ્યા છે તો ક્યાંક નિયત સમયાવધિમાં પરિણામ પણ જાહેર કરી શક્યા નથી. કેટલેક ઠેકાણે સામાજિક કે ભૌગોલિક વિપરિત સ્થિતિ આ બાબતે જવાબદાર રહી છે તો ક્યાંક વહીવટી સ્થિતિ પણ આ બાબતે જવાબદાર બની છે. આવા સમયે વિદ્યાર્થીઓના ભાવિ સાથે આપણે મોટો અન્યાય કરી બેસીએ છીએ. કેટલીક વખત વિદ્યાર્થીપક્ષે પણ પ્રતિકૂળ સમય-સંજોગો શારીરિક કે માનસિક નબળાઈ પણ નબળા પરિણામ માટે જવાબદાર હોય છે. ઉપર્યુક્ત પરીક્ષાના સમ્યક દોષમાંથી મુક્તિ કે તેનો રામબાણ ઈલાજ એટલે 'માંગ પ્રમાણેની, ઈસ્થિત સમયે અને સ્થળેથી ઓનલાઈન પરીક્ષા'

૨. સંકલ્પના

આપણે ત્યાં બે પ્રકારની શિક્ષણની શિક્ષણ વ્યવસ્થા પ્રચલિત છે. ઔપચારિક અને અનૌપચારિક શિક્ષણની વ્યવસ્થા. સમય અને સ્થળનો સિમિત દાયરો એટલે ઔપચારિક શિક્ષણ વ્યવસ્થા જ્યારે તેનાથી પર અથવા તેનાથી વિપરિત એટલે અનૌપચારિક શિક્ષણ વ્યવસ્થા. હાલ વ્યક્તિ-અધ્યેતાની વ્યસ્તતા અને શિક્ષણપ્રાપ્તિની અદ્યમ્ય વાંછનામાં અનૌપચારિક શિક્ષણ આશીર્વાદરૂપ સાબિત થઈ રહ્યાં છે. આવા સમયે 'માંગ પ્રમાણેની, ઈસ્થિત સમયે અને સ્થળેથી ઓનલાઈન પરીક્ષા અનૌપચારિક શિક્ષણ વ્યવસ્થામાં ખૂબ કારગત સાબિત થઈ છે. જેમાં અધ્યેતા પોતે જે વિષયમાં જ્ઞાપ્રાપ્તિ કે તૈયારી કરી છે તે વિષય અર્થાત જે વિષયમાં પરીક્ષા આપવા ઈચ્છે છે તે જ વિષયની પરીક્ષા અને તે પણ પોતાના સમયે નહિ કે શાળા મહાશાળાએ કરેલ નિયત સમયે પરીક્ષા વળી ત્યાં પરીક્ષાસ્થળનો પણ બાધ નથી એટલે કે પોતે પોતાને અનુકૂળ છે તેવા સ્થળે રહીને તે પરીક્ષા આપી શકે છે.

આમ, પોતે ઈચ્છે તે વિષયમાં કે ક્ષેત્રમાં પોતાના સમયે અને પોતે જે સ્થળેથી પરીક્ષા આપવા ઈચ્છે તે સ્થળેથી પરીક્ષા કે જે ઓનલાઈન એટલે કે કમ્પ્યુટર આધારિત પરીક્ષા હોય.

૩. કમ્પ્યુટર આધારિત ઓન લાઇન પરીક્ષાનું માળખું

નામ ઉપરથી જ સ્પષ્ટ થઈ આવે છે કે આ આખી પરીક્ષા વ્યવસ્થામાં કમ્પ્યુટર એ એક મહત્વનું સંસાધન છે. પ્રાથમિક જરૂરિયાત છે. જે વેબકેમેરા અને ઈન્ટરનેટની વ્યવસ્થાથી સુસજ્જ હોય તે જરૂરી છે. પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં ગુજરાત સરકારે જ્ઞાનોદય પ્રોજેક્ટ અંતર્ગત ઉચ્ચશિક્ષણ વાંછુક લગભગ તમામ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ટેબલેટ આપવામાં આવ્યા છે તે અથવા એક સારો એન્ડ્રોઇડ ફોન કે જે આ પ્રકારના કમ્પ્યુટરના વિકલ્પમાં ઉપયોગમાં આવી શકે છે. ઉપરોક્ત પૈકી કોઈ એક સાધનના ઉપયોગ થકી પરીક્ષાર્થી પરીક્ષા આપી શકે છે. ટેબલેટ કે એન્ડ્રોઇડ ફોનની કેટલીક મર્યાદાને કારણે પરીક્ષક માટે કમ્પ્યુટર મહત્વનું સંસાધન બને છે. આ તમામ એક લોકલ સર્વર સાથે જોડાયેલા હોય છે. પરીક્ષાર્થી ઈન્ટરનેટની મદદથી સર્વર ઉપરથી પ્રશ્નપત્ર ડાઉનલોડ કરે છે અને નિયત સમયમર્યાદામાં એના અપેક્ષિત ઉત્તરો આપે છે. મોબાઇલ, ટેબલેટ કે કમ્પ્યુટરમાં સમાવિષ્ટ ઇન્ટ કેમેરા લાઇવ ચેટીંગમાં સહયોગી અને સાથે સાથે પરીક્ષાર્થીનું લાઇવ મોનિટરિંગ પણ મુખ્ય ફાળા આપે છે. આ સિવાયના મહત્વના સંસાધનો નીચે પ્રમાણે છે-

૪. પ્રશ્નપત્રનું નિર્માણ

સદર પરીક્ષામાં સામાન્ય પરીક્ષા પ્રમાણે પ્રિન્ટેડ નહિ પરંતુ ડિજીટલ પ્રશ્નપત્રનું નિર્માણ કરવામાં આવે છે. જેમાં પ્રશ્નપત્રના નિયત માળખા પ્રમાણે વૈજ્ઞાનિક ઢબે એક જરૂરિયાત કરતાં ચાર-પાંચ ઘણાં પ્રશ્નોની એક પ્રશ્નબેન્કની રચના કરવામાં આવે છે. જે મોટે ભાગે MS-ACCESS કે તેના જેવા કમ્પ્યુટર સોફ્ટવેર આધારિત હોય છે. જેને પરિણામે પરીક્ષાર્થીને હરેક સમયે યાદચ્છિક અપુનરાવર્તિત રીતે પ્રશ્નની સૂચિ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. આ પ્રશ્નો મોટેભાગે અનાત્મલક્ષી પ્રકારના હોય છે. જે માત્ર સ્મૃતિ આધારિત ન હોવાને બદલે જ્ઞાન, સમજ, જ્ઞાનનો ઉપયોગ અને ક્યાંક કૌશલ્ય આધારિત હોય છે. શરૂઆતના સમયમાં આ પ્રકારની ઓન લાઇન પરીક્ષામાં વિદ્યાર્થીની સર્જનશક્તિનું પરીક્ષણ કે મૂલ્યાંકન નથી થતું કે એવા પ્રશ્નો નથી પુછી શકાતા એમ માનીને તેની ધોર નિંદા કરી હતી. પણ હવે તેમ નથી બદલાતા સમયે અને વિજ્ઞાને તે સમસ્યા પણ દૂર કરી દીધી છે. હવેથી આ પ્રકારના પ્રશ્નો એટલે કે ટૂંક જવાબી અને નિબંધ પ્રકારના પ્રશ્નો પણ ઓન લાઇન પુછી શકાય છે. અને પરીક્ષાર્થી પોતાની પ્રાદેશિક ભાષામાં પણ તેના ઉત્તરો આપી શકે છે.

૫. ત્વરિત પરિણામની જોગવાઈ

ત્વરિત પરિણામની જોગવાઈ એ આ પ્રકારની પરીક્ષાની વિશેષ ખાસિયત છે. પ્રશ્નપત્રના નિર્માણ વખતે જ કમ્પ્યુટર આધારિત કેટલાંક સોફ્ટવેરની મદદથી અનાત્મલક્ષી પ્રકારના પ્રશ્નોના સાચા ઉત્તરોની એવી વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવાયેલ હોય છે કે જેવો પરીક્ષાર્થી સાચો ઉત્તર આપે કે તરતજ તેને ગણતરીમાં લેવાય છે અને તેમ તેનું પરિણામ પણ તૈયાર થતું જાય છે.

ટૂંક જવાબી અને નિબંધ પ્રકારના પ્રશ્નોનું મૂલ્યાંકન ઓફ લાઇન કરવામાં આવતું હોય છે. જે પરીક્ષા પુરી થયેથી તુરંત પરીક્ષક પાસે પહોંચી જાય છે જ્યાં પરીક્ષક પણ પોતાના ઈચ્છિત સમયે અને સ્થળેથી પોતાની ગતિએ પરીક્ષણ કાર્ય પૂર્ણ કરી દે છે અને આમ બને તેની ઝડપથી પરીક્ષાનું પરિણામ જાહેર કરવામાં આવે છે. સાથે સાથે પરીક્ષાર્થીને ઓનલાઇન તેનું પરિણામ અને પરીક્ષા પાસ કે નાપાસ કર્યાનું પ્રમાણ પત્ર એનાયત કરવામાં આવે છે.

જો તે નાપાસ થાય અથવા ઈચ્છિત પરિણામ પ્રાપ્ત ન થાય તો તે ફરીથી સહેજ પણ સમયનો વિલંબ કર્યા સિવાય પુનઃપરીક્ષા માટેની યોગ્ય ઔપચારિકતા પૂર્ણ કરી ફરીથી પરીક્ષા આપી શકે છે.

૬. પરીક્ષાની વ્યવસ્થા

પરીક્ષાર્થીએ પોતાની ઈચ્છા પ્રમાણે આ પ્રકારની પરીક્ષામાં ઔપચારિક રીતે પોતાના નામની નોંધણી કરાવવાની હોય છે અને ઓન લાઇન નોંધણી કરતી વખતેપોતાને લગતા કેટલાક અંગત જવાબો આપવાના હોય છે જે માત્ર પરીક્ષાની ગોપનીયતા અને વિશ્વસનીયતા પુરતા જ હોય છે. પરીક્ષાર્થી જ્યારે પરીક્ષા આપવા બેસે ત્યારે પ્રારંભમાં સોફ્ટવેરને આધારે પરીક્ષાર્થીએ પૂર્વે આપેલ માહિતીના સંદર્ભમાં કમ્પ્યુટર કેટલાક પ્રશ્નો પૂછે છે અને સાચા ઉત્તરોની પ્રતિતી થતાં જ પરીક્ષાર્થી પરીક્ષા આપવાની અનુમતિ આપે છે.

આ પ્રકારની પરીક્ષામાં ડેમો - એક્ઝામિનેશનની વ્યવસ્થા આપવામાં આવે છે. જેના થકી પરીક્ષાર્થી શરૂઆતમાં દસ-પંદર મિનિટ માટેનું લાઘવીય પ્રશ્નો અને ગુણનું નમૂનાનું પ્રશ્નપત્ર ડાઉનલોડ કરી તેના જવાબો આપવાની સાથે તેનાથી પરીક્ષામાં જવાબો આપવાનો મહાવરો કરે છે. અને આમ તે એક ચોક્કસ પ્રકારની ઓન લાઇન પરીક્ષા આપે છે.

૭. કમ્પ્યુટર આધારિત ઓન લાઇન પરીક્ષાના ફાયદા :

જ્ઞાન અને વિજ્ઞાન આધારિત બદલાતા આ સમયમાં થોડી ઘણી ક્ષતિઓને બાદ કરતાં આ પ્રકારની કમ્પ્યુટર આધારિત ઓન લાઇન પરીક્ષાના ફાયદા આ પ્રકારે ગણાવી શકાય

૮. સમય-સ્થળની નિર્ભાષિતા

પરીક્ષાર્થી ઈચ્છે ત્યારે અને ઈચ્છે તે સમયે પરીક્ષા આપી શકે છે આ પ્રકારની પરીક્ષામાં સમય અને સ્થળ બાધક બનતાં નથી.

૯. પરીક્ષાના આવર્તન માટેની નિર્ભાષિતા

પરીક્ષાર્થી ઈચ્છે ત્યાં સુધી કે જ્યાં સુધી તે સંતુષ્ટ થાય કે પડતું મુકે ત્યાં સુધી તે પરીક્ષામાં જોડાઈ શકે છે અને પરીક્ષા આપી શકે છે.

૧૦. દેશ વિદેશના કોઈ પણ ખૂણેથી પરીક્ષા અને પરીક્ષણ

પરીક્ષાર્થી દેશ વિદેશના કોઈ પણ ખૂણેથી ઈન્ટરનેટના માધ્યમથી આ પ્રકારની પરીક્ષા વ્યવસ્થામાં જોડાઈ શકે છે એટલું જ નહિ પણ પરીક્ષક પણ કોઈ પણ ખૂણે બેઠા-બેઠા પરીક્ષણનું કાર્ય કરી પરિણામ જાહેર કરી શકે છે.

આ સિવાય જણાવ્યા અનુસાર પરીક્ષાર્થી અને વ્યવસ્થાપકીય એમ બન્ને પક્ષે સમયનો બચાવ થાય છે. વળી આપણી પરંપરાગત બીબાઢાળ પરીક્ષા પદ્ધતિથી પર આ પરીક્ષા પશ્ચપત્ર છપાવવા, ઉત્તરવહિ તથા તેના સંગ્રહ અને સંરક્ષણ વળી તેના તપાસવા પાછળ થતા ખર્ચમાંથી મુક્તિ અપાવી શકે છે.

વિદ્યાર્થીઓના પરિણામનું આંકડાશાસ્ત્રીય પૃથક્કરણ અને અર્થ ઘટન પણ સરળ બને છે. આ સાથે તેમના પરિણામ ખરાઈ પણ ઓન લાઇન ત્વરિત બને છે.

૧૨. ઉપસંહાર :

ઈચ્છિત સમયે અને સ્થળેથી માંગ પ્રમાણેની ઓનલાઇન પરીક્ષાની કેટલીક મર્યાદા જેમ કે કમ્પ્યુટર જેવાં આધુનિક ઉપકરણો, તજજ્ઞ પ્રાશ્નિકો, પરીક્ષકો, અને પરીક્ષાનું આયોજન તથા સંચાલન કરી શકે તેવા સમર્થ આયોજકો તથા વ્યવસ્થાપકો હોવા જરૂરી છે. પરંતુ તેની સામે ઘણી બધી ફાયદાકારક બાબતો પણ છે. એક વખત આ પ્રકારની પરીક્ષાનું માળખું તૈયાર થયા પછી તેને વારંવાર ઉપયોગમાં લેવાની સાથે-સાથે તેનામાં સરળતાપૂર્વક ફેરફાર પણ કરી શકાય છે.

હાલ આપણે અનુભવી રહ્યા છે તે મુજબ વિશ્વ મહામારીનો શિકાર બન્યું છે. સામાજિક અંતર જ આ મહામારીનો ઈલાજ છે તેવા સમયે શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓ માટે પરીક્ષાના વિદ્યાર્થીની કારકિર્દી અને ભાવિ જોખમમાં મુકાયું છે ત્યારે આ પ્રકારની પરીક્ષા એ આપણા સૌના માટે આશીર્વાદરૂપ સાબિત થશે.

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Global effects of coronavirus

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Abstract

An outbreak of 2019 novel corona virus disease (COVID-19) in wuhan, China has spread quickly worldwide. This document provides an overview of the Corona virus effect worldwide. Various sector like aviation, electronics, retail, textile, business etc. are being greatly affected. It also describes about the control measures that are implemented to control the pandemic.

1. Introduction

A new and threatening viral outbreak, originating from the Chinese city of Wuhan has been declared Pandemic. The pandemic has led to severe global Socio Economic disruption, the postponement or cancellation of sports, religious, political and cultural events, and widespread shortage of supplies due to panic buying. It is unavoidable that the novel corona virus will have a considerable impact on the economy and Society.

2. Effects in various sectors

The coronavirus pandemic has far-reaching consequences beyond the spread of the disease and efforts to quarantine it. As the pandemic has spread across the globe, concerns have shifted from supply side manufacturing issues to decreased business in the service sector. Economic turmoil associated with the corona-virus pandemic has wide-ranging and severe impacts upon financial markets, including stock, bond and commodity markets. Major events included the Russia - Saudi Arabia oil price war that resulted in a collapse of crude oil prices and a stock market crash in March 2020. If the domestic lockdown is extended then the economic result can be worse than estimated.

The World Bank estimated the Indian Economy to slow down to 5% in 2020 and Sharply decelerate to 2.8% in 2021. Revival in domestic investment is likely to be delayed due to enhanced risk aversion on a global Scale and renewed concerns about financial sector resilience. The spread of Corona virus is a public health crisis that could pose a Serious risk to the economy through the halt in production activities interruptions of peoples movement and cutoff of Supply chains. The corona virus outbreak might cost the global economy \$1-2 trillion in 2020, according to the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Here is a look at the sectors must impacted by the outbreak:

2.1 Aviation

Aviation is among the worst affected sectors amidst the covid – 19 crisis that has taken the scale of a pandemic. According to International Air Transport Association, airlines globally can lose in passenger revenues of up to \$113 billion. Airfares have fallen nearly 30%. Domestic traffic growth is also gradually being affected with domestic travelers postponement or cancelling their travel plans. Moreover, the crisis could lead to loss of jobs and pay cuts.

2.2 Hospitality

35% fall reported in restaurant business in the past few days. With several companies restricting travel, business hotels in major cities could be left with a lot of empty rooms. Multiplexes will also have to contend with fall in demand.

2.3 Electronics

China is a major supplier for the final product as well as the raw material used in electronics industry. India's electronics industry is fearing Supply disruptions, production reduce, impact on product prices due to heavy dependence.

2.4 Textiles

Many garment or textile factories in China have halted operations owing to the outbreak of corona virus adversely affecting exports of fabric, yarn and other raw materials from India. The disruption is expected to slow down cotton yarn exports by 50% leading to severe impact on the spinning mills in India.

2.5 Employments

Workers and Business face devastating losses in both developed and developing economies. Worldwide approximate 2 Billion people work in the informal sector and are particularly at risk. The eventual increase in global unemployment during 2020 will depend substantially on future developments and policy measures. The covid-19 pandemic is having a catastrophic effect on working hours and earnings globally. Huge losses are expected across different countries. This far exceeds the effects of 2008-09 financial crisis.

2.6 Labor

Covid-19 will have far-reaching impacts on labor market outcomes. International labor Organization estimates indicate a rise in global unemployment between 5.3 million and 24.7 million. Labor Supply is declining because of quarantine measures and fall in economic activity.

2.7 Retail Sector

The impact can also be seen on retail sector. Retail stores across the world have seen product demand exceeding supply for many consumables, resulting in empty retail shelves. The virus has crippled global supply chains. The problem extends beyond Supply chain disruptions which by the way is serious for industries such as pharmaceuticals, electronics and automobiles.

3. Preventive measures against corona virus

Lockdown imposed worldwide is necessary action in spite of losses because millions of lives are at risk worldwide. People's activities are being monitored through drones. Doctors including medical staff, Police and many other are performing their duty very well in order to serve the Nation. This is greatest test for International Cooperation in more than 75 years. If one country fails, then We all will fail. We must find Solutions that help all segments of our global society, particularly those that are most vulnerable or least able to help themselves. The choices that are made today will directly affect the way this crisis unfolds and so the lives of billions of people. With the right measures we can limit its impact and the scars it leaves. We must aim to build back better so that our new Systems are safer, fairer and more sustainable than those that allowed this crisis to happen.

4. Conclusion

The effects of corona virus on supply chains is evident and much rest upon the international Scientific and healthcare response to the outbreak. Countries are taking the issue seriously and great efforts are being made to control the spread of the disease.

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કોરોના અંગેની જાગૃતિ

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સારાંશ:

વર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિને ધ્યાનમાં લેતાં આજે જોઈ શકાય છે કે વિશ્વનો દરેક દેશ કોરોના અંગેની જે મહામારી છે. તેનાથી પીડાઈ રહેલ છે. દુનિયાનો એવો કોઈ પણ દેશ બાકી નથી કે જ્યાં આ મહામારીએ પગપેસારો ના કર્યો હોય. એવી છે કે જેની દવા આજે પણ દુનિયામાં શોધાઈ નથી તો આવી પરિસ્થિતિમાં આપણે ફક્ત આ રોગથી કેવી રીતે દૂર રહેવું અને તેને અટકાવવા માટે કેવા પગલાં સરકાર દ્વારા ઉઠાવવામાં આવે તેના પર કોરોના અંગેની જાગૃતિ પ્રસ્તુત લેખમાં આપવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં પહેલા તો વિશ્વના જે દેશો છે તેમાં કયા દેશમાં કોરોના ના કેટલા કેસ નોંધાયેલા છે તેની માહિતી આપવામાં આવેલ છે. અને ત્યારબાદ કોરોના ની જાગૃતિ માટે રાજ્ય સરકાર કેન્દ્ર સરકાર કેવા કેવા પગલાં લઈ રહી છે. તેની ચર્ચા પ્રસંગ લેખન કરવામાં આવી છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો: કોરોના, દેશ વિશે ની માહિતી, કેન્દ્ર સરકાર અને રાજ્ય સરકાર, જાગૃતિ, ઉપાય

૧. પ્રસ્તાવના

દેશ અને દુનિયાની આજની તારીખ ની સ્થિતિ જોઈએ તો ગુરુના જેવી મહામારી હાથ ની દુનિયા નો માનવી જાણે હતાશ થઈને બેઠો હોય એવું લાગે છે આજે આ બીમારીના કારણે ભારત દેશમાં જ નહીં પરંતુ વિશ્વના અનેક દેશોમાં આ મહામારી પોતાનો પગપેસારો કરી રહી છે જો આ ભયંકર બીમારી નાથવામાં નહીં આવે તો આ સૃષ્ટિનો નાશ થઈ જશે એવું લાગે છે જેથી કોરોના અંગે જાગૃતિ ફેલાવવા માટે સરકાર દ્વારા કેટલાક દિશાનિર્દેશ જારી કરવામાં આવ્યા છે જે પ્રસ્તુત લેખમાં જાણવામાં આવ્યા છે. કોરોના અંગે જાગૃતિ ની ચર્ચા કરતા પહેલા આપણે એક નજર ભારત તેમજ વિશ્વના અલગ-અલગ દેશોમાં કોરોના મહામારી ના લીધીકુલ કેટલા કેસ નોંધાયા છે તેનો ડેટા નીચે આપવામાં આવેલ છે.

૨. કોરોના આ અંગે દેશની માહિતી:

કોરોના વાઈરસના દૈનિક કન્ફર્મ કેસ વિશ્વની સરખામણીમાં ભારત ચાર્ટમાં દેખાતા કુલ કેસ આ નવ દેશના કેસનો સરવાળો છે. 12 April 2020

કુલ કેસ: 1,143,480

ચીન 83,134

અમેરિકા 555,313

દક્ષિણ કોરિયા 10,512

ઈટાલી	156,363
ઈરાન	71,686
પાકિસ્તાન	5230
બ્રિટન	85,206
ભારત	9205
સ્પેન	166,831

સ્ત્રોત : જોન હોપકિન્સ યુનિવર્સિટી • અંતિમ અપડેટ : 13 એપ્રિલ, 2020

3. કેન્દ્ર સરકાર અને રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા જાગૃતિ ફેલાવવાના ઉપાયો:

1. ભારત સમેત આખી દુનિયા પર કોરોના વાઈરસની મહામારીએ ભરડો લીધો છે. દુનિયામાં લાખો લોકો તેનાથી પ્રભાવિત છે અને હજારો લોકોનાં મૃત્યુ થઈ ગયાં છે.
2. ભારતમાં ચેપગ્રસ્તોની સંખ્યા હજારોમાં તો ગુજરાતમાં સેંકડોમાં છે. ચારેતરફ કોરોનાનો ફેર છે, ત્યારે ઘાતક બની રહેલી આ મહામારીનાં સંક્રમણથી કેવી રીતે બચવું તે અમે આપને જણાવી રહ્યા છીએ.
3. કોવિડ-19નો ચેપ અટકાવવા માટે હાથને સાબુ તથા પાણીથી નિયમિત અને સારી રીતે ધુઓ.
4. પોતાનો બચાવ કેવી રીતે કરવો?
5. વારંવાર હાથ ધોવા એજ સૌથી સારો ઉપાય છે.
6. સાબુ અને પાણી વડે નિયમિત અને વ્યવસ્થિત રીતે હાથ ધોવા જોઈએ.
7. કોરોના વાઈરસનું સંક્રમણ ત્યારે ફેલાય છે જ્યારે વાઈરસથી સંક્રમિત વ્યક્તિ ઉધરસ ખાય અને હવામાં વાઈરસ ધરાવતા નાના ટીપાં તરે છે.
8. જો આસપાસ રહેલી વ્યક્તિના શ્વાસમાં આ ટીપાં પ્રવેશ કરે, અથવા એ જગ્યાને અડે જ્યાં એ નાના ટીપાં પડ્યાં હોય અથવા એ ટીપાં તમારી આંખ, નાક અથવા મોઢાંના સંપર્કમાં આવે તો ચેપ લાગે છે.
9. ઉધરસ ઈંક આવે ત્યારે ટિશ્યૂ પેપર કે રૂમાલ આડો રાખવો.
10. ગંદા હાથે ચહેરાને ન અડવું. સંક્રમિત વ્યક્તિથી દૂર રહેવાથી કોરોના વાઈરસના સંક્રમણને સીમિત કરી શકાય છે.
11. મેડિકલ નિષ્ણાતોનું કહેવું છે કે ફેસ-માસ્કથી અસરકારક રીતે રક્ષણ નથી મળતું.

4. કોરોના વાઈરસના લક્ષણ શું છે?

1. કોરોના વાઈરસની અસર ફેફસાં પર થાય છે. આની શરૂઆત તાવ અને સૂકા કફથી થાય છે જેનાંથી શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ પણ થાય છે.
2. વૈજ્ઞાનિકો કહે છે કે વાઈરસ સંક્રમણના લક્ષણ દેખાવાનું શરૂ થવામાં સરેરાશ પાંચ દિવસ લાગી જતા હોય છે. જોકે, વૈજ્ઞાનિકો એમ પણ કહે છે કે કેટલાક લોકોમાં આ લક્ષણો મોડા પણ દેખાઈ શકે છે.

3. વર્લ્ડ હેલ્થ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (WHO)ના કહેવા પ્રમાણે, વાઈરસના શરીરમાં પ્રવેશ તથા લક્ષણ દેખાવામાં 14 દિવસ જેટલો સમય લાગી શકે છે.
4. જોકે, કેટલાક નિષ્ણાતોના કહેવા પ્રમાણે, તેમાં 24 દિવસ જેટલો સમય પણ લાગી શકે છે.
5. જે લોકોમાં સંક્રમણના લક્ષણો હોય તેમના શરીર થકી ચેપ વધારે ફેલાય છે. જોકે, એવું પણ નિષ્ણાતો કહે છે કે વ્યક્તિ બીમાર પડે એ પહેલાં પણ તે ચેપ ફેલાવી શકે છે.
6. કોરોના વાઈરસના શરૂઆતના લક્ષણો શરદી અને ફ્લૂ જેવા કે ઋતુ બદલાવવાને કારણે થતા તાવ અને શરદી જેવો હોઈ કોઈ પણ સરળતાથી ભ્રમિત થઈ શકે છે.
7. કોરોના વાઈરસ કેટલો ઘાતક?
8. કોરોના વાઈરસના સંક્રમણના આંકડાની તુલના મૃત્યુ પામનારા લોકોની સંખ્યા સાથે કરીએ તો તે ઘણી ઓછી લાગે છે.
9. જોકે, દુનિયામાં અને દેશમાં દિવસ-રાત સંક્રમિત લોકો અને મૃત્યુ પામનારા લોકોની સંખ્યા જે રીતે કૂદકે અને ભૂસકે વધી રહી છે તે જોતા સરેરાશ મૃત્યુદરને હળવાશથી લઈ શકાય નહીં.
10. અનેક દેશોમાં આંશિક કે પૂર્ણ લોકડાઉનની સ્થિતિ છે અને અનેક લોકોનો ઈલાજ ચાલી રહ્યો છે. મૃત્યુ પામનારા લોકોની સંખ્યા સતત વધી રહી છે.
11. 56,000 સંક્રમિત લોકો વિશે કરવામાં આવેલા આંકડાઓને આધારે વિશ્વ સ્વાસ્થ્ય સંગઠને કરેલું એક અધ્યયન કહે છે કે -
12. 6 ટકા લોકો આ વાઈરસને કારણે ગંભીર રીતે બીમાર જેમાં ફેફસાંઓ નિષ્ફળ થઈ જવા, સેપ્ટિક શોક, ઓર્ગન ફેઈલિયર અને મૃત્યુનું જોખમ હતું.
13. 14 ટકા લોકોમાં સંક્રમણના લક્ષણો જોવા મળ્યા. જેમાં શ્વાસ લેવાની તકલીફ અને ઝડપથી શ્વાસ લેવો જેવી સમસ્યાઓ થઈ.
14. 80 ટકા લોકોમાં સંક્રમણના મામૂલી લક્ષણો જોવા મળ્યા જેમ કે તાવ અને ખાંસી. અમુક લોકોમાં ન્યુમોનિયા પણ જોવા મળ્યો.
15. વૃદ્ધો અને પહેલેથી અસ્થમા, ડાયાબિટીસ અને હૃદયની બીમારીઓથી પીડાતા લોકો કોરોના વાઈરસને કારણે વધારે ગંભીર રીતે બીમાર પડી શકે છે.
16. કોરોના વાઈરસનો ઈલાજ એ વાત પર આધાર રાખે છે કે દરદીને શ્વાસ લેવામાં મદદ આપવામાં આવે અને તેનું શરીર વાઈરસ સામે લડી શકે માટે સક્ષમ અને તે માટે તેની રોગપ્રતિકારક શક્તિ વધારવામાં આવે.
17. કોરોના વાઈરસ કોવિડ-19ની રસી બનાવવાનું કામ હજુ ચાલુ જ છે.
18. 19મી સદીની એ ભયંકર મહામારી જેનો ગાંધીજીને ચેપ લાગ્યો હતો
19. મને તો ચેપ નહીં હોય ને?

20. જો તમે કોઈ ચેપગ્રસ્તના સંપર્કમાં આવ્યા હતા, તેવું બહાર આવે, તો થોડા દિવસ માટે અન્ય લોકોને ન મળવાની સલાહ આપી શકાય છે.
21. પબ્લિક હેલ્થ ઈંગ્લેન્ડના કહેવા પ્રમાણે, જે લોકોને આશંકા હોય કે તેઓ ચેપગ્રસ્ત છે, તેમણે મેડિકલ સ્ટોર, તબીબ કે હોસ્પિટલની મુલાકાત લેવાનું ટાળવું જોઈએ અને ફોન ઉપર કે ઓનલાઈન માર્ગદર્શન મેળવવું જોઈએ.
22. જે લોકો તાજેતરમાં વિદેશની મુલાકાત લઈને વતન ફર્યા છે, તેમને થોડા દિવસ માટે ક્વોરેન્ટીન રહેવાની સલાહ અપાઈ રહી છે.
23. ભારતમાં કોરોના વાઈરસનો સામુદાયિક ફેલાવો ન થાય તે માટે 21 દિવસનું લોકડાઉન 25 માર્ચથી શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.
24. અનેક દેશોએ પણ વાઈરસનો 'સામુદાયિક ફેલાવો' અટકાવવા માટે આંશિક-પૂર્ણ લોકડાઉન કે સ્કૂલ-કોલેજ બંધ કરવા તથા ધાર્મિક અને સામાજિક મેળાવડાઓ બંધ કરવા જેવા નિર્ણયો લીધા છે.
25. વિશ્વ સ્વાસ્થ્ય સંગઠને કોરોના વાઈરસની મહામારીમાં લોકોને કાળજી રાખવાની રીતો બાબતે સલાહ આપી છે.

5. સમાપન

આમ, સંક્રમણના લક્ષણો દેખાય તો વ્યક્તિએ સ્થાનિક આરોગ્ય અધિકારીનો સંપર્ક કરવો જોઈએ. ગુજરાતમાં કોરોના વાઈરસની મહામારી માટે હેલ્પલાઈન નંબર 104 છે અને કેન્દ્ર સરકારનો હેલ્પલાઈન નંબર +91-11-23978046 છે અને ટોલફ્રી નંબર 1075 છે. આ સિવાય ભારતમાં અલગ અલગ રાજ્યો પોતાની અલગઅલગ હેલ્પલાઈન પણ શરૂ કરી છે.



Covid -19 and the Environment

DR. ARPITA J PATEL

Abstract

A global pandemic that is claiming people's lives certainly shouldn't be seen as a way of bringing about environmental change either. For one thing, it's far from certain how lasting this dip in emissions will be. When the pandemic eventually subsides, will carbon and pollutant emissions "bounce back" so much that it will be as if this clear-skied interlude never happened? Or could the changes we see today have a more persistent effect?

1. Introduction

In a matter of months, the world has been transformed. Thousands of people have already died, and hundreds of thousands more have fallen ill, from a coronavirus that was previously unknown before appearing in the city of Wuhan in December 2019. For millions of others who have not caught the disease, their entire way of life has changed by it.

The streets of Wuhan, China, are deserted after authorities implemented a strict lockdown. In Italy, the most **extensive travel restrictions** are in place since World War Two. In London, the normally bustling **pubs, bars and theatres have been closed** and people have been told to stay in their homes. Worldwide, **flights are being cancelled or turning around in mid-air**, as the **aviation industry buckles**. Those who are able to do so are holed up at home, practicing social distancing and working remotely.

It is all aimed at controlling the spread of Covid-19, and hopefully reducing the death toll. But all this change has also led to some unexpected consequences. As industries, transport networks and businesses have closed down, it has brought a sudden drop in carbon emissions. Compared with this time last year, levels of **pollution in New York have reduced by nearly 50% because of measures to contain the virus**. In China, **emissions fell 25% at the start of the year** as people were instructed to stay at home, factories shuttered and **coal use fell by 40% at China's six largest power plants since the last quarter of 2019**. The proportion of days with "good quality air" was up 11.4% compared with the same time last year in 337 cities across China, according to its Ministry of Ecology and Environment. In Europe, satellite images show **nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions fading away over northern Italy**. A similar story is playing out in **Spain and the UK**.

Only an immediate and existential threat like Covid-19 could have led to such a profound change so fast; at the time of writing, global deaths from the virus had passed 20,000, with more than 400,000 cases confirmed worldwide. As well as the toll of early deaths, **the pandemic has brought widespread job losses** and threatened the livelihoods of millions as businesses struggle to cope with the restrictions being put in place to control the virus. **Economic activity has stalled and stock markets have tumbled** alongside the falling carbon emissions. It's the precisely opposite of the drive towards a **decarbonizes, sustainable economy that many have been advocating for decades**.

You might also like:

1. **Covid-19: The history of pandemics**
2. **Why social distancing might last for some time**
3. **Tips for how to stay happy in troubling times**

The first thing to consider, says Kimberly Nicholas, a sustainability science researcher at Lund University in Sweden, is the different reasons that emissions have dropped. Take transport, for example, **which makes up 23% of global carbon emissions**. These emissions have fallen in the short term in countries where public health measures, such as keeping people in their homes, have cut unnecessary travel. Driving and aviation are key contributors to emissions from transport, **contributing 72% and 11% of the transport sector's greenhouse gas emissions respectively**.

We know that for the duration of reduced travel during the pandemic, these emissions will stay lowered. But what will happen when measures are eventually lifted? In terms of routine trips like commuting, those miles left untraveled during the pandemic aren't going to come back – you're not going to travel to the office twice a day to make up for all the times you worked from home, says Nicholas. But what about other kinds of travel – might the cabin-fever of self-isolation encourage people to travel more when the option is there again?

“I can see arguments in both directions,” says Nicholas. “It may be the case that people who are avoiding travel right now are really appreciating spending time with families and focusing on those really core priorities. These moments of crisis can highlight how important those priorities are and help people focus on the health and wellbeing of family, friends and community.” If this change in focus as a result of the pandemic sticks, then this could help to keep emissions lower, Nicholas suggests.

But there's another way it could go. “It could also be that people are putting off long-distance trips but plan on taking them later,” Nicholas says. Frequent flying forms a large part of the carbon footprint for people who do it regularly, so these emissions could simply come back if people return to their old habits.

2. Historic epidemics

This is not the first time an epidemic has left its mark on atmospheric carbon dioxide levels. Throughout history, the spread of disease has been linked to lower emissions – even well before the industrial age.

Julia Pongratz, professor for physical geography and land use systems at the Department of Geography at the University of Munich, Germany, found that epidemics such as the Black Death in Europe in the 14th Century, and the epidemics of diseases such as smallpox brought to South America with the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors in the 16th Century, both left subtle marks on atmospheric CO₂ levels, as Pongratz found by measuring tiny bubbles trapped in ancient ice cores.

Those changes were the result of the high death rates from disease and, in the case of the conquest of the Americas, from genocide. Other studies have found that these deaths meant that large tracts of previously cultivated land was abandoned, growing wild and sinking large quantities of CO₂. The impact from today's outbreak is not predicted to lead to anywhere near the same number of deaths, and it is unlikely to lead to widespread change in land use. Its environmental impacts are more akin to those of recent world events, such as the financial crash of 2008 and 2009. “Then, global emissions dropped immensely for a year,” says Pongratz.

The reduction in emissions then was largely due to reduced industrial activity, which contributes carbon emissions on a comparable scale to transport. Combined emissions from industrial processes, manufacturing and construction make up 18.4% of global anthropogenic emissions. The financial crash of 2008-09 led to an overall dip in emissions of 1.3%. But this quickly rebounded by 2010 as the economy recovered, leading to an all-time high. “There are hints that coronavirus will act the same way,” says Pongratz. “For example, the demand for oil products, steel and other metals has fallen more than other outputs. But there are record-high stockpiles, so production will quickly pick up.”

One factor that could influence whether or not these emissions bounce back is how long the coronavirus pandemic lasts. “At the moment that's hard to predict,” says Pongratz. “But it could be that we see longer-term and more substantial effects. If the coronavirus outbreak continues to the end of the year then consumer

demand could remain low because of lost wages. Output and fossil fuel use might not recover that quickly, even though the capacity to do so is there.”

Overall 2020 may still see a drop in global emissions of 0.3% – less pronounced than the crash of 2008-09. The OECD predicts that the global economy will still grow in 2020, albeit growth predictions have fallen by half because of coronavirus. But even with this recovery, researchers such as Glen Peters of the Center for International Climate and Environment Research in Oslo have noted that overall 2020 may still see a drop in global emissions of 0.3% – less pronounced than the crash of 2008-09, but also with an opportunity for less rebound if efforts to stimulate the economy are focused towards sectors such as clean energy.

3. Force of habit

There are other, less direct ways that coronavirus could have a longer-term impact on sustainability, too. One is pushing the climate crisis off people’s minds, as the more pressing concern of immediately saving lives takes precedence.

The other is quite simply making discussion around climate more difficult as mass events are postponed. Greta Thunberg has urged for digital activism to take the place of physical protests due to the coronavirus outbreak, while the biggest climate event of the year, COP26, is currently still scheduled to be held in November. COP26 is expected to draw 30,000 delegates from around the world. The conference organizers are still working towards hosting the event in Glasgow, a COP26 spokesperson says, although they are in frequent contact with the UN and the current COP president in Chile, among other partners. There may be another way that the behavioral changes taking place around the world could carry over beyond the current coronavirus pandemic.

“We know from social science research that interventions are more effective if they take place during moments of change,” says Nicholas.

A 2018 study led by Corinne Moser at Zurich University of Applied Sciences in Switzerland found that when people were unable to drive and given free e-bike access instead, they drove much less when they eventually got their car back. While a study in 2001 led by Satoshi Fujii at Kyoto University in Japan found that when a motorway closed, forcing drivers to use public transit, the same thing happened – when the road reopened, people who had formerly been committed drivers travelled by public transport more frequently.

So times of change can lead to the introduction of lasting habits. During the coronavirus outbreak, those habits that are coincidentally good for the climate might be travelling less or, perhaps, cutting down on food waste as we experience shortages due to stockpiling.

4. Community action

One response to the coronavirus outbreak that has drawn mixed reactions from climate scientists is the ways that many communities have taken big steps to protect each other from the health crisis. The speed and extent of the response has given some hope that rapid action could also be taken on climate change if the threat it poses was treated as urgently.

“It... shows that at the national, or international level, if we need to take action we can,” Donna Green, associate professor at University of New South Wales’s Climate Change Research Centre in New Zealand, told CNN. “So why haven’t we for climate? And not with words, with real actions.”

But for others, such as Nicholas, the community action has sparked hope for the climate in the longer term. And Pongratz sees the time afforded by self-isolation as a good opportunity for people to take stock of their consumption.

It’s safe to say that no one would have wanted for emissions to be lowered this way. Covid-19 has taken a grim global toll on lives, health services, jobs and mental health. But, if anything, it has also shown the

difference that communities can make when they look out for each other – and that's one lesson that could be invaluable in dealing with climate change.



Impact of Global finance and trade Commerce

Dr. Rekha Patel

1. Introduction

With more than 1 million confirmed cases of the COVID-19 coronavirus worldwide, businesses are coping with lost revenue and disrupted supply chains as factory shutdowns and quarantine measures spread across the globe, restricting movement and commerce. Unemployment is skyrocketing, while policymakers across countries race to implement fiscal and monetary measures to alleviate the financial burden on citizens and shore up economies under severe strain. The International Monetary Fund on 9 April said the coronavirus pandemic had instigated an economic downturn the likes of which the world has not experienced since the Great Depression. Here are some of the ways the outbreak is sending economic ripples around the world.

2. Financial Shocks to the world

As the world grapples with the coronavirus, the economic impact is mounting - with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors having a conference call on 23 March to discuss how to address the emergency. The International Monetary Fund's Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva issued a statement following the call, in which she outlined the outlook for global growth: "For 2020 it is negative - a recession at least as bad as during the global financial crisis or worse." But she added: "We expect recovery in 2021. To get there, it is paramount to prioritize containment and strengthen health systems - everywhere."

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development warned on 23 March that the shock from the virus is already bigger than the 2007-2009 global financial crisis. OECD secretary general Angel Gurría said many countries would fall into recession and countries would be dealing with the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic for years to come. "Even if you don't get a worldwide recession, you're going to get either no growth or negative growth in many of the economies of the world, including some of the larger ones, and therefore you're going to get not only low growth this year, but also it's going to take longer to pick up in the in the future." This statement comes after the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the UN trade agency, warned of a slowdown of global growth to under 2% this year, effectively wiping \$1 trillion off the value of the world economy. In the vein, the Asian Development Bank on 3 April warned that the global cost of the outbreak could hit \$4.1 trillion. The extent of the economic damage still depends on how the virus spreads throughout Europe, the US and other major economies, reports Bloomberg.

3. Predicted slump for China

China is the world's second-largest economy and leading trading nation, so economic fallout from the original COVID-19 epicentre will be critical to watch. Economists polled by Reuters on 3-5 March said the outbreak likely halved China's economic growth in the first quarter of the year, compared with the previous three months. The poll of more than 40 economists, based both in and outside mainland China, forecast growth to fall to a median of 3.5% in the first quarter, from 6.0% in the fourth quarter of 2019, a full percentage point lower than predicted in a 14 Feb poll. The Chinese economy is likely to be hit further by reduced global demand for its products due to the effect of the outbreak on economies around the world. Data released on 16 March showed China's factory production plunged at the sharpest pace in three decades in the first two months of the year - something which could mean an even greater economic slowdown than predicted in that poll.

4. Monetary policy: central banks act but stocks, oil continue to come under steep pressure

To combat the economic fallout, the US Federal Reserve on 15 March cut its key interest rate to near zero. But the move, coordinated with central banks in Japan, Australia and New Zealand in a joint-effort not seen since the 2008 financial crisis, has failed to shore up global investor sentiment. As of 9 April, the S&P 500 stock index is down more than 13% since the start of the year, while global oil prices have plummeted more than 47% year-to-date. The Fed on 9 April unveiled a new batch of programs, saying it plans to provide \$2.3 billion in loans to small and midsize businesses, as well as US cities and states. The US central bank also expanded its corporate lending program to include some classes of riskier debt.

Meanwhile, the European Central Bank (ECB) also took action, launching on 18 March a €750 billion Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme that is expected to last until the end of this year.

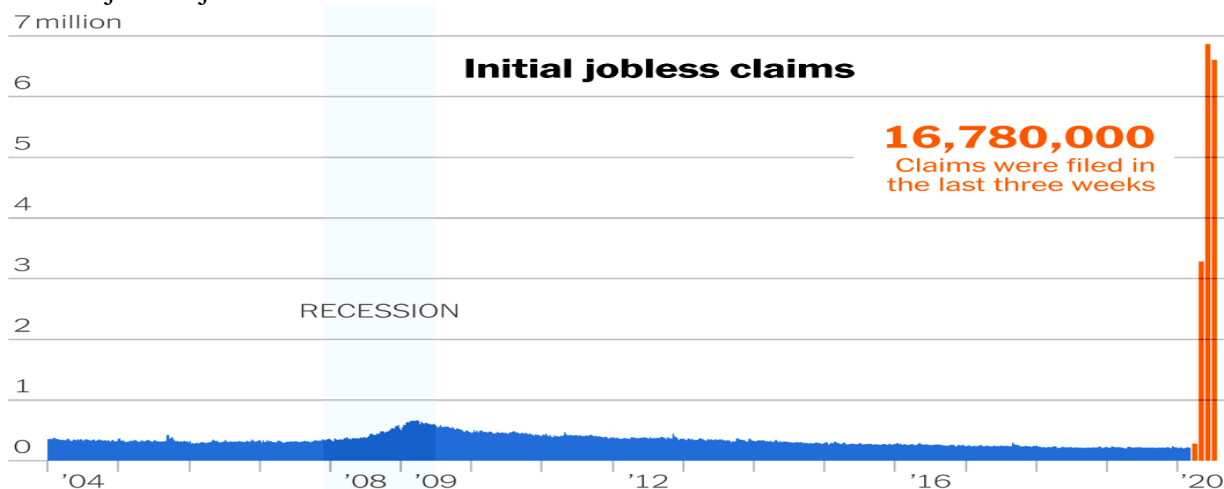
5. A fiscal response

On 20 March, the UK announced radical fiscal spending measures to counter the economic impact of a worsening crisis. The government said it would pay up to 80% of the wages of employees across the country unable to work, as most businesses shut their doors to help fight the spread of coronavirus. Earlier in the month, the Danish government announced it would help private companies struggling to manage the fallout from the pandemic by covering 75% of employees' salaries, if firms agreed not to cut staff.

Meanwhile, the US Senate on 25 March approved an unprecedented \$2 trillion stimulus plan, including direct payouts to millions of Americans. The House of Representatives is expected to pass the rescue package on Friday.

6. The impact on employment

More than 6.6 million Americans filed new claims for unemployment benefits in the week ending 4 April, according to US Department of Labor data released on 9 April, bringing the total number of Americans who have lost their jobs in just three weeks to over 16 million.



Data from Spain shows nearly 900,000 people have lost their jobs since its lockdown started in mid-March. The official unemployment figure has risen to 3.5 million - the highest level since April 2017.

Meanwhile, Bloomberg reports that around half of jobs in Africa are at risk as a result of the outbreak, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

7. Impact on air travel

On 5 March - before the US travel ban was announced - the International Air Transport Association (IATA) predicted the COVID-19 outbreak could cost airlines \$113 billion in lost revenue as fewer people take flights. "The industry remains very fragile," Brian Pearce, the IATA's chief economist, told the Associated Press. "There are lots of airlines that have got relatively narrow profit margins and lots of debt and this could send some into a very difficult situation." On March 16, British Airways said it would cut flying capacity by at least 75% in April and May. Other UK airlines, including Virgin Atlantic and easyJet also announced drastic cuts. The travel and tourism industries were hit early on by economic disruption from the

outbreak. Besides the impact on airlines, the UN's International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) forecast that Japan could lose \$1.29 billion of tourism revenue in the first quarter due to the drop in Chinese travellers, while Thailand could lose \$1.15 billion.

8. Disruption to commerce

The initial shortage of products and parts from China affected companies around the world, as factories delayed opening after the Lunar New Year and workers stayed home to help reduce the spread of the virus. Apple's manufacturing partner in China, Foxconn, faced production delays. Some carmakers including Nissan and Hyundai temporarily closed factories outside China because they couldn't get parts. By March, countries such as Italy had closed all but the most essential factories. The pharmaceutical industry, bracing for disruption to global production since February, reported fears of drug shortages as India faced lockdowns 24 March. India supplies nearly half of the generic drugs for countries such as the U.S. Most trade shows, cultural and sporting events across the world have been cancelled or postponed.

9. Conclusion

From the above point of view, it is clear that the pandemic Covid 19 would create a huge loss to the economy for the World which would take 3-4 years approx. to overcome from it.



Covid-19 in India

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Abstract

The entire world is facing a pandemic declared COVID-19. India is also not excluded. The present paper highlights on the points that what is COVID-19. What are the symptoms of COVID-19 also discussed on how many confirm cases of novel corona virus in India. The present paper focuses on what steps do Indian government take to prevent from COVID-19 and also focus on what is government doing to fight the Corona virus?

Key words: COVID-19, Novel corona virus, prevention, fight against corona virus

1. Introduction

India has encountered several epidemics and pandemics throughout history. Several accounts of influenza, cholera, dengue, smallpox and several others have been recorded throughout history while we have been able to eradicate some; many diseases still continue to pose a threat to the community but none of the outbreak was as widespread and as fatal as COVID-19. The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic because of the unusually fast rate in which the virus is spreading. The novel coronavirus has infected more than half a million people worldwide and is present in more than 175 countries. The first case of the Novel corona virus pandemic in India was reported on 30 January, 2020 originating from China.

2. What is Corona Virus?

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.

3. What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. This new

virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

4. What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell.

5. Corona cases In India

1.3 Novel Coronavirus or Covid-19 cases in India have doubled in the last couple of days and is now close to the 9500-mark. According to latest figures from the Ministry of Health, there are 9,152 confirmed COVID-19 cases as of April 13, of which 857 have been cured and discharged. 308 people have succumbed to the disease in India.

6. Steps taken by Indian government to prevent from COVID-19:

There's currently no vaccine to prevent corona virus disease (COVID-19) so Indian government advertising by all media like news channels, newspapers, social media application etc. suggestions of following things to protect and help prevent spreading the virus to others:

1. Wash your hands regularly for 20 seconds, with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub.
2. Your nose and mouth with a disposable tissue or flexed elbow when you cough or sneeze.
3. Avoid close contact (1 meter or 3 feet) with people who are unwell. Maintain social distance.
4. Stay home and self-isolate from others in the household if you feel unwell.
5. Don't touch your eyes, nose, or mouth if your hands are not clean.

7. What is government doing to fight the Corona virus?

The World Health Organisation chief executive director of health emergencies programme Michael Ryan said that India had "tremendous capacity" to deal with the coronavirus outbreak and, as the second most populous country, will have enormous impact on the world's ability to deal with it. India's response to COVID-19 has been pre-emptive, proactive and graded.

7.1 Comprehensive response system

India had already put in place a comprehensive response system at its borders
Much before WHO declared it as a public health emergency of international concern.

7.2 Thermal Screening

Screening of incoming air passengers followed by suspension of visas and ban on international flights was done much ahead of any other country.

7.3 Compulsory Quarantine

Compulsory Quarantine- Incoming travellers (including Indians) arriving from or Having visited other country shall be quarantined for a minimum period of 14 days.

7.4 Lockdown

Firstly Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi asked all citizens to observe 'Janata Curfew' (people's curfew) on 7 am to 9 pm on 22 March, except those involved in essential services, then Government of India under Prime Minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, limiting movement of the entire 1.3 billion population of India as a preventive measure against the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India. Then

prime minister extended the nationwide lockdown till May 3 in order to prevent spread of coronavirus.

7.5 Aarogya Setu Applications The Indian Government launched a smart phone application called **Aarogya Setu** to help in "contact tracing and containing the spread" of COVID-19 pandemic in the nation.. The app would be available on the Play Store on Android and App Store on iOS with supports for up to 11 Indian languages.

7.6 MY GOV Social Hub

The most important factor in preventing the spread of the Virus locally is to empower the citizens with the right information and taking precautions as per the advisories being issued by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare .for this motive health ministry developed the social hub to give all information about corona virus and its prevention.

7.7 Testing laboratories and Isolation ward

The government approved more than 114 laboratories for corona virus test. And also make many more isolation ward in hospital and Indian Railway also convert their coaches in to isolation ward for virus patients.

7.8 PM CARES Fund

The Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund) was set up to provide relief to the affected people. Several large business groups contributed to the relief fund,

8. Conclusion

Considering that COVID-19 has a strong infection capacity, there must be high alert to face this emergency. Indian Government take all necessary action to fight against corona virus. Indian people also support to Government. But India is a second most population developing country and also have limited resources .so COVID-19 is a challenge for India.

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Role of WhatsApp as a Social Media in Uttar Pradesh during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The most important subject of any human being is his health. If someone's health is not good, then he cannot give his best in any way. What will happen if many humans suffer disease? If in a country where a large number of people are suffering from diseases like Covid-19, country cannot progress in any sector like health, economic, defense and political etc. The first time in independent India, this type of pandemic has come in front of us which are spreading its outbreak in the whole world including India. Corona virus infection (COVID-19) spread from the Wuhan region of China has reached most of the countries of the world today, and countries like America, Italy, and Spain are much suffering from it. The corona pandemic is gradually expanding its widespread form in India too. In such a situation, it becomes the duty of all citizens to follow the government's plans, the government's policies and the government's instructions to avoid such calamity. Also make others aware. Although we have many mediums to make us aware, but this pandemic has imprisoned us all inside our homes. In such a situation, only social media remains a medium for us. Social media is used extensively in India and its two major versions which are more popular are WhatsApp and Facebook. WhatsApp's role in the first lockdown from 25 March 2020 to 14 April 2020 has been highly commendable; people have been getting education, business, health services etc. smoothly through it. WhatsApp has been misused by some individuals who should be identified and punished under legislative measures. Now lockdown extended up to 3 May 2020, in which only meaningful use of WhatsApp can be done by the government and public so that we can operate our various services at home and end the Corona pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Corona pandemic, Lockdown, Social media, WhatsApp

1. Introduction

The most important subject of any human being is his health. If someone's health is not good, then he cannot give his best in any way. What will happen if many humans suffer disease? If in a country where a large number of people are suffering from diseases like Covid-19, country cannot progress in any sector like health, economic, defense and political etc. A pandemic is an epidemic of disease that has spread across a large region, for instance multiple continents or worldwide, affecting a substantial number of people, COVID-19 is a widely spread pandemic presently.

2. COVID-19

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets

COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Now more than 1.8 million positive cases and around 1,13,000 deaths have been reported due to COVID-19 across the world till 13 April 2020. Till the same time, in India, about 9,500 COVID-19 positive cases, and more than 300 deaths have been reported across the nation. Till the same time, in Uttar Pradesh, about 500 positive cases, and just 5 deaths have been reported across the state.

3. WhatsApp

WhatsApp was founded by Jan Koum and Brian Acton. More than 2 billion people in over 180 countries use WhatsApp. It started as an alternative to SMS. WhatsApp now supports sending and receiving a variety of media: text, photos, videos, documents, and location, as well as voice calls.

4. Effect of WhatsApp as a Social Media in Uttar Pradesh

In WhatsApp we can exchange information in the form of text as well as audio video, but at the time of this ubiquitous pandemic, the government made people aware through WhatsApp, clarifying its policies and instructed people to remain safe, but common people took the corona pandemic as a joke. Some people even raised rumors about the Corona pandemic, which caused the general public to be confused. The state of Uttar Pradesh was also affected in that disaster, the first lockdown started on 25 March 2020 and rumors started from same day. Due to rumors thousands of people reached on the border adjacent to Delhi to coming towards Uttar Pradesh, which was a blatant violation of lockdown. After much discussion, the state government eventually provided buses for the migrating people and sent them to their native place, while this was not appropriate in view of a pandemic like corona. Due to this forced migration many people have moved from the affected area to the normal area and the reason for this is that some cases of corona infection have been reported from different districts of Uttar Pradesh.

On April 8, 2020, a rumor regarding the complete sealing of 15 districts went viral. Due to the start of this rumor, many people came to the market to buy goods in the market and people did not even take care of social distancing. This rumor was denied by the higher government officers when the situation was normalized while only the hotspot areas of the 15 compassion-affected districts were sealed.

Similarly, on 12 April 2020, a misleading information regarding the classified the districts of the state government into two categories went viral through WhatsApp. There were many points in this information; this information was also denied by the state level officials. There are many anti-social elements in the society who constantly try to do this kind of anti-social activities, spreading rumors that create confusion to a common man, and he/she unable to follow the lock down and social distancing.

On WhatsApp, some people have told very interesting ways to prevent corona virus infection, also told the importance of lockdown and social distancing, such people are definitely doing the well work for awareness in the society through WhatsApp.

In the areas that have been identified as hotspots, people have access to the necessary materials through WhatsApp. District level officials have given home delivery facility to some shops in the area of the hotspot, the public sends these shopkeepers a list of essential items on their WhatsApp, and the shopkeeper gets the goods delivered home. Similarly, a lot of doctors have started offering their consultation through WhatsApp, so that people are easily provided with medical care during the lockdown period.

At the time of this pandemic, all educational institutions are closed in Uttar Pradesh from 15 March 2020 to 15 May 2020. In such a situation, the students are not able to classroom study; the state government has given instructions to arrange online education through various e-mediums, in which WhatsApp is also a major medium. Many schools and colleges have created WhatsApp groups for their students and through this students are getting regular online education. Various departments under the state government have created WhatsApp groups to coordinate for their officers and employees, which are proving very meaningful at the time of lockdown, administrative tasks are being done smoothly.

5. Suggestions

WhatsApp has played an effective role in the first lock down implemented by the Government of India to prevent the corona pandemic. Misleading information regarding the corona virus was also spread by some antisocial elements, making fun of the corona pandemic, which increased the risk of corona infection among people. Now the second phase of lock down is going to start from 15 April 2020 to 3 May 2020, in such a way, some suggestions for the meaningful and appropriate use of WhatsApp are given below-

1. The public should be made aware by the government and dignitaries through WhatsApp to avoid the corona pandemic.
2. Local people should be provided day-by-day information regarding lockdown and social distancing by creating WhatsApp groups. For example, there may be create a WhatsApp group for a village and Gram Pradhan/ Sarpanch/ Mukhiya of village and other dignitaries are added in this group for the awareness.
3. Doctors, Veterinarians, Development Officers, Revenue Officers and other officials etc. should be added to the WhatsApp group of the village falling in their area so that the problems faced by the rural public can be resolved smoothly.
4. Like rural areas, the problems of common people can be solved by forming some WhatsApp groups for the municipality, nagar panchayat, municipal corporation and wards of metro cities.
5. People who spread rumors or send misleading information to the common people on WhatsApp should be identified and punished according to the rules so that others in the future should stay away from such anti-social activities.
6. Common people should also take Corona pandemic seriously and do not make fun of it on WhatsApp, as well as follow the instructions given by the government.

Thus, in the second phase of lock down from 15 April 2020 to 3 May 2020, we should stay at home and follow government instructions and thank all the personnel who are engaged to prevent the corona pandemic, they should be praised. The battle is still very long; we should always use WhatsApp as a social media meaningful and appropriate.

6. Conclusion:

The government tried to make people aware by using WhatsApp but the general public also made Corona as a subject of jokes, various types of jokes, poems, stories etc. related to the Corona virus went viral in abundance on WhatsApp. Some people also understood its seriousness and others tried to explain its seriousness through WhatsApp, and also tried to make people aware through WhatsApp, but the number of such people was small. Many rumors have also been spread by the people regarding the corona pandemic. Surely WhatsApp could have been used in a very meaningful way, but the senselessness of the people made Corona a topic of mockery. Now lockdown extended up to 3 May 2020, so, people should have sensibly understood the severity of the pandemic, and should have made other people aware, aware of the seriousness of the subject through various social media platforms like WhatsApp and Facebook etc. As much as possible efforts should be made to ensure meaningful use of WhatsApp and other social media, this effort should be made by the government, government officials as well as the common people. We all should seriously understand the harmful effects of corona virus infection and explain it to others as well, and only by following the instructions of the government can we defeat this devastating pandemic.

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The Impact on the Global Economy

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Abstract

This paper has attempted to understand the Impact of COVID - 19 on the Global Economy. The Corona virus outbreak is first and foremost a human tragedy, affecting thousands of people. This article is intended to throw some light on the fields which are going to be affected largely due to this pandemic. Today, On Monday also second time Lockdown is declared by Government of India till 3rd of May. In terms of trade, China is the world's largest exporter and second largest importer. It accounts for 13% of world exports and 11% of world imports. The lockdown will affect around 500 million people in the country that will deeply impact its consumption of goods. We can't ignore the fact that the outbreak of COVID -19 in China is expected to have a significant impact on the economy globally including economic slowdown, trade, supply chain disruption, commodities and logistics. Up to a large extent, it will impact the Indian industry. In imports, the dependence of India on china is huge. Of the top 20 products that India imports from the world, China accounts for a significant share in most of them. Apart from China and India so many countries like Italy, Spain, and America etc. are majorly affected by COVID-19 so, definitely some fields like tourism, education etc. have some worse effects globally. This paper covered some of those points. Lastly, if the situation is contained in India and globally Indian markets may outperform.

KEYWORDS: Corona, Lockdown, Economy, GDP (GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT)

1. Introduction

Corona (COVID- 19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered Corona virus. Most people infected with the COVID- 19 experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Corona virus first emerged in the Chinese city of Wuhan.

At least 93% of the global population now lives in countries with corona virus-related travel restrictions, with approximately 3 billion people residing in countries enforcing complete border closures to foreigners, according to recent analysis by the pew research center.

Corona has downgraded education tourism industry, export import industry, stock market, global politics and economy. In this time the capability of WHO (world health organization) and other medical organization are tested.

Let's discuss effects of corona virus on global economy in detail;

2. Lockdown effects

Lockdown is no doubt the best tool against corona virus, but as coin has two sides, lockdown has its own negative effects on different fields including economy also. Widespread lockdowns have been enacted in some hotspots, if taken disproportionately could induce panic and weaken the global economy even more. On Tuesday, the government announced a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, which is likely to bring all economic activity to a grinding halt. The third round effect will likely materials, as there shocks transmit to the rest of the economy, i.e. corporate facing a hit on bottom lines. Weaker firms will face cash flow shortages and workers will face pay cuts. The goods which are to be transferred now are stored and there is a possibility that it rots so it will be big loss to farmers. Due to lockdown traders were not able to sale their

products so big loss to them too. On Monday, the government announced extension of the all India lockdown till 3rd of May.

3. Tourism industry

Tourism is entering a great crisis due to the worldwide panic of the corona virus, duration and scope still unknown. The whole tourism chain, i.e. Hotels, travel agents, tool operators, destinations, restaurants and air, land and sea transportation have been hit. This is leading to the stock market crash continued for a week to all the giants of the sector, including tourism also. In this time of uncertainty, all industries are reeling but it is the tourism and hospitality sector that has been hit the most given all the closures. The bookings which were already done are cancelled. Due to lockdown there is no use of transport so they are suffering a great loss but it's good for them and us, we all know that.

4. Corporate industry

Business is heavily affected by outbreak of corona virus. If we talk about large scale businesses like oil and jet fuel, oil prices will fall as a result of reduced demand from china, the world's largest importer of oil, and lowered demands of jet fuel due to widespread travel restrictions. India GDP growth could fall below 5% in fiscal year 2021 (FY21), if policy action is not taken urgently, according to the configuration of Indian industry (CII). Growth in the third quarter (October-December) slowed down 4.7% and the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak is the likely to pull it down further in the fourth quarter, said the industry body.

5. Education

The corona virus pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the widespread closures of schools, universities and colleges. As of 12 April 2020, approximately 1.176 billion learners have been affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic. According to UNESCO monitoring, 188 countries have implemented local closures, impacting about 99.4% of the world's student population. School closures in response to COVID-19 have shed light on various social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food insecurity and homelessness. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families, causing interrupted learning and childcare problems. In response to school closures, UNESCO recommended the use of distance programmes and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education.

6. General effects on economy

Major institutions and banks have cut their forecasts for the global economy, with the organization for economic co-operation and developed being one of the latest to do so. Meanwhile, fears of the corona virus impact on the global economy have rocked markets worldwide, with stock prices and bond yields plunging. This ongoing spread of the new corona virus has become one of the biggest threats to the global economy and financial markets. From an economic perspective, the key issue is not just the number of cases of COVID-19, but the level of disruption to economic from containment measures. China's GDP growth saw the largest downgrade in terms of magnitude. The global economy is expected to grow by 2.4% in 2020-down from the 2.9% projected earlier. Corona virus could cost the global economy 2.7 trillion. Dun and Broadcast expects the index of industrial production to remain subdued by 4-4.5% during Feb. 2020.

7. Conclusion

In short, all countries are connected to each other with different aspects like economy, import export, tourism, natural resources etc. so, worse conditions of any country will affect others equally. Therefore lockdown is the best solution with us till we get an antivirus.

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Examining Impact of Covid-19 and Measuring the Precautionary Steps

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a new virus. The disease causes respiratory illness (like the flu) with symptoms such as a cough, fever, and in more severe cases, difficulty breathing. COVID-19 has authoritatively been assigned a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). It has gone worldwide with cases in more than 150 countries. Although still a moderately high measure of new cases rose, this is definitely reduced contrasted with earlier months. This is a piece of a long haul descending pattern that offers ascend to trusts that China about has the infection leveled out.

Be that as it may, the spread in the United States, Europe and different districts proceeds to quickly advance. To what extent the pandemic will last and its monetary effect is hard to anticipate. This paper focused on COVID-19 impacts on society and precautionary steps to overcome from covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, MoHFW, UNWTO(United Nations World Tourism Organization)

1. Introduction

The Coronavirus episode (formally known as Covid-19), which began in China, has so far died more than 119,779 individuals over the globe and contaminated 1,929,518 (as on April 14, 2020). The COVID-19 episode has carried our reality to a stop with unrivaled and unexpected effect in our lives, our economies, our social orders and our jobs and there are developing dangers of a worldwide downturn and a gigantic loss of employments.

1.1. COVID 19 in India

The infection has spread to 181 nations. In India, 10,363 affirmed cases and 339 passings have been accounted for up until now, as per official figures discharged by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). To check the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, or Covid-19, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on March 23 reported a 21-day across the country lockdown, which means the nation's 1.3 billion residents - with the exception of those occupied with offering basic types of assistance - would not step out of their homes. The flare-up of coronavirus sickness 2019 (COVID-19) has made a worldwide wellbeing emergency that has deeply affected the manner in which we see our reality and our regular daily existences. Not just the pace of disease and examples of transmission compromises our feeling of office, yet the wellbeing estimates set up to contain the spread of the infection additionally require social removing by ceasing from doing what is characteristically human, which is to discover comfort in the organization of others. Inside this setting of physical risk, social and physical separating, just as open alert, what has been (and can be) the job of the diverse broad communications directs in our lives on individual, social and cultural levels?

2. Covid19 Impact on Economy

2.1 Impact of Experience

The worldwide COVID-19 epidemic has always showed signs of change our experiences—as clients, representatives, residents, humans—and our mentalities and practices are changing accordingly. When the

quick risk of the infection has passed, what will have changed in the manner in which we think and carry on, and in what manner will that influence the manner in which we configuration, impart, assemble and run the encounters that individuals need and need?

2.2 Impact of Agriculturist and Supply Chain Management

COVID-19 is disturbing a few exercises in horticulture and supply chains. Fundamental reports show that the non-accessibility of transient work is interfering with some reaping exercises, especially in northwest India where wheat and heartbeats are being gathered. There are interruptions in supply chains as a result of transportation issues and different issues. Costs have declined for wheat, vegetables, and different harvests, yet purchasers are regularly paying more. Media reports show that the conclusion of inns, eateries, sweet shops, and coffeeshouses during the lockdown is as of now discouraging milk deals. In the mean time, poultry ranchers have been gravely hit because of deception, especially via web-based networking media, that chicken are the bearers of COVID-19.

2.2.a. New behaviours trending

An unequivocal message of COVID-19 is that others/spots can convey an undetectable danger. Choosing what to do—particularly comparable to huge choices, for example, occasions and where to live or work—is turning into an increasingly restless procedure. Numerous buys are being deferred. The entirety of this will make hazard less middle of the road and the recognizable increasingly significant.

2.2.b. Virtual Century

The implemented move during the most noticeably terrible of the pandemic to virtual working, devouring and mingling will fuel a gigantic and further move to virtual action for anything. It will influence methods for conveying across getting the hang of, working, executing and devouring. This will affect on everybody.

2.3 Impact on Operations

Business process works across most enterprises are seriously upset because of the enormous weight of the pandemic emergency. For some internationals, complex and business-basic administrations that are taken care of by worldwide tasks must be reevaluated and rebuilt. Associations must react quickly to keep up progression and to de-chance their activities to serve their organizations now, and later on.

2.4 Impact on International Tourism

In view of the most recent advancements (isolate measures, travel bans and fringe terminations in the vast majority of Europe, which speaks to half of worldwide the travel industry, and in numerous nations of the Americas, Africa and the Middle East), the developments in Asia and the Pacific and the examples of past emergencies (2003 SARS and 2009 worldwide financial emergency), UNWTO gauges global traveler appearances could decrease by 20% to 30% in 2020.

3. Covid-19 World Wide Case History

Over 210 Countries and Territories around the world have reported a total of 1,936,697 confirmed cases of the coronavirus COVID-19 that originated from Wuhan, China, and a death toll of **120,567 deaths**.

Sno	Country	Cases	Deaths	Regions
1	United States	587,173	23,644	North America
2	Spain	172,541	18,056	Europe
3	Italy	159,516	20,465	Europe
4	France	136,779	14,967	Europe
5	Germany	130,072	3,194	Europe
6	United Kingdom	88,621	11,329	Europe
7	Belgium	31,119	4,157	Europe
8	Netherlands	26,551	2,823	Europe
9	Switzerland	25,807	1,155	Europe
10	Canada	25,680	780	North America
11	Brazil	23,723	1,355	South America
12	Russia	21,102	170	Europe

13	Portugal	16,934	535	Europe
14	Austria	14,135	384	Europe
15	Israel	11,868	117	Asia
16	weden	10,948	919	Europe
17	Ireland	10,647	365	Europe
18	South Korea	10,564	222	Asia
19	India	10,541	358	Asia
20	Peru	9,784	216	South America

Fig:3 Impact of covid around world

4. PRECAUTIONARY STEPS AGAINST COVID 19

The vast majority who become contaminated experience gentle sickness and recuperate, yet it tends to be progressively extreme for other people. Deal with your wellbeing and ensure others by doing the accompanying:

4.1 Wash your hands every now and again

Normally and completely clean your hands with a liquor based hand rub or wash them with cleanser and water. Washing your hands with cleanser and water or utilizing liquor based hand rub executes infections that might be on your hands.

4.2 Keep up social separating

Keep up at any rate 1 meter (3 feet) separation among yourself and any individual who is hacking or wheezing. At the point when somebody hacks or wheezes they shower little fluid beads from their nose or mouth which may contain infection. In the event that you are excessively close, you can take in the beads, including the COVID-19 infection if the individual hacking has the illness.

4.3 Avoid contacting eyes, nose and mouth

Hands contact numerous surfaces and can get infections. When defiled, hands can move the infection to your eyes, nose or mouth. From that point, the infection can enter your body and can make you debilitated.

4.4 Practice respiratory cleanliness

Ensure you, and the individuals around you, follow great respiratory cleanliness. This implies covering your mouth and nose with your bowed elbow or tissue when you hack or sniffle. At that point discard the pre-owned tissue right away.

Beads spread infection. By following great respiratory cleanliness you shield the individuals around you from infections, for example, chilly, influenza and COVID-19.

On the off chance that you have fever, hack and trouble breathing, look for clinical consideration early. Remain at home on the off chance that you feel unwell. In the event that you have a fever, hack and trouble breathing, look for clinical consideration and bring ahead of time. Follow the headings of your neighborhood wellbeing authority.

National and neighborhood specialists will have the most state-of-the-art data on the circumstance in your general vicinity. Bringing ahead of time will permit your human services supplier to rapidly guide you to the correct wellbeing office. This will likewise secure you and help forestall spread of infections and different contaminations.

4.5 Myths Busters

1. Cold weather and snow CANNOT kill the CoronaVirus
2. The coronavirus CAN be transmitted in areas with hot and humid climates.
3. Antibiotics DO NOT work against viruses, antibiotics only work against bacteria.

4. Thermal scanners CAN detect if people have a fever but CANNOT detect whether or not someone has the coronavirus.
5. Antibiotics DO NOT work against viruses, antibiotics only work against bacteria.
6. To date, there is NO specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the coronavirus.
7. Hand dryers are NOT effective in killing the coronavirus.
8. There is NO evidence that companion animals/pets such as dogs or cats can transmit the coronavirus.

5. Conclusion

There has been a quick flood in inquire about in light of the flare-up of COVID-19. This research Paper focused the impact of disease transmission, causes, clinical indication and determination, just as counteraction and control of the novel coronavirus. In spite of the fact that these investigations are pertinent to control the Corona Virus, nine Future Predictions can be considered as a for A Post-Coronavirus World More Contactless Interfaces and Interactions, Reinforced digital Infrastructure, Better Monitoring Using IoT and Big Data, AI enabled Drug Development, Medical assistance through Mobile app, E-commerce applications, Extended use of Robots, Digital Event Usage, Ascend in Electronic sports.

India challenges against Covid-19

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1. Introduction

The 2019-20 Corona Virus pandemic is an ongoing pandemic caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome. The outbreak started in Wuhan, Hubei province, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak to be Public Emergency of International Concern on 30th January 2020 and recognized it as a pandemic on 11th March 2020. As India is the second largest populated country in the world, there is a lot of negligence in the health care sector. The need for an efficient and effective public health system in India is large. Drawbacks to India's health care system today include low quality care, corruption, unethical care, overcrowding of clinics, poor cooperation between public and private spheres, barriers of access to services and medicals, lack of public health knowledge and low cost factor. These drawbacks push wealthier Indians to use the private health care systems, which is less accessible to low income families creating unequal medical treatment between classes. This paper deals with the present scenario and challenges faced in India against Covid-19.

2. Many reasons are responsible for these challenges

1. Social aspects

India is a developing country. The growing population has restricted the economy of this country, as the government is not able to provide job opportunities. For example, in the present scenario, the western city of Mumbai has among the highest number of corona virus patients in India, with people in the city congested slums testing positive. It sparked fears that the infection could spread more rapidly. As the number of cases continues to rise in the country, India's health care system is already struggling and doctors are complaining of not being given proper equipment or training on how to treat patients. With many public health experts warning of a huge spike in infections to come.

During this pandemic, poor cooperation between public and private spheres can be seen. In the initial stage, some decisions were delayed due to some reasons. Then the government gave permission to private labs for testing of corona virus. It took a week for the decision to come. This reveals that government failure to initiate and foster effective partnership between public and private health care spheres results in financial contracts that aren't negotiated to help the common man. In this context, the most important question arises: why such delay required? What are the reasons behind it? It is no doubt that both social and financial inequality result in barriers of access to health care services in India.

This pandemic has led to severe global socioeconomic disruption, the postponement or cancellation of sporting, religious and cultural events as well as widespread fears of supply shortage resulting in panic buying. Schools and universities have been closed either on national wide or local basis in 193 countries around the world. As of 8th April 2020, approximately 1.44 million cases of covid-19 have been reported in 209 countries and territories resulting in approximately 82,900 deaths. About 307,000 people have recovered. The virus is mainly spread during close contact and by small droplets produced when those infected cough, sneeze or talk. These droplets may also be produced during breathing, however, they rapidly fall to the ground or surfaces and are not generally spread through the air over large distances. It is said that the virus can survive on surfaces for up to 72 hours. The question arises: are we ready to face this type of pandemic situation, which requires awareness among the people. For the country, India there is a lot of work to be done for the future. If we think of the European countries, Italy, USA, Germany etc., the population of these is less in compare to India. The primary and secondary health care system are well developed in these countries.

2. Mass Migration

For the first time after independence India had seen mass migration in the street around the Indian capital New Delhi been filled with people walking to reach their villages in neighbouring states. Most of there were daily wage workers who are now out of work after Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a complete lockdown of the country on 23 March to halt the spread of Corona Virus. In the absence of money and jobs, they were desperate to reach their homes. The situation became so critical that some people continued to walked to reach their home. Despite of government assurance, the people continued to migrate even after lockdown. This picture revealed another behind the ongoing situation. For the country India, this pandemic not made merger jobless, but put a question mark before the government, that how they can fight from hunger? There is famous proverb that “ Adverse situation never waits for anyone”. It is very important that we have to be ready to combat with such adverse situation. The time has come to make laws that is educate to cope with such situations

Hence, The deadly Covid-19 had brought the world down feet. It has created complete lockdown in every aspect weather it is social or economical. This situation have also brought world together to fight against this deadly virus. It has made us to think and prepare for any such situation in future.



Covid 19: Have Stock Markets Gone Out of Our Reach?

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Abstract

The stock market is always affected by disasters and terrorism. One of the abstract disasters the world is passing through is pandemic COVID-19. The stock markets are crashing. The questions that the whole world is facing are: What will be the effect? Is this an opportunity? Is it time to buy already? These questions are irrelevant. We are so used to the narrow definitions of ups and downs and think that everything can be summarised into simple action points. The pandemic that the world faces is different. So different from what most of us alive now have seen before, and we are all still learning what to do. The present paper deals with getting answers to these raised questions. It discusses all about the Stock market and Shares, right from its introduction, the BSE and NSE, Trading mechanism, Market Indexes and Market regulations. The paper further describes the Global Stock Markets and Indian Stock Markets respond to COVID-19 in detail. The paper attempts to point out the black and white effects of COVID-19 in Stocks and Shares supplementary to Treatments for the same.

Key Words: Covin 19, Indian Stock Market, Global Market And Indian Market Response To Covid 19, Black And White Effects, Treatments

1. About Covid-19

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a new virus. The disease causes respiratory illness (like the flu) with symptoms such as a cough, fever, and in more severe cases, difficulty breathing.

Coronavirus disease spreads primarily through contact with an infected person when they cough or sneeze. It also spreads when a person touches a surface or object that has the virus on it, then touches their eyes, nose, or mouth.

2. All about Indian Stock Market

2.1 THE BSE AND NSE

Most of the trading in Indian Stock Market takes place at BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) since 1875 and NSE (National stock exchange) since 1992. Almost all the significant firms of India are listed on both the exchanges. The BSE is the older stock market but the NSE is the largest stock market, in terms of volume. As such, the NSE is a more liquid market. In terms of market cap, they're both comparable at about \$2.3 trillion. Both exchanges compete for the order flow that leads to reduced costs, **market efficiency**, and innovation. The presence of **arbitrageurs** keeps the prices on the two stock exchanges within a very tight range. Both the markets follow the same trading mechanism, trading hours and settlement process.

2.2 Trading Mechanism

Trading at both the exchanges takes place through an open electronic limit order book in which order matching is done by the trading computer. There are no market makers and the entire process is order-driven, which means that market orders placed by investors are automatically matched with the best limit orders. As a result, buyers and sellers remain anonymous. The advantage of an order-driven market is that it brings more transparency by displaying all buy and sell orders in the trading system. However, in the absence of market makers, there is no guarantee that orders will be executed.

2.3 Market Indexes

The two prominent Indian market indexes are Sensex and Nifty. Sensex is the oldest market index for equities; it includes shares of 30 firms listed on the BSE, which represent about 47% of

the index's free-float market capitalization. It was created in 1986 and provides time series data from April 1979, onward. Another index is the Standard and Poor's CNX Nifty; it includes 50 shares listed on the NSE, which represent about 46.9% of its free-float market capitalization. It was created in 1996 and provides time series data from July 1990, onward.

2.4 Market Regulations

The overall responsibility of development, regulation and supervision of stock market rests with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). India started permitting investments only in the 1990s. These two investments are Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI). All investments in which an investor takes part in the day-to-day management and operations of the company are treated as FDI, whereas investments in shares without any control over management and operations are treated as FPI.

3. The Global Stock Markets Respond To Covid-19

1. Global stock exchanges are changing trading rules to protect their markets from intense volatility and speculative trading as the coronavirus pandemic hammers equities and threatens the world economy.
2. There have also been calls to shorten trading hours or for shut downs for a time to help calm stock markets rocked by outbreak.
3. The New York Stock Exchange will temporarily close its trading floors and move fully to electronic trading from March 23.
4. Here are some of the measures taken by Stock Exchanges across the world so far:
5. **GREECE:** The country's securities regulator banned short-selling on the Athens stock exchange until April 24 to shield the equities market from volatility.
6. **ITALY:** From March 17, market regulator suspended short-selling on the Milan stock market for three months.
7. **SPAIN:** Imposed a one-month ban on short-selling, which it said could be extended.
8. **FRANCE:** France banned short-selling on 92 stocks on March 17.
9. **TURKEY:** A ban on short selling has been in place in Turkey since late February following an air strike that killed dozens of Turkish troops.
10. **PHILIPPINES:** On March 17, the Philippines became the first country to suspend trade only to reopen later that week after the government exempted financial trading platforms from a strict coronavirus quarantine procedure.
11. **THAILAND:** The country revised its circuit breaker rules that will last until the end of June. New rules will see a 8% drop trigger a 30-minute halt in trade; a 15% fall to initiate a 30-minute halt, while a 20% plunge will see it halted for an hour.
12. **SOUTH KOREA:** Earlier in March, South Korea tightened short-selling rules for three months from March 11. Stocks with a sudden and abnormal increase in short-selling transactions will be suspended from further short-selling for 10 days, compared with a current limit of one day. Stocks on the KOSPI that drop 5% or more and where daily short-selling transactions are up by three or more times the average of the previous 40 days will be subject to the new rule.
13. **INDONESIA:** The stock exchange tightened circuit breaker rules, where a more than 5% drop on its main stock index will see trading halted by 30 minutes, compared with the 10% previously. If the index's losses extend to 10% when trading resumes, it will be halted for a further half hour.
14. **SOUTH AFRICA:** The Johannesburg Stock Exchange decided against shortening trading hours, but its head said JSE would strictly enforce rules prohibiting uncovered, or naked short-selling and lengthen the mandatory halts to trading circuit breakers.
15. **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:** Shares in the United Arab Emirates stock exchanges will be allowed to drop a daily maximum of 5% from their previous day closing price, state news agency WAM reported.

4. Indian Stock Market Respond To Covid-19

Even before the Indian government could wake up to the realities of COVID-19 pandemic, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) probably had an epiphany. With the country's exports showing no sign of a meaningful recovery, Indian Premier Foreign Trade agency issued a circular on 26th February, vide which it reduced the average export obligation (EO) for exports who has availed authorizations under export promotion capital goods (EPCG) scheme.

The Sensex plunged between mid-February and mid-March was in sync with the fall in other Global indices in US, Europe, Asia and other emerging economies.

India's market halved position limits for certain stock futures, restricted short-selling of index derivatives and raised margin rates for some shares in a bid to curb "abnormally high" volatility. Applicable to all exporters who operate in sectors that had seen a five percent or more drop in exports over the preceding year, the move was expected to provide some much-needed relief. But that was then.

5. Bend in Trend

While the previous outbreaks such as the SERS, Ebola, H1N1, etc., have had minimum impact of Indian trade, however, September 2008 may provide some indications for what we might be headed for. With the American investment banking giant Lehman Brothers' bankruptcy freezing the financial world, the month saw India's trade go through a trend reversal that took years to undo. One, while going into the Lehman crisis, India's exports were on a rampage, growing in double digit percentage points year-on-year for several years; in the present day, the country's exports have mostly remained flat over the last five years. Secondly, while the financial crisis of 2008 affected all countries at the same time, this time the case is not the same. What started in China, the COVID-19's epicentre is changing ever since – first Iran, then Italy and now the US. So, even after China is up and running its business, with so many countries under lockdown, it may not find too many buyers for its products in the international market.

6. Policy Paralysis

While the short run repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on India's trade are somewhat foreseeable, it's long to medium term fallout are anything but it. For starters, India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) is in a spot. Late last year, almost all export incentive schemes under the FTP were ruled World Trade Organisation (WTO) non-compliant by the global trade regulator. And while the government has appealed against the ruling, it knows that India must do away with a subsidies-based policy. Hence, to replace such schemes, ones like the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), the government has now approved a new scheme named Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RODTEP). While the finer details of this new scheme and the remission rates under it are yet to be notified, the scheme essentially aims at refunding taxes and duties like Value

Added Tax (VAT) on fuel that is beyond the ambit of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) to exporters. At the same time, the government has also extended the current FTP to end of the financial year 2021. With more time in hand, this allows the government to revisit its stance and prepare for the post-COVID-19 world wherein exporters would require much more support than just export incentive schemes.

7. Lost in Transit

Another most likely fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic is that countries are increasingly likely to adopt more and more protectionist measures. While countries, particularly those exporting finished manufacturing goods, with established export markets, are likely to wade through such an environment, those like India that are dependent on intermediate and agricultural exports and are on the lookout to tap newer markets, are likely to find the going tougher. With India in a lockdown and a large chunk of its workforce, particularly those employed in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), back in the hinterlands, there's another major concern. Even if demand from existing export markets were to come back in the medium to long run, it's unlikely that our exporters would be in any position to cater to them.

8. Silver Lining

While the gloom and doom surrounding COVID-19 is palpable, the crisis might also throw up some great opportunities for India. There are already reports of several Western manufacturers looking at moving their factories out of China. Many Indian chemical producers have gone on record at having received enquiries from Western manufacturers who earlier never used to look towards India as a source.

Tapping these opportunities, however, will require some serious innovation on the policy front. Indian policymakers need to hunker down and plan economic assistance that will not only help India's export sector survive the immediate crisis, but also retain stability and resume growth in the medium to long-term.

9. Black And White Effects of Covid-19

1. Fastest crash for the Sensex

The current Sensex fall of nearly 32% has been the fastest from 34,953 on January to 28,288 on 19th March.

2. Falling interest rates dips

The Indian 10 year's bond yields fell from 6.6% on 31st January to 6.4% on 19th March.

3. Rupee hits a new low

As Asian investors dumped currencies stock and bonds to buy the US dollar, rupee fell to a new low of 76.43.

4. Crude prices: silver lining for India

Though it wasn't a direct impact of Covid-19, the fall of crude to low of \$ 28.7 on 17th March helped India cut its oil import bill and bridge the fiscal deficit. So, the only silver lining of Novel COVID-19 is cleaner hands and blueskies.

5. Treatments For Covid-19

RBI has to reduce interest rates drastically for support. If RBI reduce interest rates borrowing will be easier. And those investors who are already in debt have to pay reduced amount as interest.

RBI has to buy long-term sovereign bonds and corporate bonds to support banks. In current situations no buyers in market will buy bonds from banks which can create panic and stuck the cycle of economy. So, RBI has to take burden on its shoulders to support banks.

6. Loosening fiscal deficits to support growth

Government needs to print more money so that cycle of depression breaks. And more money circulates to market.

7. Providing temporary moratorium for retail and corporate loans

Those customers who are dumped under the burden of loans should be given time relief. So that they can recover loss caused due to time.

8. Providing liquidity across system

By adopting some liberal monetary policies more liquidity should be provided to market. This will help market to smoothen the cycle of economy.

9. Removing long-term gains tax (LTCG) temporarily

Long term gain taxation needs to be removed for short period of time. So investors will be attracted to Indian market to get benefits of tax free income.

10. Providing financial support to MSME

The Government can support MSME by providing soft loans. This can help the market to continuous move in cyclic rotations.

11. Waiving Off/Lessening Income Tax rates

Government can waive/lessen income tax rates for the current financial year. This will help the stock market to maintain their stability.

12. Lessening the GST Interest rates

The Government can lessen the GST interest rates for the current financial year. This will help the corporates to intact the business at all levels.

10. Conclusion

The market response to COVID-19 has been swift and apocalyptic. All major indices have seen double digit falls in a matter of a few days. With over rapid no. of deaths, the human cost of the virus is undoubtedly high, but the stock markets further are over-estimating the economic cost. Markets have form in over-reacting to crises. But they are not out of the reach. It is entirely rational for markets to sell off because the economic impact of efforts to curb the virus may be severe: people don't want to travel, which hurts airlines and leisure industries; people may self-isolate which hurts productivity and in extremis, it disrupts the economy and stock market.

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Role of Social Media

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus dieses (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. It spreads its roots in almost all continents, people of all over the globe feeling dread of COVID-19. There is no any medicine or vaccine have developed for this virus, to mitigate the impact of this virus only way is to make peoples to maintain social distancing for several days. In many Countries, Government has declared complete lockdown. All the transports, factories are completely closed; only an essential services are allow functioning during this time period. An impact of these, people can't move from their location without any reason. During this Situation, Social Media play a vital role. The Present study attempts to discuss about the role of Social Media.

Keywords: Social Media, COVID-19

1. Introduction

In present time, People of all over the world are struggling with the global epidemic of COVID-19. Day by day the situation is getting worse, Corona cases are increase and death toll is also rises. As per the Report of World Health Organization (WHO), "COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. The way to prevent and slow down transmission is washing your hands, wear mask and most important from all of this is stay at Home." So, The Government of most of the countries has declared lockdown. In this situation People can't move out freely. In this situation, the use of Social Media increase.

According to Dictionary online, "Social Media means websites and applications that enable user to create and share content or to participate in Social Networking." During Lockdown people are using Social Media for many Reason. In this paper Investigator tried to discuss about Role of Social Media in COVID-19.

2. Objectives of The Study

- 1.To know the concept of COVID-19.
- 2.To know the role of Social Media in COVID-19.

3. Meaning of Social Media

According to Merriam Webster dictionary online,

"Forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information ideas, personal messages and other content."

Social Media means A wireless device used to communicate or share formal & informal Information.

4. Etymology of Covid-19

The name of "coronavirus" is derived from Latin corona, meaning "crown" or "wreath" itself a borrowing from Greek "garland, wreath". The name refers to the characteristic appearance of visions by electron microscopy, which have fringe of large, bulbous surface projections creating an image reminiscent of a crown or of a solar corona. This morphology is created by the viral spike peplomers, which are proteins on the surface of the virus.

5. Meaning of Covid-19

According to World Health Organization (WHO),

"Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus."

COVID-19 – C – Corona

V – Virus

D – Disease

COVID-19 is one of the virus which spread Disease.

6. Concept of Covid-19

1. COVID-19 is a contagious disease.
2. Coronaviruses are large pieomorphic spherical particles with bulbous surface projections.
3. It is believed that this virus originate from animals (bet).
4. This virus emerged in the city of Wuhan, China and then spread throughout the world.

7. Role of Social Media In Covid-19

In present time most of the countries facing crises due to COVID-19 and to come out from this Global Epidemic most of the Government of this countries have declared lockdown. So, during lockdown Social Media plays a vital role. Which are as follows:

7.1 Awareness from latest News

During lockdown, it is very important that the people should well aware about the situation of world, country, state or town. All new update, guidelines and circular are the very important to manage the situation. Online News is very important part of Social Media.

7.2 Exchanging Information in all over Globe

In such situation it becomes more helpful that all the latest updates, statistics and precaution steps shall share to all over the globe to fight in this critical situation. Social Media perform a key role on this.

7.3 Social Communication

In the critical condition of COVID-19 people can't meet anyone. Through Social Media people can share their feelings and with the help of video calling they can communicate like seating in front of each other.

7.4 For Pleasure

In lockdown people can't go outside for the enjoyment. In this situation people used Social Media for pleasure also. (Online game, drama, movie...etc.)

7.5 Essential services

Human being have some basic needs like food, clothes and shelter. They are using Social Media for online shopping also. People order essential things like Medicine, food and the things which are uses in day to day life.

7.6 Business from Home

Due to COVID-19 our country has to suffer from economical lose. With the help of Social Media people are working from home and try to help in the growth of economy system.

7.7 Know about surrounding

Through Social Media people can know what is happening surrounding them.

7.8 Health Tracker (AarogyaSetu)

When people are becoming the victims of COVID-19 AarogyaSetu App is very important and essential for them. There are so many uses of this App. e.g. It calculate the risk, based on Questionnaire you have attempt on this App. Also this App. will alert a person whether the infected area is nearby...etc...

7.9 For daily circular

Daily circular will help society to guide and aware about the precaution steps have been taken by the city or state in regular interval.

8. Implication

In current situation people are too much afraid of coronavirus. To overcome this situation, we should follow all the rules and regulation, if needed give all the true information about us, stay at home, maintain social distancing, pay utmost respect to our nation's Corona Warriors- doctors, nurses, policeman, workers; help the poor and needy people, be aware about latest news, use social media for social communication, do online shopping for essential things like medicine, use health tracker for updates, work from home, be aware about daily circular etc...

9. Conclusion

COVID-19 is declared the global epidemic by World Health Organization (WHO). So, people should know about each and every changes occur in this world. Therefore, the role of Social Media is very important in current Time.

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Role of Social Medias

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1. What is Covid -19

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

COVID-19 is a global epidemic which is spreading on this globe among people like the fire in forests. The government are trying their best to control this pandemic. The lockdown has been declared in many countries and efforts are made to improvise medical facilities.

2. Role of Social Media

So as now lockdown is declared people are at their home since many weeks as this time social media plays its role. We get all type of entertainment on social media like comedy, horror content and even news sometimes also it does an amazing work of connecting people.

Such conversations are just one way that social media is both offering a window into our collective response to the corona virus outbreak, as well as shaping our reaction in the first place — for good and for ill. As COVID-19 spreads in the U.S., social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter, which didn't exist or barely existed during past major outbreaks, are facilitating important conversations about the virus, while at the same time allowing sensationalism and misinformation to spread. Furthermore, the unprecedented level of real-time information at our fingertips can both give us the tools we need to make smart decisions, but also make us more anxious about what's to come, experts say.

3. Merits of Social Media

So at this lockdown period when the environment is so tense outside it is good to use social media as it relieves tension. Also various challenges on social media keep people engaged and this way they can pass their time at homes. Also the funny memes makes our mood happy. Also the NGO's spread precautions to be taken and the government can also use social media for making some important decisions related to this epidemic and precautions taken. Also during the lockdown when people are not allowed to go outside people can grow their business through this social media apps like Instagram and Facebook. People can show their talents to world like cooking, craft, origami, singing, musical instrument playing through social media and thus can showcase their talents. In this way we can use social media.

4. Demerits of Social Media

But as we know that everything has a merit as well as a demerit. So as a demerit we can say that during this lockdown if people will keep using social media they will get addicted to it because the content on social media are never ending so it will just go on and you will not know where the time will slip. So it is necessary that we will fix the time to use social media so that we can prevent addition of social media. And instead of using such social medias all day we can take an online educational course and develop more skills and can get ahead in our careers. We can also listen to podcasts instead of scrolling on social media and develop our intelligence quotient as well as emotional quotient and in this way we can use our lockdown period. I am not saying that social media should be avoided but should be used as required.

5. Awareness about covid-19 by Celebrities

Actor Amitabh Bachchan features in a video posted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, where the celebrity informs people about the basics of fighting the deadly virus. These include steps such as washing hands frequently, covering the mouth while sneezing or coughing, avoiding large gatherings and not touching the nose or mouth.

Bachchan, a goodwill ambassador for UNICEF, also appeared in awareness videos for the organisation. Celebrities like Deepika Padukone and Sachin Tendulkar, meanwhile, have been participating in the Safe Hands Challenge on Twitter, where they tell fans and followers about the importance of personal hygiene and nominate other celebrities to do the same

6. Conclusion

Thus to conclude social media can be helpful to exhibit your talents and to grow your business during this lockdown period. Just take a note please don't spread rumors as well as don't accept rumors that will be beneficial for you as well as for whole nation



Corona and Its Metaphysical Relation

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1. Introduction

This virus is a powerful reminder of our common humanity. It does not discriminate by race, religion or nationality. It infects the rich just as readily as it does the poor. It renders important officials just as vulnerable as ordinary citizens. In its path we are all equal, which means we all must face this crisis together. At a time of heightened polarization around the world, this pandemic is reminding us of our shared humanity. Its relentless spread should reinforce our faith in the common dignity of all human beings.

Corona virus developed due to the natural laws of biophysics. Viruses are everywhere, and sometimes they get out of control, especially if people don't see them coming.

Do you see the economy collapsing? Technically that is one possibility, but it's somewhat remote at this time. The trajectory I'm currently reading is that the world will recover moderately well, the stock market will come back, but perhaps not all the way to what it was before the virus, not quite as many people will die due to some great protocols that countries are putting into place, and we'll all be posting memes about it in a year. But trajectories can change at any time so we don't know what will end up happening, only what is going to happen if we stay on our current course.

The bottom line is that you can't control what happens, but you can control your reaction to what happens, and you can give yourself the greatest possible chance of survival. Do everything in your power to stay safe and keep your loved ones safe. Help others where you can.

2 Six Metaphysical prescriptions for corona virus

2.1 There is no value in placing blame.

We are already seeing our worst impulses play out in this crisis. Because the present strain of corona virus originated in China, some are blaming "the Chinese" or even all Asians for the outbreak, which is absurd and hateful. And then there are community leaders such as an ultra-Orthodox rabbi who bizarrely blamed the LGBTQ community for spreading the disease. These are the wrong reactions: Whatever we do, we cannot fall into the trap of blame. Blame harms more than it helps; it is myopic and never leads to practical solutions. Of course, we must hold reckless public officials accountable if they neglect public welfare, but this is different from directing baseless blame at large populations. Rather than join the blaming team, we should join the helping team.

There are times where we cannot help as much as we'd like, but we can still do as much as we can from a distance. We must simply adjust our mindset to think about how we can all effectively work together with the help of experts to deal with the task at hand.

2.2 Be afraid.

Yes, this must sound like unusual advice in a time of pandemic. But we must be skeptical of those in office who say "Everything is fine. Stop panicking and live your life!" It is a natural human emotion to be afraid of the unknown and the uncertain. We live in times where every day's events constitute a reminder that we cannot control the world as much as we might want. Politically, culturally and metaphysically, the world is experiencing levels of disequilibrium that are difficult to endure. It would seem then that, rationally, we should live in fear of what tomorrow may bring. Rather than denying that human impulse to have fear in the face of serious risks, we can channel that fear productively.

Hold the fear. Hold your love ones close. But don't be held motionless — physically, emotionally or metaphysically — by this disease. Feel it but own it, refine it, control it. Use it. We need to react boldly to

situations such as the one that challenges us right now and with the clarity of mind that tells us that fear should inspire us to be courageous; troubling times calls for passionate and resolute leadership. Our fear can inspire us to hold one another even closer and with deeper resolve.

2.3 Wipe out evil.

In the Jewish tradition, the nation of Amalek is synonymous with the worst evil imaginable. The Amalekites saw the most vulnerable among the Israelites and instead of helping them, pursued and killed them, targeting in particular the weakest among the weak. The Torah records the deeds of the Amalekites and their actions, juxtaposing the meekness of the Jewish people with the pure cruelty of the nation of Amalek. We are commanded to vanquish Amalek and eliminate its memory from this world. The coronavirus — the disease itself! — is Amalek-like since it appears to have the most serious consequences for some of the most vulnerable among us, the elderly and the immunocompromised. By protecting and supporting the most vulnerable people around the world, we have the ability to live up to the commandment to wipe out Amalek once more.

As tensions among communities may run high, we must learn again the lessons of interdependence: The corona virus demonstrates the profound ignorance of the belief that we keep ourselves “safe” by building walls to separate us from our neighbors and by locking up immigrants at the border. In a world as interconnected as ours, we keep ourselves safe by respecting the truths revealed by science, by cooperating and working together within and among nations, by caring for the most vulnerable among us, and by creating a society that keeps as many of us as possible healthy and financially secure. In a world so focused on “us vs. them,” the corona virus reminds us that in a profound sense, there is only us. The only sane path forward is more compassion, more justice, and more humility about the degree to which we need each other.

2.4 Embrace a sabbatical.

One of Judaism’s great gifts to the world is the idea of the Sabbath, the sacred break from the labors of the week. But the Sabbath is more than lounging around with nothing to do. It’s about renewal and the need to nourish the soul through extra time to study. One of the side effects of the corona virus might be the ability for those who need to stay home to use that time away from the workplace or the outside world productively. Some folks need to show up at work, travel and go about business as usual. But to the extent that one can, it will be vital to care of yourself and those that you love. Through the gift of physical and metaphysical rest, we may experience breakthroughs that will allow our society to manage this disease more effectively.

2.5 Be gentle.

Always be gentle with others. Everyone is doing the best they can. Human beings are fundamentally frail. To compensate for uncertainty and imperfection in this moment, some people will act out with pure hubris. But this hubris hides vulnerability and pain. We do not know what others go through on a daily basis. The coronavirus may give us the ability to realize that humility in the face of great challenge can be a factor leading us toward communal healing. To be under quarantine, as whole countries are essentially imposing at this point, cannot be a pleasant feeling. It’s isolating and humiliating. To be gentle also means to be empathetic to those who find themselves cut off from society. This disease has upended routines all over the world. We can be understanding of how it has ruined the daily lives of people who only want to support themselves and their families. This universal reality brings us together rather than tearing us apart. Let us have the strength to be understanding and kind in this time of great tumult.

2.6 Love is contagious, too.

The corona virus is highly contagious, but so are the actions we can take inspired by love and joy. We are reminded yet again of the total interconnectedness of all life on this planet. The amazing phenomenon of life and its parallel humbling frailty can inspire wonder and deeper empathy. While, of course, we must heed

medical experts to undertake precautionary measures to avoid the spread of the virus, we can also do our best to spread happiness and positivity, international cooperation and a positive attitude to help quell this virus.

To give up on the better angels of our nature is akin to defeat. At the least, to acknowledge people's good intentions and engage others out of love rather than fear are ways to help defeat the trials put before us by the coronavirus. Spread love, spread warmth, spread optimism. The times may seem bleak, but we can all do our part to ensure that a brighter tomorrow is around the corner.

Friends, this is a difficult time for all. No one has been spared from the effects of the coronavirus. Not all of us will be infected by the virus, but we are already affected. There is no denying that the global attention to this ailment has radically shifted the world's power landscape indefinitely. But, for a moment, looking past these macro-effects can offer an opportunity to consider how each of us, at an individual level, can be metaphysically renewed in our collective efforts to halt this disease and get through this moment.

3. Metaphysical Tools To Relieve Anxiety

The tools I'm sharing in this post are ones that you can bring into your day-to-day life to alleviate anxiety and feel better no matter what's going on.

So here's the breakdown...

3.1 The Choose Again Method

This method has three steps:

1. Notice the fearful thought
2. Forgive the thought
3. Proactively choose a better-feeling thought

The first step is to witness your fearful thoughts getting out of control. In any moment we can notice that that corona virus story is on loop in our minds. We're feeling pressure and uncertainty and fear. Just be gentle with yourself about having the thought: "Okay, there it is. Of course I'm having it."

Let yourself be really present with the thought, and identify where you feel it in your body. When we have a fear-based thought, there's also a physical response to it, so we want to make sure we don't neglect our body on our journey of getting back to a place of ease. For me, I feel it in my chest and my jaw, and I just feel an overall sense of tension.

Give yourself a chance to notice where you feel the anxiety, uncertainty, fear in your body. Then take a deep breath. Breathe into that space in your body. Honor the feeling, honor the thought. That's the first step.

The second step is to forgive yourself for getting caught in the thought — and forgive the thought altogether. You may be thinking, "Why do I need to forgive myself for having a thought about something that's real?" We want to forgive ourselves for getting hooked into the obsessive ideas, panic and catastrophizing. (For example, maybe we're completely healthy, but we're constantly thinking about being unwell.) So just forgive yourself for going there. You can simply say, "I forgive this thought."

The third step is to choose again. This is a very powerful technique of lifting yourself out of that hole of that fear-based thought. Maybe the thought is something like:

1. "I'm going to get the corona virus and I'm terrified."
2. "I'm scared because somebody was coughing."
3. "I can't sleep because of these stories."

Whatever the thought is, once you've witnessed it and forgiven it, you then want to reach for the next best-feeling thought. The best-feeling thought, in this case, can be something very simple, like:

1. "I'm healthy right now."
2. "I'm taking proper precautions."

3. "I have what I need in this moment."

One by one, reach for the thoughts that make you feel better. Whatever it is that helps you to feel good, keep reaching for those thoughts and guide yourself out of the chaotic state.

If we keep perpetuating the fear-based story, what happens is that it builds up a lot of momentum. And frankly, it already has. It's already built up a tremendous amount of momentum, and that momentum is just going to get stronger.

3.2 Be conscious of your sleep hygiene

Corona virus anxiety will affect your sleep if you're not very conscious of your sleep hygiene. I'm working on a blog post right now all about sleep hygiene, but let me give you the No. 1 tool that you can apply tonight.

If possible, turn off your phone, your computer and your TV around 7 p.m. I don't care what time you go to sleep, turn it off at 7, or at the very least turn off all notifications. That way, if you're going to watch a show or something, you don't see any popups of news headlines, texts, social media posts, etc.

Clear your mind before you rest, because the momentum of that fear-based story is perpetuated while we're sleeping. It'll make it hard for you to fall asleep, it'll wake you up throughout the night and it'll affect your energy the next morning.

We want sleep to be a time when we can rest, restore, let go and feel the peace that we may not be able to feel throughout the day because we're hit with all this coronavirus anxiety

If you can't follow this tip for whatever reason, at least turn off all your electronics 30 minutes or an hour before you go to sleep. Put your phone in another room and set an alarm clock instead.

If you're anxious before bed, do some journaling before you go to sleep. Just get out whatever you're feeling so you can move it through it and then fall asleep more easily.

3.3 Meditate to relieve corona virus anxiety

As much as I've been practicing all my metaphysical tools, I still feel pangs of coronavirus anxiety. Throughout the day I've been turning to this meditation to relieve my anxiety, which I teach to you in the video below.

You can also keep reading for a breakdown.

This meditation is for clearing and protecting. It's a fantastic visualization meditation that helps us feel safe and well, regulating and calming our nervous system so we don't panic.

3.4 Be mindful in your conversations

When we feel unsafe, we want to talk about it because we don't know what to do about it. As a result, right now there are a lot of conversations centering on coronavirus anxiety.

The best thing to do is to use the Choose Again Method in your conversations. For example, in the midst of a conversation you shift the focus to something positive that's happening here and now.

3.5 Say The Serenity Prayer

This is a situation in which we're relatively powerless. We have control over our immediate circumstances, but it's important to accept that we cannot control everything right now. For this there is a beautiful prayer called the Serenity Prayer, which is regularly used in 12-step programs:

God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference.

Write that down. I've been relying on this prayer more than ever right now because the feeling of being out of control is probably the most triggering for us right now.

3.6 Tap on the gamut point

I published this blog post on Friday morning (March 13th) and a little bit later I went live again to share another tool. I'm committed to going live daily right now to offer more support, guidance and anxiety-calming tools during this crisis. So you can check my Facebook or Instagram pages regularly if you want more videos like these.

Watch below for the sixth metaphysical tool, or keep reading for the breakdown. You can repeatedly tap the gamut point as you repeat, "I am safe." Just repeat it and breathe. You can close your eyes if you want. Relax your jaw, your shoulders, wherever you're holding tension. Continue to tap the gamut point and repeat the affirmation "I am safe." Pay attention to how you feel as you practice tapping. Feel your anxiety lower and settle into your new vibration. In these times we have a beautiful opportunity to witness our metaphysical practices working in the moment.

3.7 Cut the energetic cord

Follow along with me below to practice a cord-cutting meditation. You can cut your energetic cord with another person (including someone you don't know, like a politician or a news anchor) or with a negative story.



Role of Teaching during Covid 19 - The Global Epidemic

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Abstract

The existing pandemic has amplified the amount of academics teaching online. Universities and other education institutions haven't been resistant to this. It's likely that the teachers involved have had adequate training. The great about 'face-to-face' delivery and adequate teacher student human interaction process is more important now. Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is a communicable disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. The simplest thanks to prevent and hamper transmission are being informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and the way it spreads. Protect our self and also from others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching the face. Maintain social distancing a minimum of 1 metre distance is strictly needed. This Corona virus pandemic has driven a mass-exodus into that world, most immediately, into our laptop screen. Teaching and learning 'in a world of Corona' is that the toughest question now. The answers that the majority people round the world are seeing because the default and safest option is technological online teaching. Beyond the electronic connection, we'd like to attach emotionally. Using the technological advances of the 21st century can generate a huge change within the global educational paradigm.

Keywords: face-to-face, teaching and learning, online teaching, LMS

1. Introduction

The existing pandemic has amplified the amount of academics teaching online. Universities and other education institutions haven't been resistant to this. It's likely that the teachers involved have had adequate training. The great about 'face-to-face' delivery and adequate teacher student human interaction process is more important now. Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is a communicable disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. The simplest thanks to prevent and hamper transmission are being informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and the way it spreads. Protect our self and also from others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching the face. Maintain social distancing a minimum of one metre distance is strictly needed.

This Corona virus pandemic has driven a mass-exodus into that world, most immediately, into our laptop screen. Teaching and learning 'in a world of Corona' is that the toughest question now. The answers that the majority people round the world are seeing because the default and safest option is technological online teaching. Beyond the electronic connection, there should be emotional attachment too. Using the technological advances of the 21st century can generate a huge change within the global educational paradigm. Educationalists can play a significant role by creating awareness about the mode of transmission, severity of infection and certain preventive measures, such as use of face mask, social distancing, isolation in home, and frequent washing of hands with soap and water to check the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) that has become pandemic.

2. Corona virus Epidemic and the Resources for Education

Mousumi Mukherjee on 29th March 2020 says, "We are living in extraordinary times. The world around us has radically transformed within the past couple of weeks and months into a science-fiction movie. But, it is no extra-terrestrial alien afflicting our lives and livelihood on planet Earth". The real challenges of online teaching and learning also exists. Few people have the answer to this important question, because few have fully experienced with online teaching and learning, even in the most technologically developed world.

Research on online teaching and learning has assessed the effects of online classes on elementary to higher education students. Also, in comparison to on-campus classes, online classes are not seen as very effective for school students since school education is the feeder to higher education. Hence, there is a huge challenge ahead, as well as room for innovation. Attention should be given to the vital relationship between technology, teacher and students. Even during this time of "social distancing", a consideration should be there for education which is most important for the upliftment of the society.

Teachers, the motivators of the students form the relationships with their students online and they also facilitate the students to form relationships with their peers with the help of online. Teachers also think that it will be the key to success of any kind of online teaching and learning. Compared to the Massive Open Online Courses, a blended-model of online teaching and learning utilizing LMS platforms such as Moodle and on-campus classroom interactions are more effective. The global health crisis has intensified many other challenges in the society and economy, instead online resources helps the students to be on par with their studies.

3. The Transition Scenario

The transition from on-campus to online teaching and learning is not easy. Students from privileged backgrounds were more used to taking exams and assignments online and typing on their laptop computers. The socio-economically disadvantaged students without personal computers and internet at home are feeling tough to complete their online assignments. Faculty too needed lot of support and help from experts to master using the online Learning Management Systems (LMS). Faculty also need to be proactive in viewing online tutorials and seeking consultation from colleagues, who have had past experience with online teaching and learning abroad.

Focus on Online Teaching sessions for teachers, alongside the official LMS platform; teachers would be also encouraged to use social media platforms to move on par with the students. Now with the online transition, there is also a need to deal with the practical component of teaching and learning to prepare successful professionals. Additionally, uninterrupted power and internet supply will pose a challenge for online education. This is also a huge challenge in a large populous country like India and even in some of the more economically developed countries.

4. Faculty and Academic development

There should be willingness to share information or knowledge about all areas of education. How academicians can take the advantage of the social isolation generated by COVID-19 to boost the transition from face-to-face education to remote education. There is also a question that whether online courses have the same quality as face-to-face courses. There are some key challenges in the online education segment that cannot be resolved without active participation of all stakeholders like academic experts, industry experts, students and faculty. Some key developments include ensuring robust online access to faculty and students with live streaming facility, outsourcing, collaborating with apps and tapping into in-house technologies to facilitate online learning. The other factors include adapting courses to online mode with necessary tweaks and improvisation, facilitating lecture playbacks, harnessing live feedback, training faculty and students with a simple and effective communication plan. The online teaching has also indicated that the assessment and evaluation would be done online too. That shows progressive thinking.

5. Learning Rebooted

Online Teaching and Learning Education during Covid-19 lockdown puts limelight on India's Digital Divide. The teachers are supplementing the online classes with detailed email or Whatsapp communication. The teachers ensure that the lecture plan, reading list and reading material are communicated before the online class. There has to be an interactive engagement with student responses to all of this material and questions both through online discussion sessions and through emails.

The COVID-19 crisis may well change the world and the global outlook. It may also teach us about how education needs to change to be able to better prepare our young learners for what the future might hold. Educating citizens in an interconnected world and it illustrates how globally interconnected and learning rebooted. Redefining the role of the educator is the most wanted. This may mean that the role of educators will need to move towards facilitating young people's development as contributing members of society. In this ever changing global environment, young people require resilience and adaptability skills that are proving to be essential to navigate effectively through this pandemic. Unlocking technology to deliver education is also a step to reboot the learning.

6. The Viral Learning Curve

Saikat Majumdar, on 21st march 2020 says, “A brave new world has opened up before universities. The world has been around for quite a while, but Corona virus pandemic has driven a mass-exodus into that world, most immediately into our laptop screen. The single most important learning curve is the mass-migration of learning and instruction online”.

Dr. Mousumi Mukherjee, Associate Professor & Deputy Director, International Institute for Higher Education Research & Capacity Building (IIHED), OP Jindal Global University expresses the views as, “Beyond the electronic connection, there is a need to connect emotionally especially in times of anxiety and uncertainty.

7. Conclusion

The majority of students in educational institutions today are from Generation Z, a generation that has grown up in a truly globalized world. This generation is defined by technology, where the terms FOBA (Fear of Being Alone) and FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) express their expectation of instant communication and feedback effected through apps like Instant Messenger, Whatsapp, etc., This is also a generation that sees the power of working collaboratively to solve the world’s biggest challenges like climate change and mental health and at present their collective responsibility to self-isolate to protect the community. As a conclusion online teaching and learning curve is very virally improving to the peek during this COVID 19 pandemic.

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कोरोना: एक घातक वायरस

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1. प्रस्तावना

कोरोना वायरस जिसे हम **COVID-19** के नाम से भी पहचानते हैं। यह वायरस चीन के वुहान प्रान्त से प्रारंभ होकर आज सारी दुनिया में अपने पैर पसार चुका है। दुनिया के विकासशील देश जैसे अमेरिका, इटली, स्पेन, फ्रांस भी इस वायरस के सामने घुटने टेक चुके हैं। भारत में इस वायरस से निपटने की अच्छी तैयारी की एवं लाकडाउन द्वारा इस वायरस के प्रसार को रोक रहा है।

दुनिया भर में कोरोना वायरस से अब तक करीब 95 हज़ार से अधिक लोगों की जान जा चुकी है। साथ ही संक्रमण के मामले भी बढ़कर 15 लाख के पार पहुंच गए हैं। इस वायरस से संक्रमित मरीज़ों में ब्रितानी प्रधानमंत्री बोरिस जॉनसन भी शामिल हैं जिन्हें संक्रमण के लक्षण और गंभीर होने के बाद आईसीयू में शिफ्ट किया गया है। हम आपको यहां बता रहे हैं कि कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण कैसे फैलता है और इससे बचने के लिए आप क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं। कोरोना वायरस आपके फेफड़ों को संक्रमित करता है। इसके दो मूल लक्षण होते हैं बुखार और सूखी खांसी। कई बार इसके कारण व्यक्ति को सांस लेने में भी दिक्कत पेश आती है।

कोरोना के कारण होने वाली खांसी आम खांसी नहीं होती। इस कारण लगातार खांसी हो सकती है यानी आपको एक घंटे या फिर उससे अधिक वक्त तक लगातार खांसी हो सकती है और 24 घंटों के भीतर कम से कम तीन बार इस तरह के दौरे पड़ सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर आपको खांसी में बलगम आता है तो ये चिंता की बात हो सकती है। इस वायरस के कारण शरीर का तापमान 37.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक बढ़ सकता है जिस कारण व्यक्ति का शरीर गर्म हो सकता है और उसे ठंडी महसूस हो सकती है। व्यक्ति को शरीर में कंपकंपी भी महसूस हो सकती है। इसके कारण गले में खराश, सिरदर्द और डायरिया भी हो सकता है। हाल में आए एक ताज़ा शोध के अनुसार कुछ खाने पर स्वाद महसूस न होना और किसी चीज़ की गंध का महसूस न होना भी कोरोना वायरस का लक्षण हो सकता है। माना जा रहा है कोरोना वायरस के लक्षण दिखना शुरू होने में औसतन पांच दिन का वक्त लग सकता है लेकिन कुछ लोगों में ये वक्त कम भी हो सकता है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यूएचओ) के अनुसार वायरस के शरीर में पहुंचने और लक्षण दिखने के बीच 14 दिनों तक का समय हो सकता है। जिन लोगों में कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण है उनमें से अधिकतर लोग आराम करने और पैरासिटामॉल जैसी दर्द कम करने की दवा लेने से ठीक हो सकते हैं। अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की ज़रूरत तब होती है जब व्यक्ति को सांस लेने में दिक्कत आनी शुरू हो जाए। मरीज़ के फेफड़ों की जांच कर डॉक्टर इस बात का पता लगाते हैं कि संक्रमण कितना बढ़ा है और क्या मरीज़ को ऑक्सीजन या वेंटिलेटर की ज़रूरत है। लेकिन इसमें मरीज़ को अस्पताल के आपात विभाग यानी ऐक्सीडेंट ऐंड इमर्जेंसी में भर्ती होने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती।

2. इंटेसिव केयर यूनिट (आईसीयू) में क्या होता है?

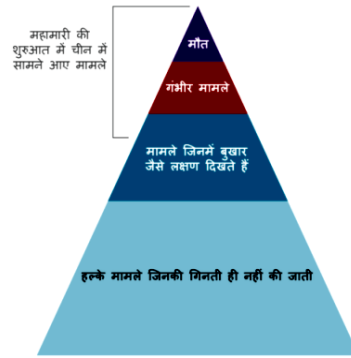
इंटेसिव केयर यूनिट अस्पताल के ख़ास वार्ड होते हैं जहां गंभीर रूप से बीमार मरीज़ों को रखा जाता है। यहां कोरोना वायरस के मरीज़ों के ऑक्सीजन की ज़रूरत को मुंह पर ऑक्सीजन मास्क लगा कर या फिर नाक में ट्यूब के ज़रिए पूरा किया जाता है। जो लोग गंभीर रूप से बीमार हैं उन्हें वेंटिलेटर पर रखा जाता है। यहां सीधे फेफड़ों

तक ऑक्सीजन की अधिक सप्लाई पहुंचाई जाती है. इसके लिए मरीज़ के मुंह में ट्यूब लगाया जाता है या फिर नाक या गले में चीरा लगा कर वहां से फेफड़ों में ऑक्सीजन दिया जाता है. कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण के आंकड़ों की तुलना में मरने वालों की संख्या को देखा जाए तो ये बेहद कम हैं. हालांकि इन आंकड़ों पर पूरी तरह भरोसा नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन आंकड़ों की मानें तो संक्रमण होने पर मृत्यु की दर केवल एक से दो फ्रीसदी हो सकती है. फ़िलहाल कई देशों में इससे संक्रमित हज़ारों लोगों का इलाज चल रहा है और मरने वालों का आँकड़ा बढ़ भी सकता है. 56,000 संक्रमित लोगों के बारे में एकत्र की गई जानकारी आधारित विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन का एक अध्ययन बताता है कि -

1. 6 फ्रीसदी लोग इस वायरस के कारण गंभीर रूप से बीमार हुए. इनमें फेफड़े फेल होना, सेप्टिक शॉक, ऑर्गन फेल होना और मौत का जोखिम था.
2. 14 फ्रीसदी लोगों में संक्रमण के गंभीर लक्षण देखे गए. इनमें सांस लेने में दिक्कत और जल्दी-जल्दी सांस लेने जैसी समस्या हुई.
3. 80 फ्रीसदी लोगों में संक्रमण के मामूली लक्षण देखे गए, जैसे बुखार और खांसी. कइयों में इसके कारण निमोनिया भी देखा गया.

कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण के कारण बूढ़ों और पहले से ही सांस की बीमारी (अस्थमा) से परेशान लोगों, मधुमेह और हृदय रोग जैसी परेशानियों का सामना करने वालों के गंभीर रूप से बीमार होने की आशंका अधिक होती है. कोरोना वायरस का इलाज इस बात पर आधारित होता है कि मरीज़ के शरीर को सांस लेने में मदद की जाए और शरीर की रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाए ताकि व्यक्ति का शरीर खुद वायरस से लड़ने में सक्षम हो जाए. कोरोना वायरस का टीका बनाने का काम अभी चल रहा है. अगर आप किसी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के संपर्क में आते हैं तो आपको कुछ दिनों के लिए खुद को दूसरों से दूर रहने की सलाह दी जा सकती है. पब्लिक हेल्थ इंग्लैंड ने कहा है कि जिन्हें लगता है कि वो संक्रमित हैं वो डॉक्टर, फार्मैसी या अस्पताल जाने से बचें और अपने इलाके में मौजूद स्वास्थ्य कर्मी से फ़ोन पर या ऑनलाइन जानकारी लें. जो लोग दूसरे देशों की यात्रा कर के यूके लौटे हैं उन्हें सलाह दी गई है कि वो कुछ दिनों के लिए खुद को दूसरों से अलग कर लें. अगर आप किसी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के संपर्क में आते हैं तो आपको कुछ दिनों के लिए खुद को दूसरों से दूर रहने की सलाह दी जा सकती है. पब्लिक हेल्थ इंग्लैंड ने कहा है कि जिन्हें लगता है कि वो संक्रमित हैं वो डॉक्टर, फार्मैसी या अस्पताल जाने से बचें और अपने इलाके में मौजूद स्वास्थ्य कर्मी से फ़ोन पर या ऑनलाइन जानकारी लें. जो लोग दूसरे देशों की यात्रा कर के यूके लौटे हैं उन्हें सलाह दी गई है कि वो कुछ दिनों के लिए खुद को दूसरों से अलग कर लें.

संक्रमण के अधिकतर मामले दर्ज नहीं होते



कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण के कारण बूढ़ों और पहले से ही सांस की बीमारी (अस्थमा) से परेशान लोगों, मधुमेह और हृदय रोग जैसी परेशानियों का सामना करने वालों के गंभीर रूप से बीमार होने की आशंका अधिक होती है.कोरोना वायरस का इलाज इस बात पर आधारित होता है कि मरीज़ के शरीर को सांस लेने में मदद की जाए और शरीर की रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाए ताकि व्यक्ति का शरीर खुद वायरस से लड़ने में सक्षम हो जाए.कोरोना वायरस यानी 'कोविड 19' से बचने के लिए आप नियमित रूप से अपने हाथ साबुन और पानी से अच्छे से धोएं.जब कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित कोई व्यक्ति खांसता या छींकता है तो उसके थूक के बेहद बारीक कण हवा में फैलते हैं. इन कणों में कोरोना वायरस के विषाणु होते हैं.संक्रमित व्यक्ति के नज़दीक जाने पर ये विषाणुयुक्त कण सांस के रास्ते आपके शरीर में प्रवेश कर सकते हैं.अगर आप किसी ऐसी जगह को छूते हैं, जहां ये कण गिरे हैं और फिर उसके बाद उसी हाथ से अपनी आंख, नाक या मुंह को छूते हैं तो ये कण आपके शरीर में पहुंचते हैं.ऐसे में खांसते और छींकते वक्त टिशू का इस्तेमाल करना, बिना हाथ धोए अपने चेहरे को न छूना और संक्रमित व्यक्ति के संपर्क में आने से बचना इस वायरस को फैलने से रोकने के लिए बेहद महत्वपूर्ण हैं.चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार फेस मास्क इससे प्रभावी सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं करते.

3. कितनी तेज़ी से फैल रहा है कोरोना वायरस?

रोज़ दुनिया भर में कोरोना वायरस के सैकड़ों मामले सामने आ रहे हैं. लेकिन ये भी माना जा रहा है कि अब भी कई मामले स्वास्थ्य एजेंसियों की नज़र से बच गए होंगे.

जॉन हॉपकिन्स युनिवर्सिटी के ताज़ा आंकड़ों के अनुसार दुनिया के 184 देशों में अब तक कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण के 1,596,496 से अधिक मामलों की पुष्टि हो चुकी है.

इस वायरस के संक्रमण के सबसे अधिक मामले चीन, इटली, ईरान और कोरिया में सामने आए हैं.कोरोना वायरस से अमेरिका जैसी महाशक्ति में भी हजारों व्यक्तियों की मौत हो चुकी है एवं यह आँकड़ों और भी बढ़ने की आशंका है। स्पेन, इटली और फ्रांस में भी मौत का आँकड़ा हजारों पार कर गया है। भारत में भी मरने वालों का आँकड़ा हजार के पार जा चुका है। इसके संक्रमण को रोकना ही अभी तक हमारे हाथ में है क्योंकि इस वायरस का टीका आज तक नहीं बन पाया है। विश्व के अनेक देशों के वैज्ञानिक इस बीमारी का टीका खोजने में लगे हैं।

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COVID-19 the Global Epidemic

Prof. Chirag J. Khatwani

Abstract

Human history is observing a very tough time fighting an invisible enemy, the novel Corona Virus COVID-19. Initially observed in the Wuhan city of China, now it has been fastly spreading around the world. As this pandemic is very new and no vaccines are available so to keep a control on infection of COVID-19, the best solution is to keep a lockdown in Countries, due to this it affects the global economy. The supporting tool of Government for controlling virus are Social media, Medical sector, pharmaceutical companies etc but social media is one of the most important tool for government as it spreads news, information, statistical data and awareness related to virus quickly. Here in this short review, we will discuss the article "How does COVID-19 will affect the global economy, Impact on Education, and Role of Social Media.

KEYWORDS:-COVID-19, Corona virus disease, Global economy, Education, Social media, WHO

1. Introduction

The virus COVID-19 is thought to have originated in bats and then spread to snakes and hence to human, perhaps by meat of wild animals, as sold in China's meat markets. The world has become a dreadful place owing to the spread of Corona Virus. This is the kind of situation which we have always seen in movies but living a life in the same scenario is drastically scary. The spread of this virus started from China. The first case ever of COVID-19 was discovered on 17 November, 2019. Since then there is a huge amount people having this very same disease. As of today, there are over 1.7 million cases all over the country. On January 8, 2020 a novel corona virus disease was officially announced as causative agent of COVID-19 by Chinese Centre. After announcement by China, the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared a COVID-19 a "Public health Emergency of Internation Concern" on January 30, 2020 The normal symptoms are cough, fever, and if it has reached a severe level then difficulty in breathing can also be seen. It is said that this virus is mainly spread from person to person during close contact via sneezing or talking etc.

2. Global Effects of Corona Virus

1. Corona Virus has been declared as a global pandemic because of the immense spread and the number of deaths taking place due to this virus.
2. If the global pandemic spreads and the human expense of Covid-19 increases, the novel Corona Virus epidemic is triggering shocks in the world economy. Yet through markets, businesses will also take steps to safeguard workers and consumers and mitigate economic risk.
3. Investors worry that the outbreak of Corona Virus would kill economic development and that policy intervention will not be enough to avoid the downturn.
4. In addition, central banks in several nations, including the United Kingdom, have reduced interest rates. This would, in turn, make funding cheaper and increase investment to support the economy.
5. The tourism sector has been severely affected, with airlines slashing services and travellers abolishing business trips and holidays. Policy makers across the globe have imposed transport bans to attempt to control the epidemic. When human tolls increase, so does economic harm.
6. The corporate world, of course, continues to panic in the face of confusion, and right now, with studies on the magnitude of Corona Virus changing every day, if not every hour, the eyes of trade are on epidemiology.
7. A lot of companies are being provided 75% subsidies by the government so that companies can still earn without letting their employees risk their life. Remaining 25% of the amount will have to be borne by the company. Many countries have developed the fund program

8. According to the World Health Organisation, the latest Corona Virus, which first appeared in the Chinese city of Wuhan last December, has affected more than Lakhs of people worldwide in at least 110 countries and territories.
9. The spread of the epidemic has been one of the greatest risks to the world economy and capital markets. Major companies and banks have lowered their estimates for the global economy.

3. IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS ON GLOBAL ECONOMY

1. There is no way to tell exactly what the impact on global economy due to covid-19. Because still there is no any vaccine is found & how much it will spread that we can not able to forecast.
2. The best way to prevent the infection of covid-19 is a "LOCKDOWN" in country more than 75% countries of the world are under lockdown. Due to this lockdown, 70-80% transaction related to economy are stopped.
3. Several economist have severe a negative impacts on global economy. They said that most major economics will lose at least 2.4 percent of value of their gross domestic product over 2020.
4. The economic damage cause by COVID-19 due to huge fall in demand, means that there are no consumer to purchase the goods and service available in global economy. This scenario can be clearly seen in heavily affected industries such as travel & tourism, due to lockdown and restriction on travel. Airline will also lose revenue they need to control on expense for that will reduces the number of flights they operate.
5. The same scenario can also be seen in other industries like oil, automobile etc. Due to this situation company will start reducing the staff and their salary and the employee will become unemployed for a long time & can no longer afford to purchase the goods and service. Due to this situation the huge loss or damage will be their on economy.
6. Consequently many governments are increasing their provision of monetary welfare to citizens. In addition, the specific nature of this crisis may benefit some sector such as FMCG, health care like pharma sector, due to this sector the economic will be boost to cover the damage.

✓GLOBAL SCENARIO can also be observed by considering Negative & Positive Sides of Economy:-

•Negative Impact

1.Global growth:- (Measured in terms of GDP)

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) the world's economy could grow at its slowest rate since 2009 this year because of the Corona virus outbreak, the OECD has forecast growth of just 2.4% in 2020 down from 2.9% in November 2019.

2. Fall in Customer Demand:

Many people will choose to avoid activities that might expose them to risk of infection, such as going out shopping, restaurants and shop have all reported a fall in customer demand.

Due to this the demand generated in the economy at Global level will fall down, due to this supply will also fall down so to make equilibrium i.e (Demand = Supply) output will also reduce which reduce in GDP.

3. Travel Industry:

The number of cases diagnosed is increasing around the world every day.

countries have made travel restriction for prevention of the virus's spread, impacting the travel industry massively.

•Positive Impact (Beneficiaries):-

1. A boost in sale of disinfectants Eg. Dettol, Lysol.

2. The disinfectant is seen as providing protection against the spread of the disease, although its effectiveness has not yet been scientifically proven.

3. The price of gold- which is often considered a "safe haven" in times of uncertainty- has also increased. As Business confidence has come down which means investment in business or in financial market will come down and people try to make his investment safe in Gold. So if demand of Gold will increase so its price will also increase therefore its price hit a seven- year high in February 2020.

✓Forecasted real GDP growth of G20 countries due to COVID-19 [2019-2021]

The novel coronavirus pandemic is have an huge impact on global economy. The real GDP of G20 countries is grew up by 3.1% in 2019, and in 2020 the real GDP growth will decrease by 0.4% compare to previous year. Due to COVID-19.

✓Stimulus package declared in the G20 as share of GDP 2020

On march 26,2020, saudi Arabia's king Salman will chair an emergency summit of G20 leader to sofen the effect of coronavirus pandemic. Most of G20 member countries had committed a fiscal package to smotterthe economy. Out of all G20 countries, the US had announced the largest packagei.e 11% of its GDP[2.3 trillion US dollars]

Some other countries has announced a package are as follow.

Country.	%of GDP
1.Australia.	9.7%
2.Germany.	4.9%
3.France.	2.0%
4.Russia.	1.5%
5.China.	1.2%
6.Italy.	1.4%

✓What IMF says about global economy

IMF has consider a negative impact on global economy. IMF told in 1930s the great depression was seen & the year 2020 could see more worst situation than that of 1930s depression. Due to COVID-19 our social and economic order is disrupted at lightning speed which we have not seen in living memory. Just three months ago almost country were expect positive growth in per capital income but due to COVID-19, almost countries per capital income will go in negative sign.

At last if there will be a increase in duration of lockdown then huge loss or damage will be seen at global economy. Because 50-60% population are salaried person they will loose the job due to reduction in demand of goods & service.

4. The Impact of This Global Pandemic On University And Academic School Colleges Around The World

The global impact of corona virus on education:-

1. With the rapid spread of novel COVID-19 across the world. To control the great pandemic government of India and in many other countries have taken swift and decisive actions to mitigate the development of a full- blown pandemic.
2. In past few weeks, there have been multiple announcements suspending attendance at schools and universities. Millions of children are affected due to school closers announcement which is implemented in many countries.
3. These risk control decisions have led millions of students into temporary home schooling and digital learning, situation, especially in some of the most heavily impacted countries.
4. These decisions have given us a glimpse at how education could change for the better and the worse in long term. If we have a closer look at the situation of the country like India than may be we found that new shits in education approaches could widen equality gaps.
5. Moreover the less affected and digitally savvy individual families are the further their students left behind. When classes will be converted online, these students lose out because of the cost of digital

device and data plans and thus socioeconomic equality will be further aggravated. It becomes more intense if it will be accessed to the latest technologies.

6. On the other side it's an opportunity to alter the education system and to build us as a tech savvy nation. It's a time for the schools, universities and students to transform & innovate themselves.
7. As we have to find creative ways to respond to the unfolding crisis. Without any doubt we can say that this pandemic could reshape the education system globally.
8. Home schooling and digital learning concept is going to be bloom globally. These changes have certainly caused a degree of inconvenience, but they have also prompted new examples of education innovation.
9. Although it's being too early judgemental that how reaction of this pandemic will affect education system around the world. The slow pace of change in academic institutions globally may be deplorable. Live television broadcasts, interactive and other learning apps helps to learn and get learning material to millions of students.
10. In just past few weeks government, publishers, educational professionals, technology providers and telecom network operators are coming together to utilize digital platforms as a temporary solution to the crisis but this could be consequential trend to future education.
11. As many schools and universities have found alternate, temporary and stop gap solution to continue teaching but the quality of learning is heavily dependent on the level and quality of digital access.
12. This pandemic is also an opportunity to remind ourselves of the skills students need in this unpredictable world like creative problem solving and adaptability.

5. ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIAS

5.1 About Social Media

Social Media are an interactive computer-mediated technology which provides the facilities of sharing of information, ideas, etc. Social media is one & only way to reached with the maximum people. Nowadays every person is smart & connected with smart phone. Constantly every updated & latest news we get from the social MEDIA and apps.

Social MEDIA is the thing from where you get message, notification instantly at wherever you are. Some of the most popular social media websites are Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, Webchat, YouTube, Wechat, Twitter etc. They are also vehicles for the news and disinformation.

5.2 How Social Media Works in COVID-19

Social Media is playing very important role in event of COVID-19 and also in this lockdown time, because it spread the news and information rapidly about COVID-19 among the people around the world. It also spread awareness among the people who are not aware of what symptoms of the COVID-19 have.

Recently nowadays all media Channel are showing a news of COVID-19 in the T.V that how many total cases were reported, how many positive and negative cases are there, how many lives were saved and how many person were died etc. But today the people who do not like to watch news channel in T.V they will become aware with the help of social media. Because according to researchers the number of social media users are more than that of watching a news Channel. Thus whatever information the government spreads on COVID-19 they can get a accurate and relevant result from social media only because the millions of people are subscribers in the Government page through social media.

In challenging situation like COVID-19, certain people who are in contact with each other by using social media so it help and support different organizations and individuals by collecting large amount of funds for the elderly people with disabilities, working parents and children who have lost their care. Different organisation and institutions are collecting relief fund from people through social media apps.

Billions of people are ready to help government by sharing opinion on COVID-19 across various social platforms. In the past few weeks, we have seen various organizations, individuals, business uses social media to spread the awareness of COVID-19

In addition, social media provides great entertainment for those who get bore at home in lockdown. Through social media we can get many services such as delivery service, medicines etc. One of the most important benefit we get from social media in lockdown of COVID-19 is Digital learning through YouTube, Google classroom etc.

Many a times we can get false or fake information from social media about COVID-19, which spread rumors among the people. We must need to do some research by using right websites to see if such information is correct or not. We should always stay away from fake information and try to prevent the spread of such false information.

Social Media is also good now a day in lockdown; you will get entertainment, news, getting ideas regarding COVID-19. Social MEDIA has made people aware of how the situation has been constantly deteriorating sense across the world. Social Media Works as an intermediary between government and person like a chain from.

6. CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has spread very quickly. It only took approx 30 days to expand from Wuhan to the whole World. As vaccine of this virus is still not found so we can't able to predict that at what extent it will damage economy. In upcoming years also we can't able to forecast that what affect will seen on human and on economy. The best way to prevent the infection of this virus is to be aware, keep a social distancing and wash your hands properly and to follow government guidelines and support government.



COVID 19: Environmental Impact

Dr.Gitaben.D.Dave

Abstract:

In this Article it has been discussed about the various type of the environments around us and what are the global effects of the Coronavirus or the Covid: 19 on this different environment. Also the article contains the various situation that a human has been facing since last few times globally.

1. Introduction

The Word Environment contains a very deep meaning which means an ecosystem, a habitat, a domain where we all leave, where from we earn our source of living and from where the essential of human life are fulfilled. Basically there are mainly three types of the environment which are namely

- 1.Natural Environment
- 2.Industrial environment
- 3.Social environment.

The Natural Environment contains the natural resources such as water, light, land, air and all organisms that live in nature. The Industrial Environment Include cities, villages, factories and all humans' creation and The Social Environment contains authorities, universities, schools, companies and other establishments along with their output legal and their communication ways.

All the above three environments have been affected by the Coronavirus or the Covid 19 in different ways as what we will see in the further Article.

2. Impact on Natural Environment.

The jungles were cut and highways were made by the humans for the betterment of the society. But as of today we can observe a complete silence on the roads, this can be compare to the silence of the jungle which was originally there on place of those highways. So the Originality or the original form of the natural environment is obtaining due to this Global pandemic and we can say that the Earth is Healing.

Also due to the rush traffic on the highways the roads use to transfer the heat and the temperature use to feel more due to this rush and pollution caused by the traffic, like for the example when the temperature of a place is 40 degrees but due to the pollution and heat transferred from the roads the temperature used to feel like 42 or 43 degrees. This difference of 2-3 degrees was due the heat generated by the rush and traffic on the roads and highways and also from the hazardous gases generated from the vehicles.

It is also evident that we use to not observe and could not hear the chanting of birds before this lockdown, but due to covid:19 the government declared the lockdown and during which the birds such as Crows, sparrow which were not visible in the cites due to high noise frequencies of the traffic and impure air quality are coming back to their original places and are visible in the cites as the noise frequencies of the traffic is reduced and air quality that is AQI (Air Quality Index) has been improving.

The AQI in some cities are so low that the mountain ranges which are approximately 200Kms faraway are also visible after 30 years. This clearly shows that how much pollution has been made in past 30 years.

Also at several places around the world the mammals such as the wales and the dolphins have come back to the seashore and the coasts as the water pollution has also been reduce as the tourists are reduced and throwing of garbage is also reduced. If we talk about India, then the Water of the Holy Rivers Ganga and Yamuna have been found more than 500 percent clean as the Industrial waste is reduced and the bio waste of the hotels and Dharmshalas are also reduced due to the lockdown.

The Sky's in night are witness showing the reduction in the pollution that some constellations of stars which were not visible due to the whole day pollution are also visible now and people also use their time in observing this stars and constellation now due to the lockdown which they would have not done in there fast growing life.

The Natural Environment has got the best time to heal due to occurrence of covid:19 pandemics and hence Humans shall learn from this that how much depletion and damages we have beencausing to the natural environment and our Mother nature.

3. Impact on Industrial Environment.

The Industrial Environment include cities, villages, factories and all humans' creation has come to a standstill the economy of the country has also come to a stand still rather the GDP rate has been deteriorated. The boom industrials or the fastest growing Construction industries has also halt which is good in a way as the making of concrete jungles has stop. The making of the congested over bridges is stop, the metro construction work is stopped which has reduced so much of the pollution which was caused due to this large scale construction sites.

The Mumbai city popularly known as the city that never sleeps, but it slows down due to traffic has no traffic and the lockdown has proved that the Mumbai traffic issue can be solved.

Similarly, Delhi popularly known for its Odd and Even Number schemes which was brought by the state government to reduce the pollution caused by the private vehicles has also been not gainful scheme and it was believed that the Delhi pollution cannot be reduce, which has also been reduced due to this lockdown due to this Covid:19 effect.

So the Lockdown has made impossible the possible for the countries.

4. Impact on Social Environment.

The social environment has also got many advantage from this lockdown such as Work from Home Culture has been developed the distance learning concepts have become viable which were not so famous before the lockdown due to covid:19.

The family time which was disappeared in the fast working life has come back and now people can work from home and earn their living along with quality family time.

5. Impact on overall Environment.

There has been positive impact of the lockdown due to covid:19 in most of the nations with only few negative impacts one of which is loss of lives of persons died due to coronavirus and the loss to the economy. But if we see the Brighter side there are more positive impacts which can be seen, and as one of the most beneficial impact is that the Natural Environment is healing so as the Mother nature.

6. Conclusion.

Lastly while concluding the article I would like to state that the old tradition, rituals and habits which are mentioned in our historical books such as Vedas and experience of the old people is the best way to defeat Covid:19(such pandemic) which is what Our nation is following by Lockdown and Social Distancing. It is beneficial to all the Environment as we saw above specially to the Natural Environment.



जैविक असंतुलन (Biological Imbalance)

गोवर्धन सिंह

व्याख्याता (भूगोल)

शा.कन्या उ.मा.वि. अधिना सलका

विकासखण्ड भैयाथान

जिला-सूरजपुर (छ.ग.)

भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की वनस्पति एवं जीव-जंतुओं के एक साथ रहने को ही जैव विविधता का नाम दिया गया है। जैविक खेती पर्यावरण का मित्र है। यह पर्यावरण और जैव विविधता के लिए अनुकूल है।

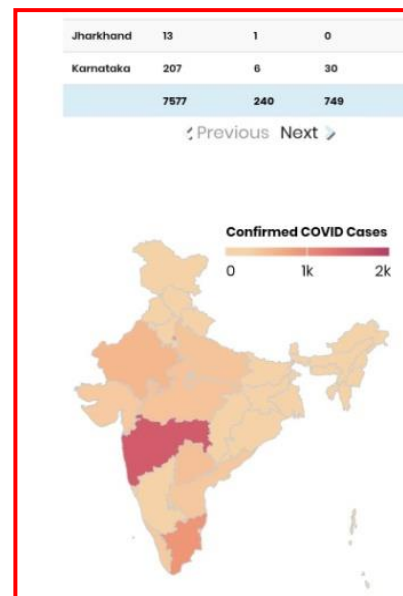
सम्पूर्ण विश्व में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है, बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के साथ भोजन की आपूर्ति के लिए मानव, खाद्य उत्पादन की होड़ में अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के लिए तरह-तरह की रासायनिक उर्वरकों, जहरीले कीटनाशकों का उपयोग पारिस्थितिक तंत्र, प्रकृति के जैविक और अजैविक पदार्थों के बीच आदान-प्रदान के चक्र को प्रभावित करने के साथ वातारण को प्रदूषित एवं जहरीला करते जा रहा है। जिससे मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य में गिरावट आ रही है। इसे ही "जैविक असंतुलन" (टपवसवहपबंस प्इंसंदबम) कहते हैं। इसलिए आज रासायनिक उर्वरकों के स्थान पर जैविक उर्वरकों के उपयोग पर जोर दिया जा रहा जो जैविक असंतुलन को स्थिर रख सकता है।

एक अनुमान के अनुसार पृथ्वी पर लगभग 3 लाख वनस्पति तथा इतने ही जीव जंतु के प्रजाति हैं। किन्तु आज इनमें से कई जीव जंतु के प्रजाति विलुप्त हो गये हैं या विलुप्ति के कगार पर हैं। जो प्रजाति जैविक विविधता के साथ संतुलित जीवन-यापन कर रहा है उनका रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ जाता है।

उदाहरण स्वरूप :- आज कोरोना वायरस के मामले में भारत के आंकड़े देखकर समझा जा सकता है :-

जैव विविधता वाले राज्य
अरुणाचल प्रदेश
छत्तीसगढ़
असम
आदि

State	Confirmed Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	0	10
Andhra Pradesh	439	7	12
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0
Assam	30	1	0
Bihar	66	1	28
Chandigarh	21	0	7
Chhattisgarh	31	0	9
Delhi	1510	28	31
Goa	7	0	5
Gujarat	572	26	54
Haryana	196	3	51
Himachal Pradesh	32	2	12
Jammu and Kashmir	270	4	16
Jharkhand	24	1	0



एक रात में दुनिया बदल गयी, हम सोये एक दुनिया में और उठे तो दूसरी दुनिया में। एकाएक अमेरिका जैसे महाशक्ति देश जीवित रहने की राह खोज रहे हैं। चीन का दीवार अब अभेद किला नहीं रहा, प्रतिदिन लाखों की भीड़ वाला मक्का-मदीना आज खाली पड़ा है। मंदिर, मस्जिद, गिरजाघर और गुरुद्वारों में ताले लगे हैं। ईश्वर, अल्लाह, खुदा सब मौन हैं। अब तो बड़े भी पैर छुने को मना कर रहे हैं। जो दोस्त गले मिला करते थे आज वो दूर रहने को मजबूर हैं। जो प्यार,

गले लगकर महसूस होता था अब उस प्यार से डर लगने लगा है। एकाएक एहसास हुआ कि धन, बल, सौन्दर्य सब बेकार है जो हमको जीवन की एक सांस तक नहीं दे सकते। दुनिया बहुत खूबसूरत है और यह हमारे बिना भी चलती रहेगी। “हम सोचते थे कि दुनिया को हमने पिंजरे में कैद कर लिया है, लेकिन प्रकृति ने हम लोगों को एक झटके में पिंजरे में कैद कर दिया। प्रकृति हमें संदेश दे रही है कि “तुम प्रमुख नहीं हो, पृथ्वी, आकाश, सूर्य, चंद्र, जल, वायु, पेड़-पौधे, नदियां, पहाड़, जंगल, पशु-पक्षी, जीव-जंतु तुम्हारे बिना भी खुश रह सकते हैं। तुमको अपनी जगह इनमें मांगनी है। हमेशा याद रखना तुम सिर्फ इनके अतिथि हो मालिक नहीं, तुम्हें प्रकृति की जरूरत है, प्रकृति को तुम्हारी नहीं”। जैविक असंतुलन को संतुलित रखें नहीं तो मैं अपने आप संतुलित कर दूंगा।

सामयिक अध्ययन यह बताता है कि प्रकृति में “जैविक असंतुलन” के कारण महामारी बढ़ती जा रही है। जैसे :- सन् 1720 प्लेग, 1820 में हैजा, 1920 में स्पेनिश फ्लू, 2003 में सार्स, 2009 में स्वाइन फ्लू, 2014 ईबोला, सन् 2019-20 में कोरोना”। केरल के सड़कों पर विचरण करते डंसंडंत ब्यमज जीव सन् 1990 के बाद से देखा नहीं गया। जहरीले दवाओं के कारण मृत जीवभक्षी पक्षी गिद्ध विलुप्ति के कगार पर है, जिससे मृत जीवों से फैलने वाले दुर्गंध एवं रोग फैलने की सम्भावना बढ़ जाती है।

माल्थस के जनसंख्या सिद्धांत के अनुसार यदि जनसंख्या में वृद्धि सीमा से अधिक हो जाती है तो उसे प्रकृति युद्ध, महामारी या अकाल से स्वतः कम कर देती है। आशा करता हूँ कि ऐसा ना हो परन्तु वर्तमान परिस्थिति को देखते हुए यही लग रहा है कि प्रकृति अपना संतुलन खुद बना रहा है। एक उदाहरण से समझा जा सकता है :- अमेरिका से युद्ध के दौरान वियतनाम के सैनिक जंगल में छिपे थे तो शत्रु का पता लगाने हेतु एजेंट ऑरेंज (एमदज ब्दरम) नामक खरतपतवार नाशक दवा के छिड़काव किया गया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि हराभरा जंगल नष्ट, जैव विविधता और कई प्रकार के जीव-जंतु नष्ट हो गये। अभी भी उन स्थानों पर पैदा होने वाले बच्चे विकलांगता के शिकार हैं।



अतः जैविक विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को संतुलित बनाये रखना आवश्यक है।



कोरोना वायरस की वैश्विक असर

अश्वनी कुमार

शोधकर्ता

सत्यभामा विश्वविद्यालय परिसर तमिलनाडु

सारांश

वर्तमान में हम जानते हैं कि कोरोना वायरस (Coronavirus Disease COVID-19) को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के द्वारा वैश्विक महामारी घोषित किया गया है। कोरोना वायरस से विश्व के हर कोने में संक्रमण फैल गया है। इसका प्रभाव दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। सरकार इस वैश्विक महामारी को रोकने का भरसक प्रयास कर रही है। कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित मरीजों की संख्या प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। कोरोना वायरस से अभी तक विश्व में 25 लाख से ज्यादा लोग संक्रमित हो चुके हैं। इसीलिए इसे वैश्विक महामारी घोषित किया गया है। कोरोना वायरस से एक मात्र बचाव किसी भी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के संपर्क में न आना है। इसलिए सरकार ने लॉकडाउन (घर से बाहर निकलना पूर्णतः प्रतिबंधित होने के समान) कर दिया है। हमें कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण के लक्षणों को पहचानना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। कोरोना वायरस का सम्बन्ध ऐसे परिवार से है जिसके संक्रमण का मुख्य लक्षण सांस लेने में तकलीफ है। इस वायरस को पहले कभी नहीं देखा गया है। कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण दिसंबर 2019 को चीन के वूहान नामक शहर में फैला था। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार इसमें तीव्र भुखार, सूखी खांसी व सांस लेने में परेशानी होना इसका मुख्य लक्षण है। वर्तमान में कोरोना वायरस को कोई भी टीका उपलब्ध नहीं है।

संकेत शब्द – कोरोना वायरस, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, वैश्विक महामारी, लॉकडाउन

1 प्रस्तावना

कोरोना वायरस ने एक बार फिर वैश्विक संकट की स्थिति विश्व में पैदा कर दी है। आज भारत में दोहरा संकट उभर आया है। कोरोना वायरस के द्वारा जन्मी लॉकडाउन की समस्या, जिससे देश में आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ-साथ मानवीय संकट भी गहराता जा रहा है। इसका सबसे उत्तम उदाहरण संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने बताया है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि कोरोना वायरस जो एक वैश्विक महामारी है, उसके साथ एक और महामारी आ रही है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि गरीब देशों में डॉक्टरों और नर्सों के सामने केवल मास्क की चुनौती ही नहीं है। निर्धन देशों के एक तिहाई स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में हाथ धोने की सुविधा तक नहीं है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम के कार्यकारी निदेशक डेविड बीस्ले के मुताबिक करीब तीन दर्जन देशों में अकाल की आहट है। वह कहते हैं कि द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद दुनिया सबसे गंभीर मानवीय संकट का सामना कर रही है।

कोरोना वायरस के साथ एक दूसरी महामारी ने विश्व में दस्तक दी है इसलिए दूसरी महामारी को गरीबी, भूख, व अशिक्षा का नाम दिया गया है। हमारा विश्व सिर्फ एक महामारी का सामना नहीं कर रहा है बल्कि एक वैश्विक मानवीय त्रासदी का भी सामना कर रहा है। डेविड बीस्ले कहते हैं कि जो साऊथ कैरोलिना के पूर्व गवर्नर और फिलहाल संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम के कार्यकारी निदेशक हैं – पिछले सप्ताह उन्होंने सुरक्षा परिषद को चेतावनी देते हुए कहा था कि हम वाले समय में लगभग तीन दर्जन देशों में अकाल की आहट को महसूस कर सकते हैं। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरान्त भी लाखों लोग मारे गये थे और अनगिनत लोग बेरोजगार हो गए थे।

2 द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरान्त का नया समाज

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का समय बीत जाने के बाद ब्रिटेन में नेशनल हेल्थ सर्विस की शुरुआत हुई। जिसके अंतर्गत इसमें लोगों का उपचार शुल्क माफ कर दिया गया और इनका उपचार मुफ्त में किया गया। इसी के मद्देनजर कई देशों में चिकित्सा का सरकारीकरण होने लगा और बहुत से देशों में सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था भी की गई, जिसका मुख्य कारण बेरोजगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना था। और इसलिए समय में शिक्षा चिकित्सा जैसी सुविधा मुफ्त दी गई। इसलिए तरह द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद उत्पन्न संकट ने नया समाज बनाने का अवसर दिया।

3 कोविड – 19 की लड़ाई में डॉक्टर, पुलिस प्रशासन, सफाई कर्मचारी और संयम ही बचाएगा

कोरोना वायरस से इसलिए लड़ाई की मुख्य भूमिका में डॉक्टर, पुलिस प्रशासन, सफाई कर्मचारी मुख्य भूमिका में हैं। इनके अथक प्रयास से ही हमें कोरोना वायरस से लड़ने में आत्मविश्वास मिल रहा है। अतः हमें इनका हौसला बढ़ाने और सभी के प्रयासों को सफल बनाने के लिए संयम बरतना अति आवश्यक है।

4 कोरोना वायरस की पहचान के मुख्य लक्षण :

1. तेज बुखार का आना :- अगर किसी भी व्यक्ति को सूखी खांसी के साथ तेज बुखार आता है, तो उसे सतर्कता बरतते हुए जांच अवश्य करनी चाहिए स यदि उसका तापमान 99.0 और 99.5 डिग्री फारेनहाइट है तो उसे बुखार नहीं माना जायेगा । हाँ अगर उसका तापमान 100 डिग्री फारेनहाइट (37.7 डिग्री सेल्सियस) या इससे ज्यादा पहुँचता है तो यह अत्यंत चिंता का विषय है ।
2. कफ और सूखी खाँसी :- जांच में ऐसा पाया गया है कि Covid –19 वायरस कफ वायरस है और इसमें संक्रमित व्यक्ति को कफ और सूखी खाँसी आती है ।
3. सांस लेने में समस्या :- जो भी व्यक्ति कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित होगा उसे 4 से 6 दिनों के अंदर सांस लेने में समस्या होने लगती है क्यों कि संक्रमित व्यक्ति के फेफड़ों में कफ जमना शुरू हो जाता है ।
4. पलू और कोल्ड जैसे लक्षण :- विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सूचना के अनुसार कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित व्यक्ति में कभी-कभी सूखी खाँसी, तेज बुखार एवं सांस की परेशानी के साथ पलू और कोल्ड जैसे लक्षण भी हो सकते हैं ।
5. डायरिया और उल्टी :- 30 प्रतिशत लोगों में डायरिया और उल्टी के लक्षणों को देखा गया गया है ।
6. सूँघने और स्वाद की क्षमता में कमी :- अत्यधिक मामलों में ऐसा पाया गया है कि कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित व्यक्ति में सूँघने और स्वाद की क्षमता में कमी आ जाती है ।

7.

5 कोरोना वायरस से रोकथाम या बचाव के उपाय :

1. घर से बाहर जाते समय मास्क और सेनेटाइजर का उपयोग करना ।
2. सरकार द्वारा लागू किये गए नियमों के साथ लॉकडाउन का पालन करना ।
3. सामाजिक दूरी का ध्यान रखना ।
4. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के निर्देशों का पालन करना ।

भारत में इसके रोकथाम के लिए सर्वप्रथम उन सभी कार्यों को रोक दिया गया है जो आवश्यक नहीं हैं और लोगों को यह निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि सभी लोग अपने घरों में रहें, बहुत ही आवश्यक कार्य हो तभी घर से बाहर निकलें । उसमें भी एक व्यक्ति ही जाना सुनिश्चित करें स बचाव ही इसका प्रथम इलाज है । इसलिए भारत सरकार ने 3 मई 2020 तक लॉकडाउन और 30 जून 2020 तक एक जगह अधिक संख्या में एकत्र होने पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ।

6 विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के चेयरमैन के रूप में नेतृत्व :

हाल ही में खबर आई है कि 22 मई 2020 से भारत विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के चेयरमैन के रूप में नेतृत्व करेगा । यह तब हो रहा है जब विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन महामारी को संभालने में असफल हो रहा है । वर्तमान में इसका चेयरमैन जापान है । जिसके 1 वर्ष के कार्यकाल के बाद भारत का 3 वर्ष का कार्यकाल शुरू होगा ।

7 टीम 11

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में टीम 11 का गठन कोरोना महामारी से बचाव के लिए हुआ है । जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि देश में फैले कोरोना वायरस से बचाव के लिए लोगों तक जरूरी सामान पहुँचाना ।

8 निष्कर्ष :

यह हमें भलीभांति ज्ञात है कि कोरोना वायरस का प्रकोप विश्व भर में जारी है । इसलिए जब तक इसका कोई स्थाई इलाज नहीं मिल जाता, तब तक हमें सर्वप्रथम संयम रखने और सरकार के नियमों का पालन करना होगा । सरकार के नियमों कि अवहेलना करने का परिणाम भयंकर हो सकता है सजिसका एक उदाहरण इटली है । किसी भी तरह हमें अनुशासन को स्वीकार करना होगा । यह हम देख ही रहे हैं कि किस तरह से डॉक्टर, पुलिस और सफाई कर्मचारी ने अपना जीवन व परिवार को हमारे लिए दांव पर लगा रखा है । उनके इसलिए त्याग को तालियों व फूलमालाओं से नहीं निपटना है, बल्कि उनके इसलिए महान त्याग को सफल भी बनाना है ।

9 संदर्भ

- 1 दैनिक समाचार पत्र ।
- 2 पत्रिकाएं ।
- 3 सोशल मीडिया ।
- 4 फेसबुक, वाट्सएप मैसेज ।
- 5 सरकारी निर्देश एवं सरकार द्वारा पारित लिखित एवं मौखिक आदेश ।



The impact of COVID-19 on Global Education

Vaidehi S. Brahmhatt

Abstract

In response to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, 107 countries had implemented national school closures by March 18, 2020. It is unknown whether school measures are effective in coronavirus outbreaks (e.g., due to severe acute respiratory syndrome [SARS], Middle East respiratory syndrome, or COVID-19). The global lockdown of education institutions is going to cause major (and likely unequal) interruption in students' learning; disruptions in internal assessments; and the cancellation of public assessments for qualifications or their replacement by an inferior alternative. This column discusses how educating citizens in an interconnected world and Teaching e skills needed for the future and I am Unlocking technology to deliver education and also what can be done to mitigate these negative impacts.

Key Words Impacts of COVID-19, Global Education, global pandemic

1. Introduction:

Today's era of high competitive education and over a billion students worldwide are unable to go to school or university, due to measures to stop the spread of COVID-19. The pandemic is expected to have a huge impact on global education. Close to a billion people are still locked down after the coronavirus outbreak brought life around the world to a virtual standstill. The pandemic is expected to have enormous economic consequences and it is also having a devastating impact on global education. According to the latest figures released by UNESCO, some 1.3 billion learners around the world were not able to attend school or university as of March 23, 2020. Also, Covid-19 impact on University education, as per the Mr. Bhupendra Chudasama on 13 April 13, 2020, Whose education minister of Gujarat states his statement that 'from 15 April to 16 May 2020, they will extend vacation for students and education staff and they will discuss more about education after 16 May 2020'.

2. Positive impacts of COVID-19 to education:

2.1. Providing academics to citizens in an interconnected world

COVID-19 is a pandemic that illustrates how globally interconnected we are – there is no longer such a thing as isolated issues and actions. Successful people in the coming decades need to be able to understand this interrelatedness and navigate across boundaries to leverage their differences and work in a globally collaborative way.

2.2. Defining the role of the counsellor

The notion of an educator as the knowledge-holder who imparts wisdom to their pupils is no longer fit for the purpose of a 21st-century education. With students being able to gain access to knowledge, and even learn a technical skill, through a few clicks on their phones, tablets and computers, we will need to redefine the role of the educator in the classroom and lecture theatre. This may mean that the role of educators will need to move towards facilitating young people's development as contributing members of society.

2.3. To furnish life skills needed for the future

In this ever-changing global environment, young people require resilience and adaptability – skills that are proving to be essential to navigate effectively through this pandemic. Looking into the future, some of the most important skills that employers will be looking for will be creativity, communication and collaboration, alongside empathy and emotional intelligence; and being able to work across demographic lines of differences to harness the power of the collective through effective teamwork.

2.4. to open gate way of technology to deliver education

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in educational institutions across the world being compelled to suddenly harness and utilize the suite of available technological tools to create content for remote learning for students in all sectors. Educators across the world are experiencing new possibilities to do things differently and with greater flexibility resulting in potential benefits in accessibility to education for students across the world. These are new modes of instruction that have previously been largely untapped particularly in the kindergarten to Grade 12 arena.

3. Negative impacts of COVID-19 to education

3.1 Closes door of Schools and university:

Going to school is the best public policy tool available to raise skills. While school time can be fun and can raise social skills and social awareness, from an economic point of view the primary point of being in school is that it increases a child's ability. Even a relatively short time in school does this; even a relatively short period of missed school will have consequences for skill growth. But can we estimate how much the COVID-19 interruption will affect learning? Not very precisely, as we are in a new world; but we can use other studies to get an order of magnitude.

Two pieces of evidence are useful. Carlsson et al. (2015) consider a situation in which young men in Sweden have differing number of days to prepare for important tests. These differences are conditionally random allowing the authors to estimate a causal effect of schooling on skills. The authors show that even just ten days of extra schooling significantly raises scores on tests of the use of knowledge ('crystallized intelligence') by 1% of a standard deviation. As an extremely rough measure of the impact of the current school closures, if we were to simply extrapolate those numbers, twelve weeks less schooling (i.e. 60 school days) implies a loss of 6% of a standard deviation, which is non-trivial. They do not find a significant impact on problem-solving skills (an example of 'fluid intelligence').

A different way into this question comes from Lavy (2015), who estimates the impact on learning of differences in instructional time across countries. Perhaps surprisingly, there are very substantial differences between countries in hours of teaching. For example, Lavy shows that total weekly hours of instruction in mathematics, language and science is 55% higher in Denmark than in Austria. These differences matter, causing significant differences in test score outcomes: one more hour per week over the school year in the main subjects increases test scores by around 6% of a standard deviation. In our case, the loss of perhaps 3-4 hours per week teaching in maths for 12 weeks may be similar in magnitude to the loss of an hour per week for 30 weeks. So, rather bizarrely and surely coincidentally, we end up with an estimated loss of around 6% of a standard deviation again. Leaving the close similarity aside, these studies possibly suggest a likely effect no greater than 10% of a standard deviation but definitely above zero.

3.2 Defalcateway of education: Families

Perhaps to the disappointment of some, children have not generally been sent home to play. The idea is that they continue their education at home, in the hope of not missing out too much.

Families are central to education and are widely agreed to provide major inputs into a child's learning, as described by Bjorklund and Salvanes (2011). The current global-scale expansion in home schooling might at first thought be seen quite positively, as likely to be effective. But typically, this role is seen as a complement to the input from school. Parents supplement a child's maths learning by practicing counting or highlighting simple maths problems in everyday life; or they illuminate history lessons with trips to important monuments or museums. Being the prime driver of learning, even in conjunction with online materials, is a different question; and while many parents round the world do successfully school their children at home, this seems unlikely to generalize over the whole population.

So while global home schooling will surely produce some inspirational moments, some angry moments, some fun moments and some frustrated moments, it seems very unlikely that it will on average replace the learning lost from school. But the bigger point is this: there will likely be substantial disparities between

families in the extent to which they can help their children learn. Key differences include (Oreopoulos et al. 2006) the amount of time available to devote to teaching, the non-cognitive skills of the parents, resources (for example, not everyone will have the kit to access the best online material), and also the amount of knowledge – it's hard to help your child learn something that you may not understand yourself. Consequently, this episode will lead to an increase in the inequality of human capital growth for the affected cohorts.

Stop entire process of Assessments also:

The closure of schools, colleges and universities not only interrupts the teaching for students around the world; the closure also coincides with a key assessment period and many exams have been postponed or cancelled.

Internal assessments are perhaps thought to be less important and many have been simply cancelled. But their point is to give information about the child's progress for families and teachers. The loss of this information delays the recognition of both high potential and learning difficulties and can have harmful long-term consequences for the child. Andersen and Nielsen (2019) look at the consequence of a major IT crash in the testing system in Denmark. As a result of this, some children could not take the test. The authors find that participating in the test increased the score in a reading test two years later by 9% of a standard deviation, with similar effects in mathematics. These effects are largest for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Importantly, the lockdown of institutions not only affects internal assessments. In the UK, for example, all exams for the main public qualifications – GCSEs and A levels – have been cancelled for the entire cohort. Depending on the duration of the lockdown, we will likely observe similar actions around the world. One potential alternative for the cancelled assessments is to use 'predicted grades', but Murphy and Wyness (2020) show that these are often inaccurate, and that among high achieving students, the predicted grades for those from disadvantaged backgrounds are lower than those from more advantaged backgrounds. Another solution is to replace blind exams with teacher assessments. Evidence from various settings show systematic deviations between unblind and blind examinations, where the direction of the bias typically depends on whether the child belongs to a group that usually performs well (Burgess and Greaves 2013, Rangvid 2015). For example, if girls usually perform better in a subject, an unblind evaluation of a boy's performance is likely to be downward biased. Because such assessments are used as a key qualification to enter higher education, the move to unblind subjective assessments can have potential long-term consequences for the equality of opportunity.

It is also possible that some students' careers might benefit from the interruptions. For example, in Norway it has been decided that all 10th grade students will be awarded a high-school degree. And Maurin and McNally (2008) show that the 1968 abandoning of the normal examination procedures in France (following the student riots) led to positive long-term labour market consequences for the affected cohort.

In higher education many universities and colleges are replacing traditional exams with online assessment tools. This is a new area for both teachers and students, and assessments will likely have larger measurement error than usual. Research shows that employers use educational credentials such as degree classifications and grade point averages to sort applicants (Piopiunik et al. 2020). The increase in the noise of the applicants' signals will therefore potentially reduce the matching efficiency for new graduates on the labour market, who might experience slower earnings growth and higher job separation rates. This is costly both to the individual and also to society as a whole (Fredriksson et al. 2018).

4. Conclusion

The global lockdown of education institutions is going to cause major (and likely unequal) interruption in students' learning; disruptions in internal assessments; and the cancellation of public assessments for qualifications or their replacement by an inferior alternative.

What can be done to mitigate these negative impacts? Schools need resources to rebuild the loss in learning, once they open again. How these resources are used, and how to target the children who were especially hard hit, is an open question. Given the evidence of the importance of assessments for learning, schools should also consider postponing rather than skipping internal assessments. For new graduates, policies should support their entry to the labour market to avoid longer unemployment periods.

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Public awareness and the role of the Societies under Lockdown

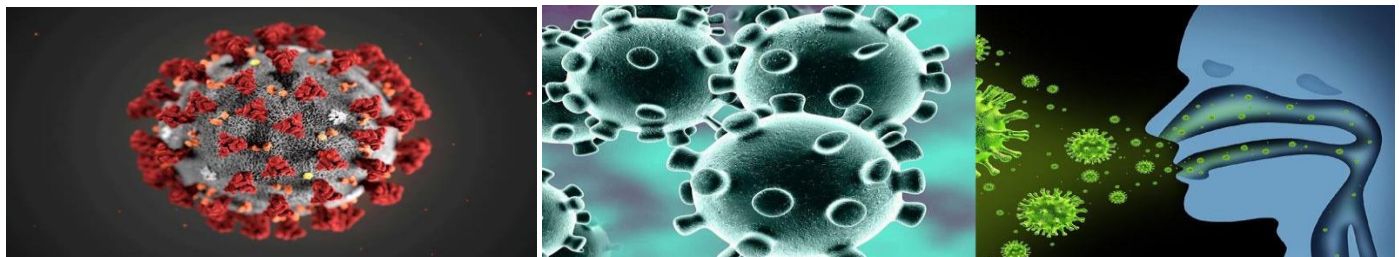
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Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a new virus. On 31st December 2019, WHO was informed of a cluster of cases of pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan City, China. The disease causes respiratory illness (like the flu) with symptoms such as a cough, fever and some more severe cases, difficulty breathing. Government of India is taking all necessary steps well to face the challenge and threat posed by the growing pandemic of COVID-19 the corona Virus. The most important factor in preventing the spread of virus locally is to empower the citizens with the right information and taking precautions as per the advisories.

Key words: Coronavirus (COVID-19), Fever, Precautions, Awareness

1. Introduction

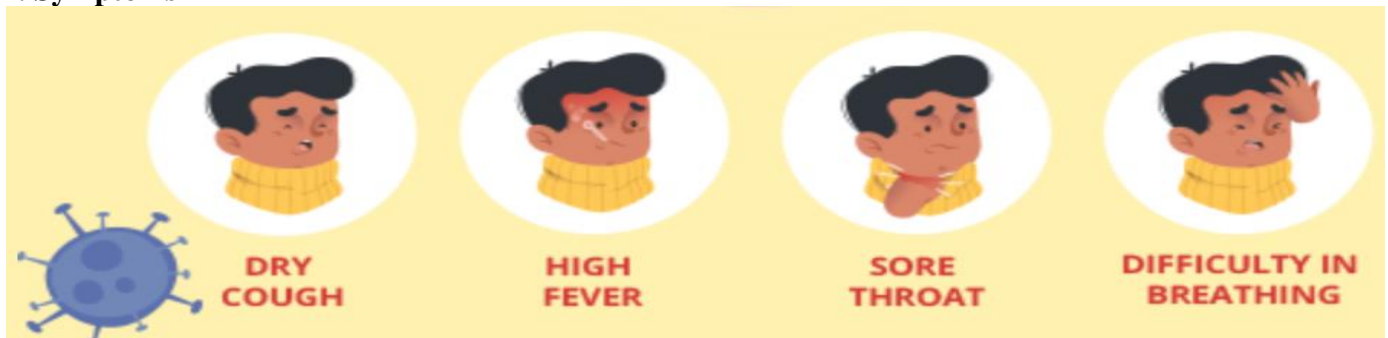


The name “coronavirus” is derived from Latin corona, meaning “crown” or “wreath”. Viruses are named based on their genetic structure to facilitate the development of diagnostic tests, vaccines and medicines. Viruses are named by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV). ICTV announced “severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)” as the name of new virus on 11 February 2020. This name was chosen because the virus is genetically related to the coronavirus responsible to the SARS outbreak of 2003, but the diseases they cause are quite different. WHO announced “COVID-19” as the name of this new disease on 11 February 2020. Coronaviruses are a group of related viruses that causes diseases in mammals and birds. In humans, coronaviruses cause respiratory tract infections that can range from mild to lethal. Mild illness include some cases of the common cold, while more lethal varieties can cause SARS, MERS, and COVID-19. Coronaviruses were first discovered in the 1930s when an acute respiratory infection of domesticated chickens was shown to be caused by infectious bronchitis virus (IBV). In the 1940s, two more animal coronaviruses, mouse hepatitis virus (MHV) And transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV), were isolated. Human coronaviruses were discovered in the 1960s. The earliest ones studied were from human patients with the common cold, which were later named human coronavirus 229E and human coronavirus OC43. Other coronaviruses have since been identified, including SARS-CoV in 2003, HCoVNL63 in 2004, HKU1 in 2005, MERS-CoV in 2012, and SARS-CoV-2 in 2019. Most of these have involved serious respiratory tract infections. Coronaviruses are zoonotic, meaning they are transmitted between animals and people. People of all ages can be infected by the new corona virus (2019-nCoV). Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) are most at risk for the coronavirus disease. WHO advises people of all ages to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene. The Covid-19 Solidarity Response Fund is a secure way for individuals, philanthropies and businesses to contribute to the WHO-led effort to response to the pandemic. The United Nations Foundations and the Swiss Philanthropy Foundation have created the solidarity fund to support WHO and to help countries prevent, detect and manage the novel coronavirus. COVID-19 virus can be transmitted in areas with hot and humid climates. The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets

generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or speaks, and they rapidly fall on floors or surfaces because droplets are much heavy to hang in the air. Studies suggest that coronaviruses may persist on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days. The incubation period is the time between catching the virus and beginning to have symptoms of the disease. The incubation period for COVID-19 range from 1-14 days, most commonly around five days. Antibiotics is not be used to prevent of COVID-19 because antibiotics do not act against viruses, they only work on bacterial infections.

On 24 March, the government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, limiting movement of the entire 1.3 billion population of India as a prevention measure against the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India. PM Modi announced on 14th April, 2020, that the current lockdown will be extended till May 3, 2020. Meanwhile total cases of coronavirus in India have risen over 11,000 with 337 death, according to health ministry. Government of India has developed mobile application that is Aarogya Setu. It is available in 11 languages- 10 Indian languages and English. It is designed to keep an user informed in case s/he has crossed paths with someone who has tested positive. The tracking is done through a Bluetooth and location- generated social graph, which can show your interaction with anyone who has tested positive. The data is shared only with the government.

2. Symptoms



1. People may be sick with the virus for 1 to 14 days before developing symptoms.
2. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough.
3. In some cases have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea
4. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually.
5. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing.
6. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely serious illness.
7. People with fever, cough, and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.
8. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment.



3. Prevention

1. Wash your hands regularly for 20 seconds, with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub
2. Maintain social distancing at least 1 meter (3 feet) distance from yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing.

3. Cover your nose and mouth with a disposable tissue or flexed elbow when you cough or sneeze
4. Stay Home and self- isolate from others in the household if you feel unwell
5. Do not touch your eyes, nose, or mouth if your hands are not clean
6. If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical care early
7. Use Aarogya setu mobile application which is developed by government of India.

4. Treatment

There is currently no vaccine and proper medicine to prevent or treat coronavirus disease (COVID-19). People may need supportive care to help them breath.

1. You can prevent coronavirus by self-care:
If you have mild symptoms, stay home until you have recovered.
2. You can relieve your symptoms if you:
Rest and sleep
Keep warm
Drink plenty of liquids
Use a room humidifier or take a hot shower to help ease a sore throat and cough
3. Medical care:
If you catch by fever, cough, and have difficulty breathing, promptly seek medical care.
Call in advance and tell your health provider of any recent travel or recent contact with travelers.

5. Statistics

Live data update of coronavirus in Gujarat, India and Worldwide:

Gujarat		
Confirmed 650	Recovered 59	Deaths 28

India		
Confirmed 11,439	Recovered 1,306	Deaths 377

Worldwide		
Confirmed 19,81,239	Recovered 4,86,622	Deaths 1,26,681

(Data source on afternoon 15th April, 2020 by Wikipedia)

#IndiaFightsCorona COVID-19



COVID-19 Dashboard
as on : 15 April 2020, 08:00
GMT+5:30

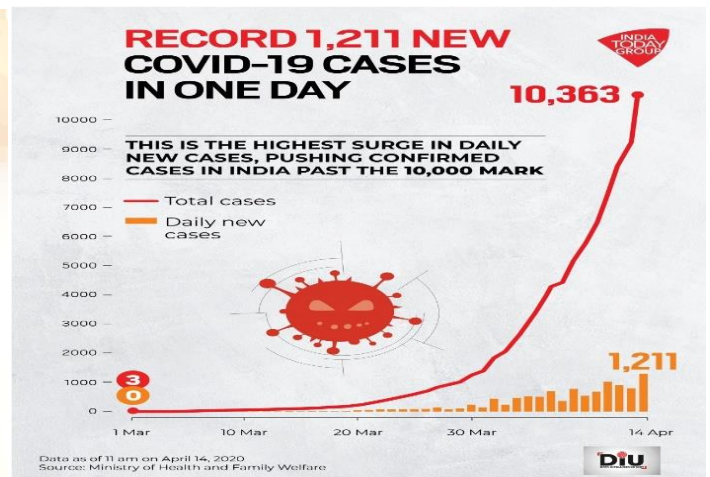
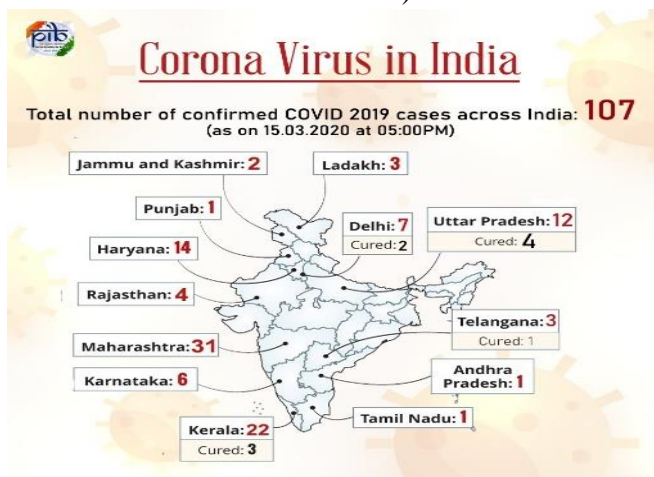
9756
Active Cases

1305
Cured / Discharged

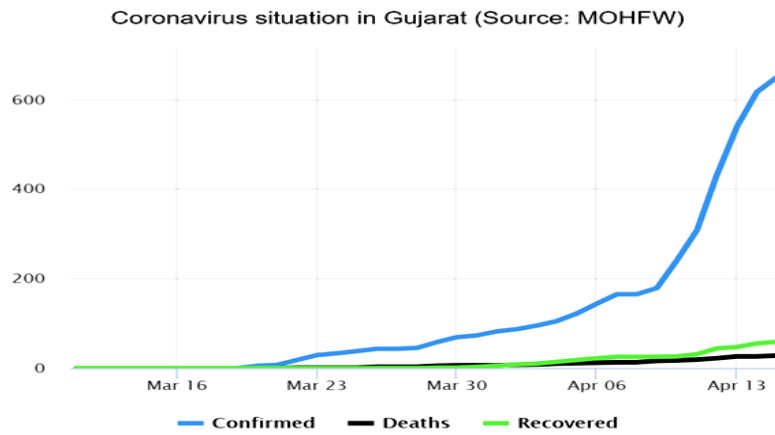
377
Deaths

1
Migrated

(Data from Government of India)



(Source by Wikipedia.Org)



6. Conclusion

Precaution is better than cure. People with fever, cough, and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention. There is no proper medicines and vaccines are available now so self-care is best way to prevent the coronavirus (COVID-19). Stay home, Stay safe, maintain social distancing, use alcohol based sanitizer or soap for washing hands, cover your mouth by mask. Globally, about 3.4% of reported COVID-19 cases have died. By comparison, seasonal flu generally kills far fewer than 1% of those infected.

Be SAFE from coronavirus infection
Be SMART and inform yourself about it
Be KIND and support one another

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Impact of corona virus on Indian Economy

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1. Introduction

Corona Virus outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China on 31 December, 2019. Before reading in detail about the impact on economy, first, let us study about Corona Virus.

The Corona Virus is a family of viruses that can cause a range of illnesses in humans including common cold and more severe forms like SARS and MERS which are life-threatening. The virus is named after its shape which takes the form of a crown with protrusions around it and hence is known as Corona Virus.

The recent outbreak of corona virus is believed to have occurred in a market for illegal wildlife in the central Chinese city of Wuhan. Chinese health authorities and the WHO are investigating the outbreak of the recent corona virus.

Since it's a new strain, there is no specific vaccine that can treat it. However, according to the WHO, "many of the symptoms can be treated & therefore treatment based on the patient's clinical condition" However, it has already killed over 118472 worldwide. According to latest figures from the Ministry of Health, there are 10453 confirmed cases as of April 13, of which 1181 have been cured and discharged and 358 people have killed to Corona Virus in India.

2. How has it affected the economy?

Worries are mounting that prolonged quarantines, supply chain disruptions and a sharp reduction in tourism and business travel could weaken the global economy or even cause a recession. The virus outbreak has become one of the biggest threats to the global economy and financial markets.

The outbreak of COVID-19 in China is expected to have a significant impact on the economy globally including economic slowdown, trade, supply chain disruption, commodities, and logistics. The GDP of China is expected to decelerate by 1-1.25 percentage points over 2020 because of less production. In China, various cities and provinces are in lockdown mode. China accounts for approximately 19.71% of global GDP at purchasing power parity and obviously it will impact the economy globally. Therefore, it is estimated that the global GDP will suffer an impact of around – 0.5%. In terms of trade, China is the world's largest exporter and second-largest importer. It accounts for 13% of world exports and 11% of world imports. The lockdown will affect around 500 million people in the country that will deeply impact its consumption of goods.

3. Impact of Corona Virus On The Indian Economy

India is among the 15 most affected economies due to the Corona Virus epidemic and slow down in production in China, The trade impact of the Corona Virus epidemic for India is estimated to be about 348 million dollars and the country figures among the top 15 economies most affected as slowdown of manufacturing in China disrupts world trade, according to a UN report.

4. Chemical Industry

Some chemical plants have been shut down in China. So there will be restrictions on shipments/logistics. It was found that 20% of the production has been impacted due to the disruption in raw material supply. China is a major supplier of Indigo that is required for denim. Business in India is likely to get affected so people securing their supplies.

5. Auto Industry

Its impact on Indian companies will vary and depend upon the extent of the business with China. China's business no doubt is affected. However, current levels of the inventory seem to be sufficient for the Indian industry. If the shutdown in China continues then it is expected to result in an 8-10% contraction of Indian auto manufacturing in 2020.

6. Pharmaceuticals Industry

Despite being one of the top formulations of drug exporters in the world, the pharma industry of India relies heavily on import as of bulk drugs. Due to the Corona Virus outbreak, it will also be impacted.

7. Electronics Industry

The major supplier is China in electronics being a final product or raw material used in the electronic industry. India's electronic industry may face supply disruptions, production, reduction impact on product prices due to heavy dependence on electronics component supply directly or indirectly and local manufacturing.

8. Tourism And Aviation

Due to the Corona Virus outbreak, the inflow of tourists from China and from other East Asian regions to India will lose that will impact the tourism sector and revenue.

9. Textiles Industry

Due to Corona Virus outbreak, several garments/textile factories in China have halted operations that in turn affecting the exports of fabric, yarn and other raw materials from India.

10. Solar Power Sector

Indian developers may face some shortfall of raw materials needed in solar panels/cells and limited stocks from China.

11. IT Industry

The New Year holidays in China has been extended due to Corona Virus outbreak that adversely impacted the revenue and growth of Indian IT companies.

12. Vehicle Industry

Its effect on Indian organizations will differ and rely on the degree of the business with China. China's business no uncertainty is influenced. In any case, current degrees of the stock appear to be adequate for the Indian business. In the event that the shutdown in China proceeds, at that point it is relied upon to bring about a 8-10% constriction of Indian vehicle producing in 2020.

13. Materials Industry

Due to Corona Virus flare-up, a few articles of clothing/material manufacturing plants in China have stopped activities that thusly influencing the fares of texture, yarn and other crude materials from India.

14. Shipping Industry

Corona Virus outbreak has impacted the business of cargo movement service providers. As per the sources, per day per vessel has declined by more than 75-80% in dry bulk trade.

15. Hardware Industry

The significant provider is China in gadgets being a last item or crude material utilized in the electronic business. India's electronic industry may confront supply interruptions, creation, decrease sway on item costs because of overwhelming reliance on gadgets part supply legitimately or in a roundabout way and nearby assembling.

16. Stock Market

The stock markets across the world have remained highly volatile in the last many days. In India, the markets would continue to track the global indices which are under stress as Corona Virus is expected to adversely impact global supply chains.

17. Conclusion

The lockdown in India will have a sizeable impact on the economy mainly on consumption which is the biggest component of GDP. Reduction in the urban transaction can lead to a steep fall in the consumption of non-essential goods. It can be severe if disruption causes by the 21-day lockdown and affect the availability of essential commodities.



कोरोना वायरस का वैश्विक प्रभाव

डा० भानु प्रकाश
ऐसो० प्रो० शिक्षक शिक्षा
विभाग, ज्योति कालेज, बरेली।
ईमेल आईडी-चतौरींदन747 / हउंपसण्ववउ

सारांश

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा पारित कोरोना वायरस द्वारा कोविड-19 जैसी महामारी जिसे वैश्विक महामारी घोषित किया गया है जिसके प्रभाव से संसार के समस्त देशों में जैविक वायरस या जैविक हथियार जो परमाणु बम से भी भयानक स्थिति उत्पन्न की है। जिससे बचने का एकमात्र उपाय सामाजिक दूरी लॉकडाउन कहा गया है। यही लॉकडाउन कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण को रोकने का एकमात्र उपाय है। जो वैश्विक प्रभाव को कम व समाप्त कर सकता है।

1 प्रस्तावना

कोरोना वायरस, जिसे कोविड-19 को एक वैश्विक महामारी कहा गया है। जो न केवल एक बीमारी है बल्कि एक ऐसी सामाजिक महामारी जिसका प्रारम्भ तो है परन्तु अन्त का पता नहीं है। कोरोना महामारी पिछले हुए दो विश्व युद्ध से बड़ी एवं अगले होने वाले समभावित तीसरे अन्तर्देशीय परमाणु विश्वयुद्ध से बड़ी विशातघात विश्वस्थायी महामारी है। कोरोना वायरस बीते समय की पहली महामारी नहीं है बल्कि इसको जैसे कोई अन्य प्रकार के वायरसों से समय समय पर विश्व में महामारी का रूप धारण किया। और सामान्य जनमानस के जीवन पर सीधा प्रभाव डाला है। 18वीं शताब्दि में भी ऐसे ही वायरस के प्रभाव से विश्व में एक करोड़ चालीस लाख के करीब मृत्यु हुई थी। जो एक अनुमानित आंकड़ा था। क्योंकि उस समय वर्तमान समय के अनुसार शोशल मीडिया का प्रचार प्रसार नहीं हुआ था। इसका बहुत बड़ा कारण लोगों का अशिक्षित होना था। अशिक्षित होने के कारण मनुष्य अपने विवेक, बल, बुद्धि, आत्म विश्वास पर विश्वास न कर समाज द्वारा फैलायी गयी सामाजिक अफवाह जिसे सामान्य अर्थ में अन्ध विश्वास कहा जाता है पर अधिक विश्वास करता था। इसका उदाहरण दृष्टिगत प्रतीत होता है। अतः शिक्षा 21वीं सदी के करीब मध्य में है जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रत्येक जनमानस के दहलीज पर साकार रूप से खड़ी है। बस उसे ग्रहण करने के लिए एक दाहिने हाथ की तर्जनी चुंगली को सामने सभी के हाथों में ऐंड़ाइड फोन या मेज पर रखे कम्प्यूटर के नम्बर 'की' को (दबाना) क्लिक करने की आवश्यकता है। जिसके प्राप्त ज्ञान के आधार पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ऐसी कोविड-19 जैसी जैविक सामाजिक बुराईयों से निपटने के लिए सही कदम उठा सकता है वही सही ज्ञान या शिक्षा द्वारा जनमानस ऐसी सांसारिक प्रलय विभीषिका से बचा जा सकता है।

वर्तमान में अच्छी शिक्षा का अर्थ यह बिल्कुल नहीं है कि कोविड-19 उत्पन्न करना, जनमानस को घरों में बन्द करना, स्व के विकास को रोकना, दूसरों के विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न करना, लोगों का मनोबल कम करना, देश की सभी तरह की आर्थिक स्थिति पर ब्रेक लगाना, विश्वव्यापी महामारी को रूप देना, समस्त देशों को लॉकडाउन पर विवश करना, विश्व विकास के समय को रोक देना, अपनी योग्यता पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगाना, अन्तसाझेदारी को रोकना, असमंजस की परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न करना, सम्मान का अधिकार खोना, कर्तव्यों को भूल जाना, सर्वजन हिताय, सर्वजन सुखाये को जड़ मूल से नष्ट करना।

अर्थात् सही शिक्षा का अर्थ सही शिक्षा का अर्थ – सर्वजन हिताये, सर्वजन सुखाये की भावना से ऊपर उठकर कार्य करना, सकारात्मक विचारों का विकास करना, विपरीत परिस्थिति में पड़ोसी पहले नीति का पालन करना, अच्छी आदतें सीखने का समय, जीने से अधिक जिन्दा रहने की चुनौती पैदा करने, हम एक दूसरे के लिए भावनात्मक सहारा बनें इसमें अपने सब काम करे, जिनसे खुशी मिलती हो, महामारियों पर समन्वित अनुसंधान मंच शुरु करना, सेवा ही असली शक्ति है, जिन्हें अपने वास्तविक स्वरूप का ज्ञान है जो धर्मानुसार जीवन जीते हैं, लालच में सही रास्ते से नहीं भटकते, जो सोच विचार कर काम करता है, समय का दुरुपयोग नहीं करना, इन्द्रियों पर नियन्त्रण कर लिया है। जिसके हृदय में प्रेम है, सम्वेदना है, करुणा है, समदर्शी की भावना है, ईश्वर के प्रति भक्ति है, सुख दुख में सम रहने वाला ही सच्ची शिक्षा है।

जीवन तो चलते रहने का नाम है कोरोना के दौर में विश्व मण्डल खालीपन के ऐसे समय से गुजर रहा है जो बेहद निराश करने वाला है। जो क्रियाशील जनमानस है वह खाली रहता है तो सम्भव है कि उसको तरह तरह की मानसिक समस्यायें शुरु हो जायें। कहा गया है कि सफर में धूपतो होगी जो चल सकों तो चलो, एक दिन खुशी का है तो एक दिन निराशा का भी होगा। लेकिन ओवरऑल जब आप पीछे घूम कर देखते हैं और आपका नजरिया सकारात्मक है तो आपको अच्छा अधिक दिखता है।

कोविड-19 का वैश्विक प्रभाव-प्रथम प्रभाव शिक्षा पर पड़ना स्वभाविक है क्योंकि विश्व की पहली प्राथमिकता सभी को सही समय पर शिक्षा प्राप्त करना सर्वोपरि है परन्तु कोविड-19 के दीर्घगामी परिणाम सीधे जनमानस की शिक्षा पर पड़ रहा है।

द्वितीय प्रभाव वैश्विक आर्थिक स्तर पर सीधा पड़ रहा है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आर्थिक दशा एवं दिशा अधोगामी होगी जिसका प्रभाव आने वाले समय में विश्व को एक बढ़ते आरेख को गर्त की ओर ले जायेगा। जिससे ऊपर उठना आने वाले 21 वर्ष भी कम होंगे।

तीसरा और सबसे आवश्यक प्रभाव स्वास्थ्य- जो प्रत्येक जनमानस का जीवन तो चलते रहने का नाम है कोविड-19 का प्रत्येक जनमानस के शारीरिक, मानसिक, आध्यात्मिक और आर्थिक आदि सभी पर प्रभाव देखा जा सकता है।

चौथा प्रभाव व्यापार एवं उद्योग पर है, जिसके द्वारा व्यापार की वैश्विक स्थिति में एक रीढ़ की हड्डी के समान है लेकिन कोविड-19 के प्रभाव से दोनों की दशाएं एवं दिशाएं तोड़ कर रख दी हैं।

पाँचवा प्रभाव कृषि एवं पशुपालन पर पड़ रहा है जो किसी भी देश की आत्मा है, प्राण है, वायु है, जीवन है, विश्व में भारत देश जैसे बहुत से कृषि प्रधान देश हैं जिसके अच्छे खाद्यान्न उत्पादन से ही सूर्य उदय एवं सूर्य अस्त होता है।

कोविड-19 के वैश्विक कारण- पहला कारण विश्व में या अपने देश को सर्वोपरि दिखाना। जिसका कारण यह भी है कि मैं को अपने अन्दर भावना का विकास करना।

दूसरा कारण विश्व में अपनी दिशाहीन राजनीति का बड़ बोलापन होना। समस्त देशों के सामने बिना तर्क के अपनी बात रखना साथ ही अपने धर्म, सम्प्रदाय, क्षेत्र, राज्य, देश की भावना ऊपर उठकर बात न कर स्वार्थ परक राजनीति करना।

तीसरा कारण- दूसरों को घृणा की दृष्टि से देखना, अपनी नाकामी का ठीकरा दूसरों के सर पर फोड़ना, स्वयं को अर्थ युक्त सिद्ध करने में लगे रहना।

चौथा कारण- सही समय पर शिक्षा का प्रचार प्रसार न करना, जनमानस को केवल उनके अधिकारों तक सीमित शिक्षा व्यवस्था करना। जनमानस को उनके कर्तव्यों का पालन न कराना।

2 कोविड-19 बचाव के वैश्विक उपाय-

- ❖ जनमानस को सही शिक्षा प्रदान करना।
- ❖ स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा को सर्वोपरि करना।
- ❖ कोविड-19 की महामारी में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को मजबूती प्रदान करना।
- ❖ संकट के समय सही नेतृत्व प्रदान करना।
- ❖ अपने आपको सबसे प्रभावशाली वैश्विक जनमानस के तौर पर सामने आना।
- ❖ सबको एकसाथ आकर एक होकर आगे आना।
- ❖ मूल्यों का विकास करना।
- ❖ सर्वजन हिताय, सर्वजन सुखाये की भावना का विकास करना।
- ❖ जनमानस को सामाजिक दूरी का पालन करना।
- ❖ सरकार द्वारा पारित नियमों का पालन करना।
- ❖ डब्लू एच ओ द्वारा नीतिगत निर्देशों पर अमल करना।
- ❖ स्वच्छता पर विशेष बल देना।

समस्त संदर्भ ग्रन्थ-

- ❖ दैनिक समाचार पत्र एवं पत्रिकाएं।
- ❖ सोशल मीडिया।
- ❖ फेसबुक, वाट्सएप मैसेज।
- ❖ सरकारी निर्देश एवं सरकार द्वारा पारित लिखित एवं मौखिक आदेश।



Coronavirus and Environment

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1. Introduction

Novel Coronavirus Disease 19 or Covid 19 is a new virus first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. It is named novel because it has not been previously identified¹. Out of 257² countries of the World, 185 countries & territories of the world are affected by Covid 19³. So almost 72% of the world are affected by it. Hence it is very crucial to understand what it is and how it has made mark over world economy and very interestingly how has it affected our environment. Let's try to understand firstly What is Covid 19 and how does it get transmitted.

The primary mode of transmission of Coronavirus is through droplets discharged by the infected person. This droplet discharge by the infected person in his/her surrounding environment may occur while coughing, sneezing or spitting of the infected person. The droplets can't stay suspended in the air and simply fall in a perimeter of 1 meter. If a person is present in this perimeter then the droplets may fall on his body, clothes etc. if not, then the droplets fall and stay on the objects in the 1 meter perimeter. If the person is touching these objects and then his hands come in contact with the person's face and these droplets manage to enter into the person's nose and then lungs and this is how a person gets infected called ' Coronavirus'.

From above it is very clear that it gets transmitted easily from person to person, it is very important to maintain proper distance between people so that we can stop spreading it. Therefore most of the countries either have lockdown or started instructing their employees to work from home. Schools and Colleges are closed. Machines have stopped working. People are at home. So no vehicles over roads be it two wheels, four wheels, buses, trains or airplanes. No or almost less economic activities. The GDP of all the countries have fallen down. But every negative side has positive side too. Yes the main beneficiary of lockdown or slowdown is the Environment.

We all are experiencing a number of global ecological crises like air pollution, water pollution, global warming, land degradation and ozone layer depletion, just to name a few. The imbalance created by human activities in the biosphere is also the primary reason for this global epidemic.

The coronavirus which, till now, was existent within and on the bodies of bats and pangolins and other such animals, found it's way to our lungs due the killing and selling of raw meat of wild animals. As humans force their way into the habitats of other such animals, new viruses, bacteria and other such pathogens with time and again plaque the humankind.

While all the administrators, politicians, bureaucrats, doctors and scientists are trying to get rid of COVID-19, with each passing second new viruses and pathogens are entering our sphere of activities. One theory even states that the coronavirus has been present in humans since a few years until it adapted to infect humans. If this theory is proved correct, then in the near as well as distant future, the humankind is in a far greater danger than what can be imagined. As the Arctic and Antarctic ice caps melt, ancient viruses that till today were frozen deep into the ice are coming to life. But humans alone are not in danger.

It has been well established that dogs and even tigers can get infected by the COVID-19. Thus the complete ecosystem faces a huge threat. But for now this virus has brought back the long lost paradise on earth which was once enjoyed by it's inhabitants.

With all business, transportation, and other human activities coming to a halt, our evolutionary brothers as well as all other animals are enjoying their environment which was known to their ancestors. Even though the economy is at its worst, the ecology is at its best.

Now all rivers are clean. The air is better. Nature is at peace. With no humans around, other animals and birds are happy to have the earth for themselves. Fishes are swimming their way back to the streams. The birds are flying their way to the trees. Perhaps it was only doing nothing that was required for the Nature to heal. With Himalayas visible from Jalandhar, it would be better if this cleaner air also makes it clear for humans to see the damage that they have caused to Nature.

2. References

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नोवेल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) : एक वैश्विक महामारी और भविष्य के परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में हमारी तैयारी

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सारांश

समस्त विश्व इस समय एक सूक्ष्मजीव के कारण होने वाले असामान्य वैश्विक संकट का गवाह बन रहा है। नोवेल कोरोना वायरस) COVID- (19दो सौ से अधिक देशों और क्षेत्रों में फैल गया है और कहर बरसा रहा है। नोवेल कोरोना वायरस के कारण होने वाली घातक बीमारी COVID-19 ने (15 अप्रैल, 2020, 11:31 GMT तक) 20,15,480 लोगों को संक्रमित किया है और 1,17,630 लोगों की जान चली गई है। यह विषाणु आमतौर पर और तेजी से प्रसारित होता है, क्योंकि वायरस सामान्य जुखाम का कारण बनता है। COVID- 19के लक्षण सर्दी या फ्लू से मिलते-जुलते हैं, जिसमें बुखार, खांसी और सांस की तकलीफ शामिल हैं। COVID- 19कोरोना वायरस और सार्स) SARS) कोरोना वायरस के बीच जीनोम (genome) संरचना की समानता के कारण वर्तमान 'नोवेल कोरोना वायरस) COVID- '(19को SARS-CoV- 2कहा जाता है। लेकिन COVID 19-को मानव-जाति द्वारा अभी तक नियंत्रित नहीं किया गया है और एक प्रभावी टीका) vaccine (का बेसब्री से इंतजार किया जा रहा है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) ने दुनियाभर में इसके प्रसार के कारण COVID- 19को एक 'महामारी' घोषित किया है। 31दिसंबर 2019 ,को चीन में रिपोर्टिंग के एक महीने के भीतर 30जनवरी 2020 ,को पहली बार भारत के केरल राज्य में COVID- 19का मामला दर्ज किया गया था। हालांकि इसने धीमी और क्रमिक बढ़ने की शुरुआत की, लेकिन इसने अपनी बढ़ती गति से राष्ट्र को डरा दिया है। भारत में इसने (15 अप्रैल, 2020, 11:38 GMT तक) 11,555 लोगों को संक्रमित किया है और 396 लोगों की मौत हुई है। इस बढ़ती चिंता के मद्देनजर, प्रस्तुत अध्ययन-पत्र में 'नोवेल कोरोना वायरस 'के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर एवं भविष्य में कोरोना वाइरस जैसी वैश्विक महामारी से निपटने के लिए भारत कैसे तैयारी कर सकता है ?इन बातों पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास किया गया है।

बीज शब्द : नोवेल कोरोना वायरस, COVID-19 , SARS-CoV-2, वैश्विक महामारी, आपूर्ति, प्रौद्योगिकी , हेल्थकेयर , प्रबंधन , अर्थव्यवस्था

1. प्रस्तावना

'नोवेल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19)' प्रकोप की शुरुआत दिसंबर-2019 में चीन के वुहान शहर स्थित सीफूड मार्केट से हुई थी और लोगों का देश के एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने के कारण जल्द ही यह पूरे देश में फैल

गया। धीरे-धीरे, यह वैश्विक स्तर पर लगभग सभी देशों में भी फैल गया। दुनियाभर में सबसे तेजी से फैलनेवाला जानलेवा संक्रमण बन चुका है कोरोना वायरस। विश्व स्तर पर कोरोना से अब तक (15 अप्रैल, 2020 को) लगभग 1 लाख 17 हजार से ज्यादा लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है। 'विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO)' ने कोरोना वायरस को 'इंटरनैशनल हेल्थ इमरजेंसी' घोषित कर दिया है। इस कारण विश्व के कई देशों में पूरी तरह लॉकडाउन या कर्फ्यू लगा दिया गया है। भारत के मामले में, यदि हम इसके प्रसार को सीमित नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो देश वर्तमान में एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ पर है जहां कोरोना वायरस के संभावित घातक प्रभावों का एक बड़ा डर है। लोगों के मन में इस बीमारी को लेकर सवाल, भ्रम और भ्रान्ति का माहौल बना हुआ है।

इस निर्णायक घड़ी में, जब हम एक सूक्ष्म जैविक घटक की दया पर हैं, तब एकता, जागरूकता और तैयारियां समय की महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताएं हैं। हालाँकि, दुनिया अब पहले से ज्यादा करीब और अधिक जुड़ी हुई है, तब 'सामाजिक दूरी (Social distancing)' ही मूलमंत्र है। कोरोना वायरस से निपटने के लिए एक आम दुश्मन के खिलाफ युद्ध जैसी प्रतिक्रिया की आवश्यकता है। डॉक्टर और नर्स रातोंरात सैनिकों में बदल गए हैं। सरकार, प्रशासन, राजनीतिक नेता 'कोरोना महामारी' का सामना करने की योजना और रणनीति बनाने में व्यस्त हैं। लेकिन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण, इस शत्रु को हराने में लोग जो भूमिका निभाते हैं वह बहुत अपार होगी।

2. नोवेल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) : एक वैश्विक महामारी

2.1 कोरोना वायरस क्या है?

कोरोना वायरस (CoV) का संबंध विषाणुओं (वायरस) के एक बहुत बड़े परिवार से है, जिसके संक्रमण से सामान्य जुकाम से लेकर श्वसन रोग जैसे कि Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) और Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV) तथा वर्तमान COVID-19 से संबंधित रोग जैसी अधिक गंभीर बीमारियाँ हो सकती हैं। इन वायरस में प्रोटीन की कील (स्पाइक्स) युक्त एक लिफाफे से घिरे आनुवंशिक पदार्थ का एक मुख्य भाग होता है, जो इसे एक मुकुट / ताज (लैटिन शब्द: कोरोना) का रूप देता है। कोरोना वायरस जूनोटिक (Zoonotic) हैं, अर्थात् वे जानवरों से मनुष्यों में प्रेषित होते हैं। कोरोना वायरस परिवार के सदस्यों में से केवल 7 कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19 सहित) ही ऐसे हैं, जो इंसानों को संक्रमित कर सकते हैं।

वर्तमान कोरोना विश्वमारी में, वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा पाया गया कि यह कोरोना वायरस एक नया तनाव था, जो पहले कभी नहीं देखा गया। इसलिए, इसे 'nCorona' पदनाम के साथ 'नोवेल' या नया कोरोना नाम दिया गया। WHO ने इस नए कोरोना वायरस को 2019-nCoV प्रारंभिक नाम दिया। हालाँकि इसका नाम बाद में सार्स-कोव-2 (SARS-CoV-2) रखा, जो कि सार्स वायरस की जीनोम (genome) संरचना में इसकी समानता के कारण International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) द्वारा बदल दिया गया। SARS-CoV-2 को COVID-19 वायरस भी कहा जाता है।

2.2 नोवेल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) की उत्पत्ति

वैज्ञानिकों और कई शोधकर्ताओं का मानना है कि SARS-CoV-2 चमगादड़ों (bats) से उत्पन्न हुआ, और फिर छिपकलियों (pangolins) में से मनुष्यों में स्थानांतरित हो गया। किन्तु इस अनुक्रम की पुष्टि अभी तक नहीं की गई है। जब तक इस विषाणु के स्रोत की पहचान नहीं की जाती और इस पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जाता, तब तक मानव आबादी में कोरोना वायरस के पुनः पैदा होने का जोखिम है और हम वर्तमान में अनुभव कर रहे हैं जैसे नए प्रकोपों का खतरा है।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) यह मानता है कि कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण वुहान की मांस मंडी यानी वेट मार्केट से शुरू हुआ। WET का अर्थ होता है गीला। यानी ऐसी जगह जहां चारों ओर पानी ही पानी नजर आता है। ऐसा कुछ मरे हुए जानवरों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए रखी गई बर्फ से होता है, तो कुछ जानवरों के खून से भर चुकी दुकानों और गलियों को साफ करने से। मांस के इस चीनी होलसेल मार्केट में तंग गलियारों के बीच, खुले आसमान के नीचे जिंदा या मुर्दा चमगादड़, कुत्ते, ऊंट, भेड़िये का बच्चा, झींगुर, बिच्छू, चूहा, गिलहरी, लोमड़ी, कछुए, घड़ियाल, बंदर, अजगर, खरगोश, पैंगोलिन और कई जंगली जानवर उनके मांस के लिए बेचे जाते हैं। इन वेट बाजारों में जीवित जानवरों को बहुत बुरी परिस्थितियों में रखा गया था और वे बहुत तनाव में रहते थे। इसके अलावा, तनाव ने ऐसे जानवरों को बीमार होने और वायरस को फैलाने के लिए अनुकूल बना दिया।

इन जैसी मांस मंडी में गंदगी, खून और रखरखाव में साफ-सफाई की कमी की वजह से ही पशुजन्य रोग, वायरस-बैक्टीरिया इंसानों में स्थानांतरित होते हैं। ऐसे में बर्ड फ्लू, स्वाइन फ्लू, इबोला और सार्स जैसी बीमारियों का खतरा बढ़ जाता है।

2.3 COVID-19 का संचरण और फैलाव

ऐसा माना जाता है कि जंगली जानवरों के श्वसनतंत्र से स्रावित तरल पदार्थ के द्वारा COVID-19 वायरस मनुष्यों में प्रेषित हुआ था। इसके अलावा, लगभग 6 फीट (1.8 मीटर) की सीमा के भीतर खांसी और छींक से बूंदों के माध्यम से, हाथ मिलाने से, वायरसयुक्त दूषित सतह या वस्तु के साथ संपर्क बनाने से, आदि मुख्य कारणों से नोवेल कोरोना वायरस मानव-से-मानव में फैलता है। दुर्लभ अवसरों पर, मल के संपर्क द्वारा कोरोना वायरस फैल सकता है।

● **COVID-19 का इनक्यूबेशन पीरियड** : वायरस के संक्रमण और बीमारी के लक्षणों की शुरुआत के बीच का समय ऊष्मायन अवधि यानी इनक्यूबेशन पीरियड है। COVID-19 के इनक्यूबेशन पीरियड की सीमा 1-14 दिनों (अधिकांश अनुमान) की है, आमतौर पर लगभग पाँच दिन होते हैं।

● **कोरोना वायरस का R_0 मूल्य** : R_0 (उच्चारण "R naught") उन लोगों की औसत संख्या बताता है जो एक संक्रामक व्यक्ति से बीमार होंगे। वायरस का R_0 , 2 और 3 के बीच होने का अनुमान है और मृत्यु दर लगभग 3%

है, लेकिन दर बदलती है एवं विभिन्न कारकों जैसे कि विभिन्न स्थानों में फैलने, प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र और संक्रमित लोगों की आयु प्रोफाइल के कारण बदलने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

2.4 COVID-19 संक्रमण के लक्षण

नोवेल कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण के सामान्य लक्षणों में सामान्य सर्दी-जुकाम, बुखार, खांसी, गले में खराश, साँसों की कमी और सांस लेने में कठिनाई शामिल हैं। अधिक गंभीर मामलों में संक्रमण न्यूमोनिया, सार्स, गुर्दे की विफलता और यहां तक कि मृत्यु का कारण बन सकता है।

2.5 COVID-19 का निदान

COVID-19 संक्रमण का निदान रिवर्स-ट्रांसक्रिप्शन पोलीमरेज़ चेन रिएक्शन (RT-PCR) द्वारा किया जा सकता है। परीक्षण श्वसन या रक्त के नमूनों के आधार पर किया जा सकता है। यह परीक्षण उसके आनुवंशिक फिंगरप्रिंट के आधार पर वायरस की पहचान करता है। परिणाम आम तौर पर कुछ घंटों से दिनों के भीतर प्राप्त होते हैं।

2.6 COVID-19 की रोकथाम के उपाय

- कम से कम 20 सेकंड के लिए अपने हाथों को नियमित रूप से साबुन और पानी से धोएं या उन्हें अल्कोहल-आधारित हैंड सैनिटाइज़र से अच्छी तरह से साफ करें।
- खांसते या छींकते समय अपना मुंह और नाक अपनी कोहनी मोड़कर या डिस्पोजेबल टिश्यू या रुमाल से ढक लें।
- बुखार या खांसी वाले किसी भी अस्वस्थ व्यक्ति के निकट संपर्क (1 मीटर या 3 फीट) से बचें।
- भीड़-भाड़ वाले स्थानों पर जाने से बचें।
- यदि आप अस्वस्थ महसूस करते हैं, तो घर में रहें और परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों से स्वयं अलग-थलग रहें।
- अगर आपके हाथ साफ नहीं हैं, तो अपनी आंखों, नाक या मुंह को छूने से बचें।

2.7 COVID-19 का इलाज

वर्तमान में नए कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) के लिए कोई सत्यापित उपचार नहीं है एवं इस वायरस से उत्पन्न बीमारी को रोकने के लिए कोई भी टीका (vaccine) या दवाई उपलब्ध नहीं है। हालाँकि, टीके और दवा की खोज वैश्विक पैमाने पर की जा रही है। चूँकि यह एक नया वायरस है, इसलिए मानव शरीर इससे लड़ने में कार्यक्षम नहीं है।

3. COVID-19 वायरस जैसी महामारी के भविष्य के परिदृश्य के लिए भारत कैसे तैयारी कर सकता है?

3.1 भविष्य के कार्यस्थल

गिग इकोनॉमी :

गिग इकोनॉमी में फ्रीलान्स कार्य और एक निश्चित अवधि के लिये प्रोजेक्ट आधारित रोज़गार शामिल हैं। इस गिग इकोनॉमी में आप प्रति असाइनमेंट के आधार पर कमाई एवं अपनी सहूलियत के अनुसार काम कर सकते हैं। गिग इकोनॉमी एक कर्मचारी को वे सारी सुविधाएं देती है, जो वह चाहता है, जैसे कि फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी, पसंदीदा काम, वर्क-लाइफ बैलेंस और अच्छी कमाई। दरअसल, अमेरिका, जर्मनी, यूरोप में गिग अर्थव्यवस्था बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक, भारत में भी लगभग एक तिहाई श्रमिक स्वतंत्र उद्यमी बनने की दिशा में स्थानांतरित

हो रहे हैं। गिग इकोनॉमी प्रोफेशन भारत और दुनिया भर में मुख्यधारा के पेशे, करियर या व्यापार के रूप में लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहा है। इसके तहत दुनिया भर में बड़ी संख्या में लोग सोलो-प्रेन्योर या सूक्ष्म उद्यमी बन रहे हैं।

फ्रीलांसिंग और घर से काम करना व्यवसायों के लिए दिन का नियम बन जाएगा, क्योंकि आने वाले समय में काम करने के नए तरीके अपनाए जाएंगे। लेकिन हर व्यवसाय में अनुभव, सुविधा या अभिगम की समान मात्रा नहीं होती है, हमें इसके स्तर को समतल करने की आवश्यकता है। नई वास्तविकताएं हमारे काम की संरचना के साथ-साथ हमारी स्वयं की आवश्यकताओं और अपेक्षाओं को प्रबंधित करने के तरीके के बारे में रणनीति बनाने की मांग करती हैं। जबकि हमारे कई संगठनों ने वर्चुअल कार्यों का समर्थन करने के लिए नीतियां और प्रथाओं का निर्माण किया है, वे अब हमारे सामने आने वाले पैमाने, दायरे और गति को पूरा नहीं करते हैं। हमें अपने सामाजिक नेटवर्क से क्या चाहिए, इसके बारे में हमें समग्र रूप से सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

3.1.1 तकनीकी उपकरणों में निवेश :

जितना संभव हो उतना ऑडियो का विश्वसनीय स्रोत प्राप्त करें। यदि आपके पास अधिक संसाधन हैं, तो अधिक समृद्ध और अधिक सामाजिक रूप से जुड़े अनुभव के लिए वीडियो जोड़ें। साझा वर्चुअल कार्यस्थान और सहयोगी फ़ाइल-शेयरिंग का विकास हमेशा मददगार होता है। काम की गोपनीयता बनाए रखने के लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार करें।

3.1.2 आपसी समझ का निर्माण :

एक बढ़िया तकनीक है अपने पर्यावरण का वर्चुअल दौरा करना। उदाहरणार्थ- चारों ओर कैमरा घुमाएं, अपने घर के कार्यालय को दिखाएं और किसी भी संभावित रुकावट जैसे कि बच्चों, पालतू जानवरों या परिवार के कार्यस्थानों को साझा करें। यह अक्सर अपने सहकर्मियों के साथ बंधने का एक अच्छा तरीका है जो बहुत ही चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं।

3.1.3 नए श्रम कानून :

कार्य की बदली हुई परिस्थितियों के लिए नए श्रम कानूनों की आवश्यकता होगी।

3.1.4 दोहरे करियर वाले युगल

दोनों साथी उच्च शिक्षित हों, पेशेवर या प्रबंधकीय नौकरियों की मांग में पूर्णकालिक काम करते हों और खुद को अपनी भूमिकाओं में ऊपर के मार्ग की ओर देखते हों।

3.1.5 कौशल का नया समूह

(क) मल्टीटास्किंग- संगठनों को प्रतिस्पर्धी बने रहने के लिए अपने कर्मचारियों के बीच एक भूख विकसित करना शुरू करना होगा।

(ख) सुनिश्चित कोल्स जवाबदेही बनाए रखने के लिए निर्धारित कोल्स करना।

(ग) सभी संभावित व्यवधानों के लिए समग्र समाधान पर मंथन- व्यवसायों को ऐसे परिदृश्यों के लिए कवायद करनी चाहिए। उदाहरणार्थ- अनिवार्य/आदेश है कि प्रत्येक कर्मचारी महीने में कम से कम दो दिन 'घर से काम करे' (कुछ अपवादों के अधीन)। इस तरह की कवायद यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि आपात स्थिति के मामले में कर्मचारी और प्रौद्योगिकी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर दोनों तैयार है।

3.2 नई सप्लाई सांकल स्थापित करें

चीन से स्थानांतरित होने वाली वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं से निर्मित शून्य स्थान को भारत भर सकता है और भविष्य में दुनिया के लिए एक नया विनिर्माण केंद्र बन सकता है। इस मामले में निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों को विशेष जोर देने की आवश्यकता है

मोबाइल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामानों के लिए नई विनिर्माण नीति और मोबाइल फोन सेमीकंडक्टर्स के निर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहित करने की योजना EV पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के विकास का समर्थन करना चाहती है। COVID-19 भारत में सप्लाई चेन की स्थापना के लिए एक उपयुक्त अवसर प्रदान करता है।

सक्रिय फार्मास्युटिकल सामग्री

कोरोना संकट ने चीन से एपीआई (एप्लिकेशन प्रोग्राम इंटरफेस) आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को बंद कर दिया, जो भारत की 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक जरूरतों को पूरा करता है। APIs के अलावा, जरूरत पड़ने पर जीवन-रक्षक लेकिन पेटेंट-प्रतिबंधित दवाओं के उत्पादन के लिए अनिवार्य लाइसेंस रूट का उपयोग करने के लिए भी हमें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता है। घरेलू फार्मास्युटिकल सिक्योरिटी को सुरक्षित करने और बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत COVID-19 से परे है।

3.3 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी क्रांति

●ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी : भारतनेट परियोजना जैसे कार्यक्रमों की सफलता इस तरह की आपात स्थितियों में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। घर से काम करने वाले अधिक लोग ब्रॉडबैंड नेटवर्क की क्षमता का और भी परीक्षण करेंगे। इस की क्षमता बढ़ाने पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

●शिक्षा : DIKSHA जैसे पोर्टल और एप्लिकेशन का उपयोग हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली की अन्य समस्याओं को दूर करने की ओर भविष्य के निवेश के रूप में व्यापक रूप से फैलाना होगा।

●न्यायपालिका : ई-फाइलिंग और वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग सभी स्तरों पर वादियों के लिए उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। ऐसे समय में न्यायपालिका का कामकाज बंध होना अपने आप में एक खतरा बन जाता है।

●डिजिटल भुगतान : बैंकों ने अपनी शाखाओं में कर्मचारियों की कटौती की है और लोगों को डिजिटल भुगतान और ऑनलाइन बैंकिंग सेवाओं का विकल्प चुनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया है।

●डिजिटल मुद्रा : अब भारत को ऐसी क्रिप्टोकॉरेन्सी को विनियमित करने की तैयारी करनी चाहिए, जो रोजमर्रा की व्यवस्था का हिस्सा बन जाए।

3.4 हेल्थकेयर

3.4.1 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य-सेवा प्रणाली : तमिलनाडु और ओडिशा की तर्ज पर प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य-सेवा संवर्ग की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। प्रत्येक जिला अस्पताल को संकटमय देखभाल प्रदान करने के लिए सुसज्जित होना चाहिए।

यह अच्छी देखरेख वाली प्रणालियों में निवेश करने और स्थानीय क्षमताओं के निर्माण के लिए एक अच्छा समय है जो अपेक्षाकृत जल्दी से लागू किया जा सके यह अनिवार्य है।

3.4.2 यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ कवरेज : UHC वाले देश स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थितियों में दक्षता और समानता के साथ प्रतिक्रिया देते हैं। जैसे, दक्षिण कोरिया ने COVID-19 की मृत्यु दर को 1 प्रतिशत से कम तक सीमित कर दिया।

3.4.3 रोग नियंत्रण के लिए एक सरकारी केंद्र की स्थापना : प्रत्येक जिले में स्थापना करना, जो वर्तमान COVID-19 महामारी जैसे रोगजनक हमलों के समय परीक्षण, पहचान तथा अलर्ट और सलाह-एहतियाती उपाय के लिए स्टाफ और सुविधा मुहैया करता है।

3.4.4 जीनोमिक डेटा के साथ एक वायरस कोष बनाएं : यह इन रोगों के निदान और टीके विकसित करने में काफी उपयोगी होगा, इस प्रकार उन्हें जल्दी नियंत्रित करने और उनके प्रसार को रोकने में मदद मिलेगी।

3.4.5 भविष्य के लिए दवाओं का विकास : हमें नैदानिक उपकरणों की आपूर्ति के नए स्रोत और एंटीवायरल घटकों और टीके समेत मेडिकल काउंटरमेशर्स बनाने के बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है।

3.5 अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन

3.5.1 चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट : चीन में COVID-19 बीमारी के प्रकोप के बाद वुहान शहर ने प्रति दिन 100 टन से अधिक चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट को संभालने की अपनी क्षमता को दोगुना कर दिया और हुबेई का पूरा प्रांत अब एक दिन में लगभग 370 टन चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट को संभाल सकता है। भारत में जहां कचरे के संचालन के तरीके अभी भी एक नवजात अवस्था में हैं, तब हमें इस नए प्रकार के वेस्ट-हैंडलिंग के लिए कमर कसनी होगी।

3.6 जल प्रबंधन

पानी जैसी आवश्यक संपत्ति की आपूर्ति और प्रबंधन पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

3.6.1 पानी का उपयोग : बढ़ती जागरूकता के कारण लोग दिन में लगभग 5-7 बार अपने हाथ धो रहे हैं और 2-3 दिनों में कम से कम एक बार अपने घरों को कीटाणुरहित कर रहे हैं। इसके कारण औसत पानी की खपत लगभग 1.5 गुना बढ़ गई है।

3.6.2 पानी और वायरस : WHO के अनुसार, COVID-19 "मजबूत नहीं है" - यह पर्यावरण में कम स्थिर है और क्लोरीन जैसे ऑक्सीडेंट्स के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील है। पारंपरिक, केंद्रीकृत जल-उपचार विधियां जो निस्पंदन और कीटाणुशोधन का उपयोग करती हैं, वे इस वायरस को निष्क्रिय कर सकती हैं। हालांकि, कोविड-19 मलीय-मौखिक मार्ग से प्रेषित हो सकता है। इसलिए, मल की मैनुअल हैंडलिंग, जो दुर्भाग्य से अभी भी भारत में अभ्यस्त है, को सख्ती से प्रतिबंधित करना होगा।

3.6.3 जल संदूषण : चिकित्सा सुविधाओं से अपशिष्ट जल पर निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है और केवल एक सड़नदार प्रणाली या सीवर या गड्ढों से जुड़े नालियों में निपटाया जाना चाहिए। किसी भी संभावित अतिरिक्त आपदा से बचने के लिए पर्यावरण की स्थिति की बारीकी से निगरानी की जानी चाहिए और संभावित प्रभाव का आकलन समय पर किया जाना चाहिए।

3.6.4 अन्य कदम : भारत पहले से ही पानी की कमी का सामना कर रहा है। पारंपरिक जल निकायों के संरक्षण की, पानी की आपूर्ति को टपक-रहित बनाने की और कम से कम शहरी क्षेत्रों में 100 प्रतिशत पैमाइश सुनिश्चित करने की जरूरत है।

3.6.5 सफल उदाहरण : (1) सियोल (दक्षिण कोरिया) वॉटर सिस्टम पानी के स्रोत से लेकर नल तक दिन में 24 घंटे वास्तविक समय में पानी की गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करता है। (2) वुहान को चीन के पहले 16 "स्पंज शहरों" में से एक घोषित किया गया था। सतह और जमीनी स्रोतों (जो सभी पीने योग्य गुणवत्ता मानकों को पूरा कर रहा था) से उपलब्ध पर्याप्त पानी ने नागरिकों के लिए अपने हाथों को धोना, घरों, सड़कों, बाजारों और शहर में स्वच्छता बनाए रखना आसान बना दिया।

3.7 औपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था

जबकि सभी क्षेत्रों के व्यवसायों को इसे बनाए रखने और चलाने के लिए एक चुनौती मिल रही है, तब यह छोटे व्यवसायों एवं लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (SMEs) के लिए विशेष रूप से परेशान करने वाला समय है जो अपने एक अनिश्चित भविष्य की ओर उदासीपूर्वक देखते हैं।

भारत, भविष्य में नौकरियों के लिए भारत में मौजूद बड़े अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र को औपचारिक रूप दे सकता है। सरकार इस अवसर का उपयोग भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) के साथ मिलकर काम करने के लिए कर सकती है, जिससे मौद्रिक नीति को और ढीला करके आवश्यक राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन को समर्थन मिले। आरबीआई को कुछ क्षेत्रों जैसे कि फार्मा, ऑटो, कंस्ट्रक्शन, टूरिज्म आदि को लक्षित करना चाहिए - व्यापार करने की लागत को कम करने के लिए। ये 3-6 महीने के लिए समयबद्ध क्रिया हो सकती है। मुद्रा बैंक और अन्य एमएसएमई-केंद्रित बैंकों की संपत्ति में वृद्धि करके सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (MSMEs) के लिए अधिक धन पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है। निकट के भविष्य के लिए मासिक आधार पर नकदी जमा करने पर विचार करें। यहां 'जन धन' खातों में नकद स्थानांतरण का एक अच्छा अवसर हो सकता है। शहरी बैंक शाखाओं में खातों वाले 150 मिलियन से अधिक लाभार्थियों के हित में इस तरह का ट्रांसफर इस आबादी के बड़े हिस्से तक पहुंच सकता है।

3.8 बहुपक्षवाद

अस्पष्ट राष्ट्रवाद और युद्धों से प्रभावित विश्व में कोरोना वायरस एक अप्रत्याशित उपकरण के रूप में बाहर निकला है जो बहुपक्षवाद में विश्वास बहाल कर रहा है। कोविड-19 ने स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाया है कि यदि महामारी पर काबू पाना है तो राष्ट्रों को मिलकर काम करना होगा। यह वैश्वीकरण की नई लहर का पूर्वगामी हो सकता है।

4. उपसंहार

संभवतः 2020 वॉटरमार्क वर्ष है जिसमें G7, दुनिया की सात सबसे उन्नत पारंपरिक औद्योगिक अर्थव्यवस्थाएं, चीन, भारत, ब्राजील, रूस, इंडोनेशिया, मैक्सिको और तुर्की के E7 से आगे निकल गई है। भारत को इस नई लहर के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए और इसके लिए कार्य और क्षमता के नियमों को निर्धारित करना चाहिए। एक खराब-निष्पादित नीति अर्थव्यवस्था को नुकसान पहुंचा सकती है और यह महामारी जैसी मूल समस्या से अधिक जीवन ले सकती है। COVID-19 जैसी महामारी से निपटने के लिए नीति डिजाइन या तैयार करते समय यह महसूस करना महत्वपूर्ण है कि महामारी को रोकने के सभी हस्तक्षेपों के आर्थिक निहितार्थ हैं।

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वर्तमानपरिदृश्य में डिजिटल तकनीकी की शिक्षा में उपयोगित

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1. परिचय

“किसी देश की सबलता जिन्दा रहने में नहीं और न ही सबसे बुद्धिमान रहने में है बल्कि परिवर्तन के प्रति सबसे अधिक सार्थक प्रतिक्रिया में है। जिसका आधार शिक्षा होती है। - महात्मा गांधी

आज विश्व के लगभग सभी देश कोरोना जैसी महामारी से ग्रसित हैं। जिसन सभी को घरों कैद होने पर मजबूर कर दिया है। आजहाँ व्यक्ति एक घर से दूसरे घर में या एक देश से दूसरे देश में नहीं जा सकता। सभी देश इस महामारी से बचने के लिए लॉकडाउन जैसे कदम उठा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में देशों में लगभग सभी गतिविधियां बन्द है। लेकिन डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग कर शिक्षा सतत् रूप चला सकती है व सभी को शिक्षा के समान अवसर उपलब्धता में भी उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है। आज जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से विश्व में भारत चीन के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर है। इसलिए वर्तमान परिदृश्य को देखते हुए हमारे देश के लिए डिजिटल तकनीकी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है।

इंटरनेट के बढ़ते उपयोग की वजह से पूरी दुनिया एक ग्लोबलविलेज में तब्दील हो गई है, साथ ही डिजिटल तकनीकी ने विश्व भर में संचार क्रांति में अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तन ला दिया और वर्तमान हालात यह हैं कि यह तेजी से मानव गतिविधियों के प्रायः सभी क्षेत्र में व्याप्त होती जा रही हैं। चाहे वह अनुसंधान या विकास का क्षेत्र हो या कृषिउद्योग, व्यापार, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा का या फिर मनोरंजन ही क्यों ना हो, ऑनलाइन और डिजिटल संचार माध्यम में निहित अपार संभावनाओं की वजह से यह शिक्षा, संचार के लिए काफी उपयोगी साबित हो सकती है। डिजिटल माध्यमों के सही उपयोग से युवा वर्ग के बीच शिक्षा का लोकप्रियकरण किया जा सकता है। साथ ही शिक्षा को सरल और सहज तरीके से जनसामान्य तक पहुँचाया जा सकता है।

जानलेवा कोरोनावायरस ने दुनियाभर के करोड़ों छात्र की पढ़ाई को जीरो सत्र के कगार पर पहुँचा दिया है, इस प्रकार इस लॉकडाउन की स्थिति में ऑनलाइन माध्यम से शिक्षा को उद्धारक के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। यूनेस्को रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देशों ने शिक्षा संस्थाओं के लिए राष्ट्र स्तरीय बंदी लागू कर दी है जिसका दुनिया की 80 फीसदी से अधिक छात्र आबादी पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। भारत में इस बंदी ने स्कूल जाने वाले 25 करोड़ तथा कालेज जाने वाले लाखों छात्र/छात्राओं को प्रभावित किया है, हालांकि यह ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है कि वे सुरक्षित रहें और घर पर हों, मगर यह भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है कि उनकी पढ़ाई बाधित न हो। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए छात्र अकादमिक स्तर पर पीछे न रह जायें समूचे देश में अनेक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों ने विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष क्लास रूम की पढ़ाई को ऑनलाइन पद्धति की ओर मोड़ दिया है।

शैक्षिक दृष्टि से भारत की स्थिति:- वर्तमान में 840 विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिनमें 47 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। 5 हजार महाविद्यालय और 2 लाख से अधिक शिक्षक हैं। पिछले एक दशक में सकल नामांकन दर में 2005-06 के मुकाबले 02016-17 में भारी उछाल आया है और यह 8.1 प्रतिशत से 28.4 प्रतिशत हो गया है तथा शिक्षक-छात्र अनुपात में भी उत्साहजनक वृद्धि हुई है। उच्च शिक्षा के प्रसार, गुणवत्ता रोजगार परकता एवं नवाचार के क्षेत्र व कोरोना महामारी से बचते हुए अध्ययन सतत् जारी रखने हेतु वर्तमान सरकार ने कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं।

2. छात्र व अभिभावक की स्थिति

लाकडाउन कब तक जारी रहेगा, इस संदर्भ में अनिश्चितता को देखते हुए माता-पिता और छात्र अकादमिक स्तर पर पिछड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। शिक्षा की ऑनलाइन पद्धति अब विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक अनिवार्यता बन गई है तकनीक में उन्नति ने संस्थानों के लिए इसे संभव बनाया है कि वे घर में बैठकर वास्तविक स्तर पर सजीव क्लासरूम जैसा तजुर्बा प्रस्तावित कर सकें भले ही शुरुआत में कुछ खामियां का सामना करना पड़े।

3. शिक्षकों की स्थिति

छात्रों, शिक्षकों व स्टाफ को सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शिक्षा परिसर छोड़ घर पर सुरक्षित रहने के लिए कहा गया लेकिन शिक्षकों को घर से ही ऑनलाइन पद्धति के जरिए पढ़ने-पढ़ाने, परस्पर जुड़े रहने व नेटवर्क के दायरे रहने के निर्देश दिये गये। हम सामाजिक रूप से और औचित्यपूर्ण व तकनीकी स्तर पर उन्नत देश हैं और मानते हैं कि डिजिटल वर्चुअल दायरे का सही दिशा में देश के विकास में प्रभावी उपयोग होना चाहिए जिससे साथ ही साथ हर किसी की शारीरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो और सभी की शिक्षा सतत् चलती रही। स्कूल अपने छात्रों को बेहतर शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं और हम ऐसा कर रहे हैं

4. 1998 से 2010 तक विकसित तकनीकी

तकनीकी स्तर पर, डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास में तेजी से बदलाव आया है जो शिक्षा के लिए संभावित रूप से उपयोगी हैं। इन तकनीकों के उदाहरणों का चयन और एक दशक में (1998 से 2010 तक) रिलीज होने का उनका साल नीचे दिखाया गया है किनई तकनीकों का उदय कितनी तेजी से हुआ है



हाल के वर्षों में, स्मार्ट मोबाइल डिवाइस जैसे कि नेटबुक, अल्ट्रा मॉडर्न, स्मार्टफोन और कंप्यूटर टैबलेट ने बाजार में बाढ़ ला दी है और छात्रों के सीखने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के पसंदीदा मोड के रूप में तेजी से प्रवेश कर रहे शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को बढ़ावा दिया है। इन तकनीकों में से कई के लिए टेक्नोलॉजिकल विकास निरंतर है क्योंकि अपडेट बनाए जाते हैं और उपकरणों और अनुप्रयोगों में नई विशेषताओं को शामिल किया जाता है।

5. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण

डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी के विस्तार के स्वरूप घटित परिवर्तनों का सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव शिक्षा, शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्रों पर पड़ा है। विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभाव से फलित नवीन शिक्षा उपागम भविष्य का सबसे बड़ा व्यापार होगा। वैसे भी ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था का जमाना है शायद इसलिए आज अधिसंख्य अमेरिकी व यूरोपीय विश्वविद्यालय कॉलेज या अन्य संस्थानों की तरफ से ऑनलाइन शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए देश-विदेश में लोगों को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित कर रहे हैं। पढ़ाई लिखाई के कारोबार से जुड़ी किसी भी वेबसाइट को खोलिए आपके सामने ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम एवं संसाधनों की झड़ी लग जाएगी। सचमुच डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी ने बेहद आसान रोमांचकारी शिक्षा जगत को जन्म देकर शिक्षा को तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में स्थाई रूप से प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया है। मसलन दूरस्थ शिक्षा जो कभी बहुत ही नीरस व उबाऊ समझी जाती थी आज इस तकनीकी के पंख लगा कर दुनिया के कोने कोने तक पहुँच रही है।

6. मल्टीमीडिया की भूमिका

आज क्लास रूम की दीवारें और वर्जनाएं टूट रही हैं। रचनात्मक क्लासरूम और ज्ञान के सर्च इंजनों ने तो अध्ययन-अध्यापन तथा सीखने के नए आयामों को खड़ा कर सीखने और नये आयामों को लोचशीलता के नए द्वार खोल दिए हैं जिसके चलते शिक्षा की पहुंच बढ़ेगी तथा संसाधनों एवं शिक्षकों की कमी नहीं खलेगी। विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी की दूरस्थ पढ़ाई भी इस तकनीकी के अनुप्रयोग से ही संभव हो पाई है क्योंकि मल्टीमीडिया सुसज्जित पाठ्य सामग्री और क्लास रूम में दिए जाने वाले व्याख्यान में कोई फर्क नहीं होता। वास्तव में शिक्षा के स्रोत के रूप में क्लास रूम के एकाधिकार के दिन अब लद गए हैं आखिर विद्यार्थी को अपना माध्यम चुनने की छूट मिली चाहिए। क्लास रूम की तरह इसमें भी छात्र ग्रुप बना सकते हैं और ई-मेल, व्हाट्सएप, मैसेंजर, फेसबुक एवं अन्य अनेक सोशल मीडिया के जरिए आपस में सलाह मशवरा एवं अधिगम कर सकते हैं, अपने-अपने नोट्स को मिल बैठकर साझा कर सकते हैं, शिक्षकों के साथ चर्चा कर सकते हैं, चैट रूम में दुनिया भर के छात्रों के सवालों और उनके जवाबों को देख पढ़ भी सकते हैं।

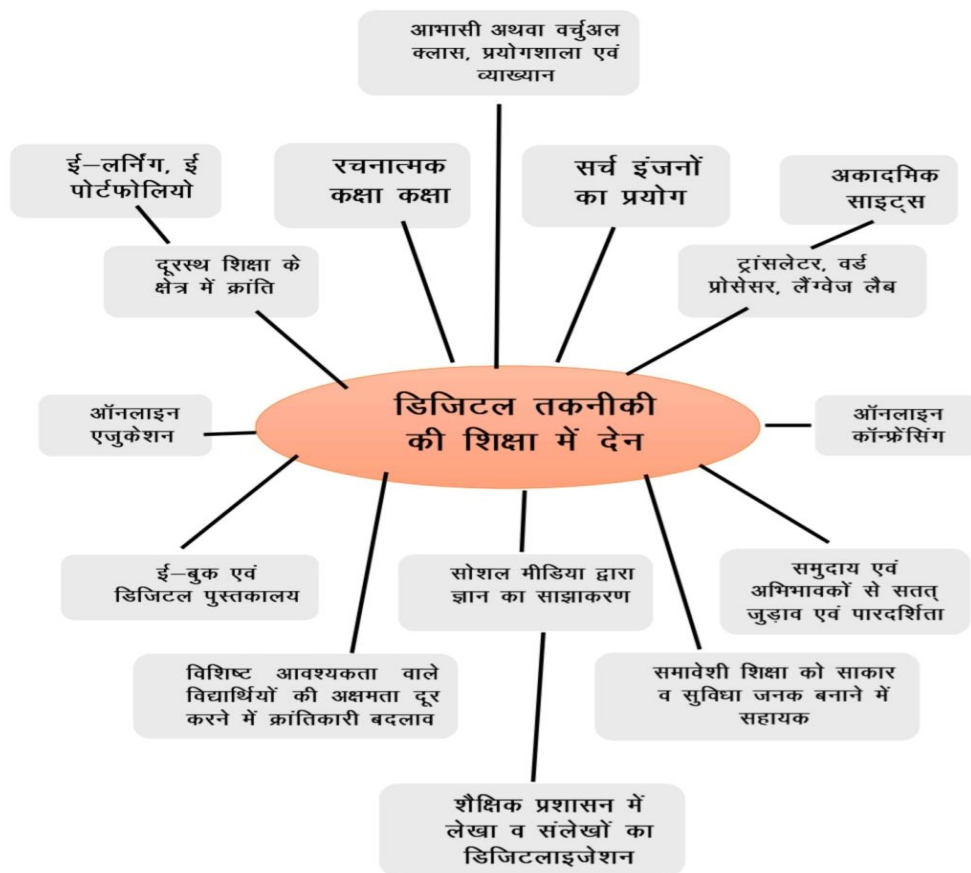
7. आनलाइन अध्ययन सामग्री

शिक्षा के मामले में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी वास्तव में देश काल की सीमाओं को मिटा रही है। शिक्षा के इस बदलते स्वरूप के चलते कोई भी घर बैठकर विश्वस्तरीय पढ़ाई कर सकता है। बिना कागज की किताब 'ई-बुक' से कोई भी कहीं भी पढ़ाई कर सकता है। प्रशासन के क्षेत्र की इस नई क्रांति ने पुस्तकालय के स्वरूप को भी बदल दिया है। आज लगभग सभी उन्नत पुस्तकालय डिजिटलाइजेशन की ओर अग्रसर हैं। वर्चुअल क्लास, लैब एवं व्याख्यानों का जमाना है। अब तो विकसित उपग्रह प्रणाली द्वारा शैक्षिक चैनल्स तथा साथ में यूट्यूब तकनीकी से निजी शैक्षिक चैनल्स को व्यापक मान्यता मिल रही है जिसके चलते सुदूर व दुर्गम स्थानों के विद्यार्थियों तक भी शिक्षा की पहुँच बन पाई है। शिक्षा में डिजिटल तकनीकी उत्प्रेरक की भूमिका निभाती है, जिसके चलते पढ़ने-पढ़ाने के लेकर आकलन व मूल्यांकन तक शिक्षा के हर पहलू को प्रभावित कर रही है। क्षमता-संवर्धन के लिहाज से साक्षरता, दूरवर्ती

शिक्षा, अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा के समावेशी स्वरूप जैसे प्रकल्पडिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी के विवेकशील प्रयोग के आभारी हैं।

यह सदी के परिवर्तनकारी दौर की याद दिलाता है जिसने आईटी इंडस्ट्री को भारी प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया। ऑनलाइन शिक्षा के लिए यह एक ऐसा ही समय है। लोग लंबे समय से ऑनलाइन शिक्षा की ओर देखते आए हैं लेकिन इसने तेजी नहीं पकड़ी क्योंकि छात्रों ने प्रत्यक्ष कैंपस को चुना था हमारी भी एक मानसिकता है कि ऑनलाइन कक्षाएं नीरस होती हैं और सीखने का एकमात्र तरीका प्रत्यक्ष अध्ययन परिसर ही होते हैं लेकिन अब डिजिटल तकनीकी ऐसी है कि व्यक्ति क्लास रूम में प्रोफेसर की प्रत्यक्ष उपस्थिति महसूस कर सकता है। शुरुआत में इस अंतर्क्रियात्मक तकनीकी को अपनाने वाले ज्यादा लोग नहीं थे हालांकि यह तकनीकी को विकसित करना महंगा है मगर वह शिक्षा संस्थान के लिए निवेश का खर्च है। छात्रों के लिए यह बिना किसी अतिरिक्त बोझ के उपलब्ध है। उदाहरण के लिए लाइव कक्षाओं तक पहुँचने के लिए छात्र विश्व के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के युट्यूब चैनल पर जा सकते हैं और निशुल्क साइन अप कर सकते हैं। लॉग इन करने के बाद उन्हें उचित मानक का चुनाव करना चाहिए और ज्वाइनलाइवक्लासेस पर क्लिक करना चाहिए। छात्र फिर क्लासेज के शेड्यूल तक पहुँच पाएंगे और सारी लर्निंग सामग्री मोबाइल फोन, पर्सनल कंप्यूटर, लैपटॉप, बुक टेबलेट पर उपलब्ध हो जाएगी।

डिजिटल तकनीकी की शिक्षा में देन को हम निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों से जान सकते हैं:-



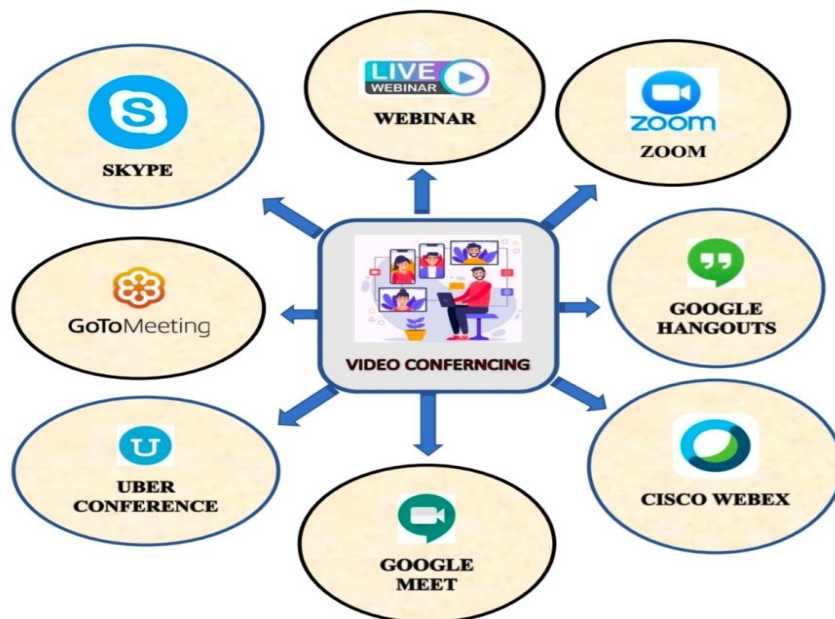
ऑनलाइन वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग साफ्टवेयर:- विद्यार्थियों वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग साफ्टवेयर द्वारा विद्यार्थियों के पढ़नेपढ़ाने, अधिगम करने, प्रतिक्रिया करने के तरीके को बदला जा सकता है, जब वे दूरस्थ या घर से अध्ययन करना चाहते हों। फेस-टू-फेस संचार महत्वपूर्ण है, भले ही विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक से न मिल सकते हों। वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग

विद्यार्थियों के समाधान के साथ शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से अध्यापन कार्य कर सकता है, चाहे विद्यार्थी कहीं भी हों। सौभाग्य से, वीडियो कान्फ्रेंसिंग के लिए कई अच्छे व मुफ्त विकल्प मौजूद हैं।

वेबिनार साफ्टवेयर जैसे मंच ऐसे समाधान प्रदान करने में पहल कर सकते हैं जहाँ सिर्फ प्रोफेसर-छात्र संवाद ही नहीं बल्कि सहपाठियों के बीच भी संवाद होता है। वह ऐसा भविष्य देखती है जहाँ छात्र को विषय की गहन समझदारी हासिल करने के लिए प्रोफेसर के प्रत्यक्ष व्याख्यान से पहले पूर्व रिकॉर्डिंग स्थान को सुनना पड़ सकता है तथा सहपाठी संवाद अग्रगामी कदम हो सकता है। वास्तव में वेबिनार वेब-आधारित प्रस्तुतीकरण, व्याख्यान, कार्यशाला या संगोष्ठी हेतु एक प्रभावी साफ्टवेयर है। इसकी विशेषता तत्काल ही परस्पर संवाद कर तत्वों को प्रस्तुत, प्राप्त व विचार-विमर्श करने का अवसर प्रदान करना है।

जूम भी एक बहुत ही उपयोगी साफ्टवेयर है जो दूरस्थ रहकर भी अपने अध्ययन को ऑनलाइन जारी रख सकता है। यह ऐप चलाने में बहुत ही सरल, सहज है जो ऑनलाइन नियमित बैठक, सेमिनार, कान्फ्रेंस एवं अन्य में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से यह एक साथ 100 प्रतिभागियों को एक साथ एच0डी वीडियो और आडियो, असीमित बैठकें, स्क्रीन साझेदारी, निजी व समूह चैट, मेजबान नियन्त्रण में एक मंच प्रदान करता है। और गूगल क्लासरूम जैसे अनेक मंच हैं जिनका कोई भी शिक्षाविद उपयोग कर सकता है आज भी लोग जो जुवानी सेवा प्रदान कर रहे थे उन्हें इन बदलावों को अपनाना पड़ेगा और यह शिक्षा में डिजिटल तकनीकी द्वारा एक बड़े बदलाव की ओर ले जाएगा भले ही ऑनलाइन शिक्षा में कुछ समय से बदलाव आए हैं मगर आवश्यकता इस बात की कि इसे अगले स्तर तक ले जाया जाए।

कुछ महत्वपूर्ण ऑनलाइन वीडियो कान्फ्रेंसिंग साफ्टवेयर जो आज कोरोना जैसी महामारी में अध्ययन को घर में ही सुचारू रूप से जारी रखने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं –



8. निष्कर्ष

डिजिटल तकनीकी व शिक्षा का एकीकरण आने वाले युग का सबसे ताकतवर साधन है। दोनों का मिलन ही दोनों के विकास की कहानी है, यह कहानी एक ओर शिक्षा में नये क्षेत्रों व उसके मानकों को गढ़ती है, तो वहीं दूसरी ओर

डिजिटल तकनीकी के नवीन व उपयोगी उपागम को जन्म देने की आधार भी बनती है। इस आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि डिजिटल तकनीकी और शिक्षा का एकीकरण एक अन्योन्याश्रित व बहुआयामी फल देने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रकल्प है, जो शिक्षा के लगभग सभी पहलुओं को प्राप्य, सुगम और विशेष बनाता है, जिसके चलते शिक्षा के सभी लक्ष्य अपनी सार्वभौमिकता व पैनापन को बनाए रखने में सक्षम हो जाते हैं। अतः डिजिटल तकनीकी और शिक्षा का मिश्रण संपदा व साधनों का एक बेहतर व विकासगामी उपयोग की एक विशिष्ट धारा है, जो केवल और केवल उत्थान के लिए बहती है।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

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Closure of Universities Due to Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Impact on Education and Mental Health of Students and Academic Staff

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Abstract

The novel corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19), originated in Wuhan city of China, has spread rapidly around the world, sending billions of people into lockdown. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the corona virus epidemic a pandemic. In light of rising concern about the current COVID-19 pandemic, a growing number of universities across the world have either postponed or canceled all campus events such as workshops, conferences, sports, and other activities. Universities are taking intensive measures to prevent and protect all students and staff members from the highly infectious disease. Faculty members are already in the process of transitioning to online teaching platforms. In this review, the author will highlight the potential impact of the terrible COVID-19 outbreak on the education and mental health of students and academic staff.

1. Introduction & Background

The novel corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) emerged at the end of December 2019 in Wuhan city of China [1]. The initial outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan spread rapidly, affecting other parts of China. The authorities in Wuhan took unprecedented steps and locked down the city on January 23, 2020, to lower the risk of further disease transmission [2]. Later on, the same measures were taken in other places in China. Within a few weeks, cases of COVID-19 were detected in several other countries and soon, it became a global threat [3]. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the corona virus epidemic a pandemic [4]. As of March 29, the virus had spread to more than 177 countries and infected more than 722,435 patients, resulting in more than 33,997 deaths [5]. Regions severely affected by major outbreaks include China, Europe, Iran, South Korea, and the United States [6]. On March 13, the WHO stated that Europe had become the new epicenter of the pandemic [7]. China took aggressive action and succeeded in reducing new cases. Unfortunately, this reduction was not the case in other parts of the world, including Iran, Italy, the US, and other European countries [8]. To respond to COVID-19, many countries have now introduced travel restrictions (both inward and outward) with the intention to prevent the spread of the epidemic. Public health experts and government officials are taking several measures, including social distancing, self-isolation, or quarantine; strengthening health facilities to control the disease; and asking people to work at home [9]. Several countries have announced the closure of gyms, museums, movie theaters, swimming pools, and places with large gatherings, inclusive of educational institutions, to fight this invisible enemy. Preliminary evidence indicated that only elderly people were getting affected and children are less susceptible to the virus. However, doctors reported a few cases of virus among children [10]. The virus should be kept away from the pediatric population because it is difficult to stop a sick child to play with friends and siblings and to hug his/her mother. Efforts to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus among the younger and adult populations has prompted the widespread closure of schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions in many countries. As of March 25, 150 countries have closed schools and educational institutions nationwide, impacting over 80% of the world's student population. Several countries have implemented localized school closures and those closures are expected to be nationwide [11]. A large body of literature exists on the closure of educational institutions to reduce the spread of infectious disease in the community by breaking important chains of transmission [12-14]. In light of rising concern about the current COVID-19 pandemic, a growing number of universities across the world have either postponed or canceled

all campus events such as workshops, conferences, sports (both intra and inter universities), and other activities. Universities have moved rapidly to transition various courses and programs from face-to-face to online delivery mode [15-16]. In this review, the author will highlight the potential impact of the terrible COVID-19 outbreak on the education and mental health of university students.

2. Review

2.1 Challenges

Here are the challenges universities across the world are facing due to the COVID-19 outbreak:

Shifting from Face-to-Face to Online Classes

Worldwide, many teachers and students have been excited by the move to the online delivery mode. Faculty have already begun preparing lesson plans to deliver online teaching to their students. Online teaching is not a new mode of delivery for any university. Many faculty members get training to use online learning platforms either as the only delivery mode or as an add-on to face-to-face teaching [17]. Nevertheless, there is always a chance that some faculty who are not techno-savvy will not be able to cope up with this mode [17]. The transition to online mode has raised questions for the faculty about their capability to deal with the existing technology [18]. Furthermore, computers and IT equipment at home are now in heavy demand from parents, children, and other relatives who have to work from home. Thus, working at home is going to be a difficult task for the faculty. Also, many universities do not have enough infrastructure or resources to facilitate online teaching with immediate effect [19]. What about those students who do not have access to laptops and internet facilities at home? Is it possible to teach practical's and labs, music and art courses online? What will happen to those students whose courses cannot be taught online? The quality of online education is a critical issue that needs proper attention.

Assessment and Evaluation

Several universities have already suspended the semester-end final examinations, whereas continuous assessment will go on along with the online classes. The transition from face-to-face teaching to online delivery has a serious impact on assessments and evaluation. Although technology has been used earlier to support teaching and learning, the assessment aspect is often under-developed [20]. Applying assessments online on those courses designed for face-to-face learning is a challenging task. Students, as well as faculty, are uncertain about the procedure for administrating outstanding assignments, projects, and other continuous assessments [21-22]. Faculty members have to change the assessment types to fit online mode. It is difficult to monitor how they are taking it online and to ensure that students are not cheating during online tests [23]. Again lab tests, practical's, and performance tests are not possible to conduct online. In addition, students who do not have an Internet facility will suffer a clear disadvantage while participating in the evaluation process, which would adversely affect their grade point averages (GPAs) [24].

International Students

There are many international students studying in universities for whom travel to their home is not possible in this critical situation. While universities are closing campuses, it is important to consider that many students do not have any other accommodation facilities outside those campuses [25]. It has become a great challenge for administrators to ensure food, accommodation, and safety service for those non-national students. Students also need proper advice to protect themselves from any person-to-person contact and live in self-isolation until the situation becomes normal. Extension of stay due to the delay of examinations may cause a monetary problem. Those who manage to go home are concerned that their studies will be interrupted. At home, many students may not have the correct setup such as books, computers, and high-speed Internet connection. Again, the disruption due to COVID-19 may affect the admissions of international students for the coming academic session [26].

Travel Restrictions

The COVID-19 outbreak has created worldwide chaos for airlines. Nations across the globe are closing international borders to mitigate the outbreak [27]. University administrations are advising their staff members to postpone, until there is a return to normalcy, participation in any event that would require them to travel overseas [28-29]. It is obvious that many staff members have already paid conference registration

fees and air tickets from study and travel or any other university funds. It gives rise to a state of confusion among the staff while dealing with such situations. Universities across the world are asking international students not to travel overseas and continue their studies from hostels. Students traveling overseas are putting themselves at risk of getting infected.

Mental Health

The COVID-19 outbreak has disrupted the lives of many people across the world. The worldwide rapid increase of infected cases has created a sense of uncertainty and anxiety about what is going to happen. It has also caused a tremendous level of stress among the university fraternity, inclusive of students. This stress may lead to unfavorable effects on the learning and psychological health of students [30-31]. International students staying far from home are not only worried about their health, safety, and education but they also have a huge number of concerns for the wellbeing of their families [32]. Questions arise: Are universities taking proactive measures to support the mental health and well-being of students? Do universities have professionally trained counselors who can understand such students? [25]. Students who managed to go home are worried about being unable to return to their respective institutions for further studies.

The COVID-19 pandemic may have a serious impact on the careers of this years' university graduates. They are experiencing major interruptions in teaching and assessment in the final part of their studies. They may likely graduate late due to the postponement of the final examination. Further, the graduates are going to face the severe challenges of the global recession caused by the COVID-19 crisis.

Support Services from the Universities

Universities should establish a task force to plan and deal with the crisis that is driven by COVID-19. The task force should include members from different areas within the university such as academics, human resources, facility management, health units, student affairs, enrolment services, and other relevant members. The task force should frequently meet with various subcommittees formed for the outbreak and make informed decisions as the situation evolves. Due to the rapid increase of COVID-19 cases worldwide, universities should cancel or postpone all events, sports, workshops, conferences, and other activities for an indefinite period of time. They should avoid or reschedule meetings involving large numbers of staff or students unless it is urgent. Instead of physical meetings, they should try to conduct Zoom meetings.

It is the right time for faculty, students, and administrators to learn from this critical situation and to overcome these challenges. Online learning could be a greater opportunity as a result of this crisis. Students are young and energetic, and they are capable of learning through the online platform. Faculty can motivate the younger minds and draw them into active participation. University authorities should encourage students and faculty to stay connected through the online or any social media platform and move forward together during this extremely difficult time. Students should be provided with course instruction and other services in an online format to support academic continuity [15]. The training program should be organized as quickly as possible for the faculty members to tackle the online learning platform [17]. This force experimentation will guide universities around the world to upgrade their technical infrastructure and make online a core aspect of teaching and learning.

Students are concerned amid widespread fears that the outbreak will adversely affect their exam performance. Clear directions should be given to them regarding the procedures for administering mid-term exams, assignments, and projects [17]. Faculty members, with the respective heads, should frame a flexible assessment guideline to keep in mind that students are not at a disadvantage [26]. If any student is not able to attend a course online due to illness or any disturbance, universities should remain as flexible as possible to ensure that he or she will not get any negative impacts in terms of grading. Some courses, such as labs, fine arts, clerkship, dance, art, and music, cannot be taught online. In such cases, the faculty can simply grade students on the work they have already done or suspend classes until things become normal.

As we witness the outbreak unfolding globally, the safety and well-being of students and staff members should be the highest priority. Universities should place an emphasis on mental health support by updating

the health guidelines and providing online guidance and lectures to offer strategies for managing stress when coping with the pandemic. Any student experiencing feelings of heightened anxiety about COVID-19 should be provided with proper psychological support well in time [30]. Further, universities should pay more attention and systematic support to vulnerable international students [25]. Hostels and residences should remain open for students who are unable to return to their homes. Universities should consider matters relating to financial support and the general living expenses of needy students. To overcome the challenges of the global recession, graduates should be encouraged to stay in school and pursue another degree. Universities, governments, banks, and student loan companies should support graduates in various ways, including direct case support and temporary suspension of students' loan payment.

Along with the existing challenges in managing teaching and evaluation during the COVID-19 outbreak, universities have to prepare a road map to accommodate admissions for coming academic sessions. Admission officials should accept applications from prospective students online and offer them more flexible admissions processes [25-26]. Revised information should be updated on the university website.

3. Conclusions

In the emerging and ever-changing COVID-19 context, universities should implement a number of measures to slow the spread of the virus. Students and staff should receive regular information through emails and university intranets. The health and safety of students and staff should be the top priority. Proper counseling services should be available to support the mental health and well-being of students. Authorities should take the responsibility of ensuring food and accommodation for international students. Faculty members should embrace technology and pay careful attention to student experiences to make the learning rich and effective.

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COVID-19: A Tornado Metamorphosing the World's Face

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Abstract

In the frenzy of overtaking the omnipotent and omniscient God, man has caused self-destruction. The increasing cravings for power and prosperity have made man highly selfish. The so called progress is nothing but only a myth and mere illusion. The death toll across the globe caused by Global pandemic Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) presents very strong evidence to these stark realities. Once again the God's supremacy and man's helplessness are proved. Man is struggling to find a remedy to this tornado but, in vain. We stand in helpless witness to the transmutation occurring in everything around us. Social, economic and political conditions are fast changing at kaleidoscopic flight. The present article aims at presenting a quick recap of the top stories known world over in context of the turmoil caused by life-threatening ill-effects of this disease. The explicit and implicit changes are briefly detailed out supported by strong evidences drawn from various sources to support the arguments.

Key words: Coronavirus, COVID-19, pandemic, lockdown, turmoil, kaleidoscopic flight, slowdown, quarantine, sanitize

1. Introduction

The body politic, as well as the human body, begins to die as soon as it is born, and carries itself the causes of its destruction. Jean-Jacques Rousseau 'Corona', a completely non-existent term barely before start of the year 2020, has emerged as the most searched buzz word in the cyber world and the most uttered word in the physical world barely in slightly over three and a half months. Its underestimated capability of rapid spread and fierce power to claim human lives has posed a very big question mark on the existence of mankind on this earth today. The belief that 'man is capable of doing anything' has proved to be a mere illusion. Over 190 plus countries of the world have fallen prey to this mighty monster and yet there does not appear any sign of escape from its tight grip. 'Corona Virus Disease' abbreviated as COVID-19 has emerged as the biggest ever threat for the human race and entire mankind is passing through a very critical stage. All the facets touching human life are worst hit by this pervasive disease. Man is forced to live in confines of lockdown; everything has come to standstill; roads and markets are barren; housing colonies are silent; economies are falling; parks and public places are deserted; production has stopped in every sector and so on and so forth. The only thing moving is the death toll caused by Corona Virus!

COVID-19 has caused large scale turnaround in social, economic, political and spiritual facets of our life. The 360 degree change has left everyone stunned, surprised and spell-bound globally.

2. What is COVID-19? What are its Symptoms?

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness. People with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. People can also catch COVID-19 if they breathe in droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets. This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick (World Health Organization, 2020).

3. Emergence and Spread of COVID-19

A pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China was first reported to the WHO Country Office in China on December 31, 2019. The outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020. COVID-19 outbreak cases were located in mainland China. WHO Emergency Committee said on January 23, 2020 that it was "too early" to call the coronavirus an emergency and on January 30, 2020, merely after a week, they were forced to declare the coronavirus outbreak a global public health emergency! On March 11, 2020, WHO labeled the coronavirus outbreak a pandemic.

COVID-19 cases have been confirmed in more than 200 countries and territories. USA, Italy, Spain, Germany, China, France, Iran, UK, Switzerland and Turkey are among the top ten worst hit countries of COVID-19. The infected victims and deaths have been increasing in great multiplication. According to NBC News reports, in total more than 1.5 million people have been sickened and over 90,000 have died of the coronavirus since the start of January 2020. These are the official figures reported by WHO, state government leaders and health officials (Wu & Chivaya, 2020).

Currently Infected	Cases with Outcome
1,271,371	519,194
Mild Condition	Recovered/Discharged
1,220,826 (96%)	409,540 (79%)
Serious or Critical	Deaths
50,545 (4%)	109,654 (21%)

(As at 4:15 pm IST on Sunday, April 12, 2020)

4. Economic Impacts

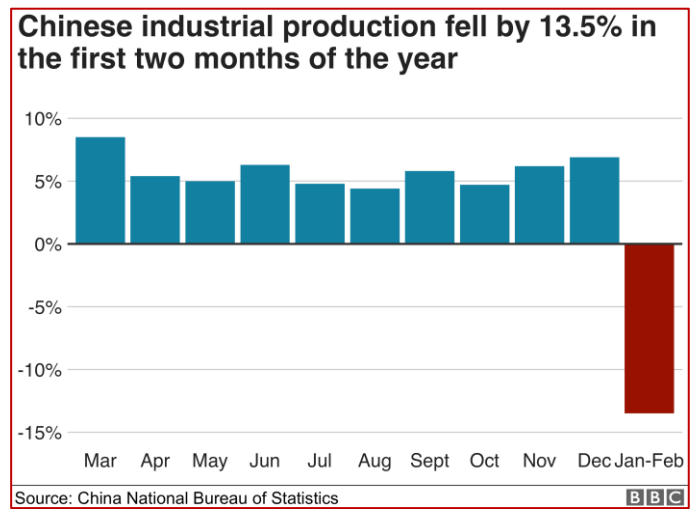
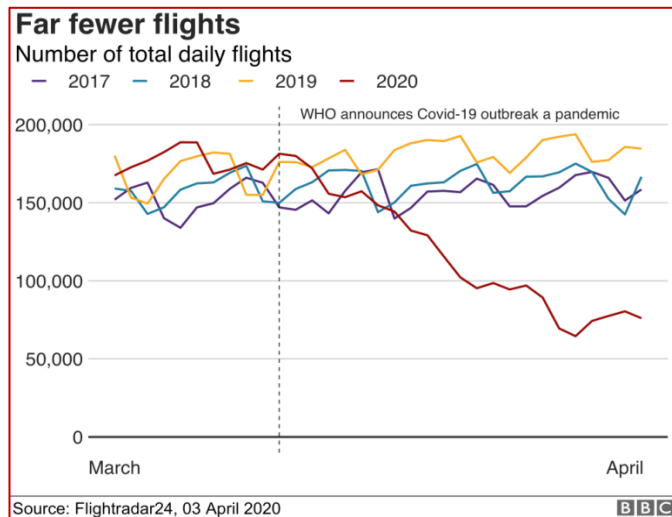
4.1 Job Sector

International Labour Organization of United Nations predicts 195 million job losses across the globe. According to UN labour agency, "The rapidly intensifying economic effects of COVID-19 on the world of work are proving to be far worse than 2008-09 financial crisis, with cutbacks equivalent to nearly 200 million full-time workers expected in the next three months alone." It further adds that workers in four sectors that have experienced the most "drastic" effects of the disease and falling production are: food and accommodation (144 million workers), retail and wholesale (482 million); business services and administration (157 million); and manufacturing (463 million). Together, they add up to 37.5 per cent of global employment and this is where the "sharp end" of the impact of the pandemic is being felt now (United Nations, n.d.).

Talking of India, the worst affected are the workers in unorganized sector. It is a sorry sight to see the flocks of daily workforce walking hundreds of kilometers under lockdown with their kith and kin to return to their homeland. It is a common story on every road joining two towns, two cities and two states of India.

4.2 Hardest Hit Aviation

COVID-19 is throwing everything up in the air—including the fate of airline companies with airlines cutting flights and tourists cancelling business trips and holidays. Governments around the world have introduced travel restrictions to try to contain the virus. “The aviation industry is facing unprecedented upheaval due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the situation calls for an exceptional policy response to ensure the continuity and sustainability of airport operations” (International Airport Review, 2020). It’s not yet clear when these stringent travel restrictions may be lifted, but one can only hope that these airlines do not have to continue to weather the storm much longer (Ghosh, 2020).



4.3 Stagnant Growth:

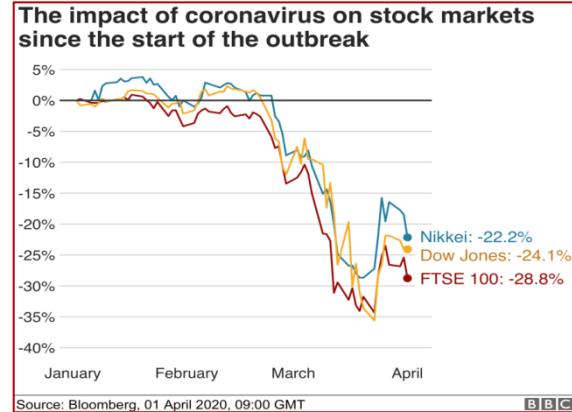
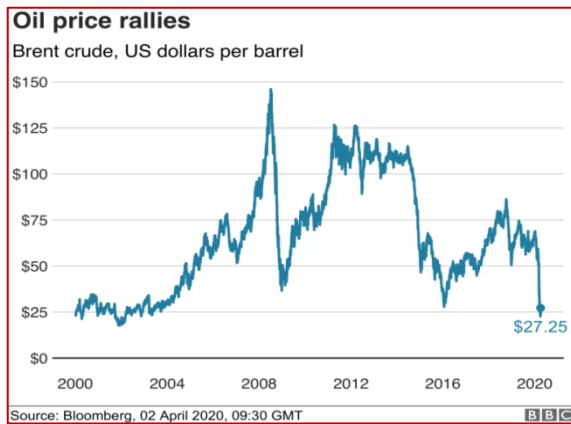
If the economy is growing, that generally means more wealth and more new jobs. It is measured by looking at the percentage change in gross domestic product, or the value of goods and services produced, typically over three months or a year. The world's economy could grow at its slowest rate since 2009 this year due to the coronavirus outbreak, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (Jones, Brown, & Palumbo, 2020).

Due to lockdown in worst affected countries, the governments have enforced countrywide lockdown. China, being the biggest producer of goods in the world, was hard hit by the lockdown. The biggest effect is on the industrial production which leads to chain reaction resulting into unemployment, reduction in revenue, growth in liabilities, poverty, starvation, increase in crime rate so on and so forth. The projected figures of sales slide downward quickly causing its long term effects on the economic picture of the country.

4.4 Spoiled Projections of GDP, IIP and Inflation

According to Dun & Bradstreet's latest Economy Forecast, the probability of countries entering into recession and companies going bankrupt has increased and India is not likely to "remain decoupled" from the global meltdown (The Economic Times, 2020).

Due to the imposed lockdown worldwide, global manufacturing hubs, besides China, will bring about impairment to global supply chain. The 21 day lockdown in India will surely impact the projected GDP for the current fiscal and also in the next fiscal to a very great extent. This will severely hit the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) which will take longer than expected to regain its flight. The effects will be further intensified because of the price scenario. Because of slowdown in demand and production activities, sharp fall in the global price of crude oil and price decreases in other major commodities such as energy, base metals and fertilizers, the inflation level will face strong exertion.



India, as a progressive nation, will be hard hit by the Corona virus impact as the lockdown is causing significant disruption across multiple sectors like manufacturing, oil and financial among others.

4.5 Plummeting Stock Markets

The markets over the globe have fallen within the 25-30 per cent range in the past few weeks. It is entirely unpredictable how the stock market will move in coming days. When there is panic, investors tend to make their decisions emotionally, rather than rationally. This is a Black Swan event, whose impact may be deeper and longer than what was estimated a few weeks ago (Kansara, 2020).

Many of the blue-chips in the stock markets across the world are either hitting their 52 week lows or they are traded at less than 50% of their price they acquired during bullrally. Indian stock market is also trapped in tight grip of a global pandemic. Similar is happening with newly listed stocks. The same is the case with the Sensex, which fell from a peak of 42,000 points this January to below 26000 points in merely close to three months.

4.6 Political Effects

The global spread of corona is seen as a powerful factor that will change the relationship dynamics of different countries. The super power nations have been severely hit by corona pandemic and the blame game has begun on large scale. The Chinese government has been criticized by the United States for its handling of the pandemic while Brazil also shares the same view. Leading Congressman of Brazil, Eduardo Bolsonaro tweeted, "The blame for the global coronavirus pandemic has a name and surname: the Chinese Communist party" (Phillips, 2020). European Union foreign policy chief Josep Borrell said that, "there is "a geo-political component including a struggle for influence through spinning and the 'politics of generosity. China is aggressively pushing the message that, unlike the US, it is a responsible and reliable partner. Armed with facts, we need to defend Europe against its detractors" (BBC News, 2020). Many countries of the world strongly suspect China to be miscreant for this global issue. It is believed that the Chinese government has been trying to project Chinese state power beyond its borders and establish China as a global leader. The distribution of medical kits and financial aid are seen with an eyes of suspicion. Spain, Italy, France, Greece, Portugal and other countries of European Union have called for urgent measures to find and punish the wrongdoer.

The relations of Japan and South Korea faced the jolt of corona pandemic. After Japan declared it would start quarantining all arrivals from South Korea, the South Korean government described the move as "unreasonable, excessive and extremely regrettable", and that it couldn't "help but question whether Japan has other motives than containing the outbreak" (McCurry & Farrer, 2020). The United States has come under scrutiny by officials from other countries for allegedly hijacking shipments of crucial supplies meant for other countries. Canada has taken a very serious note of this and has called for high level investigation. The discussion is endless and evidences limitless. One thing is sure that corona would go sooner or later but, but, it will surely leave its indelible prints on the world map.

5. India's fight against COVID-19

5.1 Prevention is better than Cure

A country tied through strings of unity, India has emerged as a role model in taking meticulous steps to curb the spread of corona. The Indian government has so far followed a step-by-step model and been on the front foot with early screening at airports from mid-January onwards, initiating travel restrictions and in collaboration with states, applying restrictions on events and on places of social gathering including restaurants, malls, theatres, gyms and all the public places.

Visionary statesman Honourable Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India has displayed his rare political acumen. Having applied his unique sense of anticipating horrors of corona pandemic, he initiated the preparations well-in-advance and that too without causing any sort of panic among the citizens of India. He addressed to the Nation on the 19th March, 2020 to urge the people to participate in the Janta Curfew for 14 hours from 7 am to 9 pm on the 22nd March, 2020. He addressed the nation on 24th March to declare to declare complete nationwide lockdown of 3 weeks from 25th March to 14th of April, 2020. He has preached his two pronged mantra of "Resolve and Restraint" in order to fight the Corona Virus. Second Phase of lockdown for another 21 days ranging from 15th April to 3rd May, 2020 is declared by him in his third address to the nation on 14th April, 2020 which is a birth anniversary of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar. Formation of task force, constant communication with states, vigilance, monitoring, quick decision making, effective use of media, motivation to the doctors, nurses, paramedical personnel, health workers, police force and all others who have been selflessly contributing in the nationwide fight against corona etc. are some of the finest examples of Shri Modi's political statesmanship.

The Janta Curfew on March 22, complete Lockdown for 21 days during March 24 to April 14 and its further extension another 21 days ranging from April 15 to May 3, 2020 are the truly commendable as these steps have and will play the crucial role in mitigating the effect of corona spread in India.

Such a response ensured that there was no panic among the citizens and avoided inconvenience to the extent possible. The Indian government has also evacuated more than 1,400 of its citizens and those of its neighbours from high-risk countries, including China, Japan, Iran and Italy (Vyas&Gutta, 2020).

Equally noteworthy are the various public awareness campaigns. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has shown leadership in mobilising the heads of government of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and that of the G20 to share reliable information, best practices and support each other in fighting this pandemic.

The limited testing capability in India for Covid-19, led primarily by the apex laboratory at the National Institute of Virology at Pune, has now been extended to 52 viral research and diagnostic laboratories spread across the country. The government has continued to ensure constant, consistent and credible communication to provide necessary public health guidance and to allay any fears and panic among the populace. Creation of special hospitals with a very large capacity across the nation to treat corona patients, bulk buying of required medicines and ventilators are some of the examples of how the Indian government has prepared itself to safeguard the Indians from the merciless monster corona.

5.2 Work from Home and Financial Support

Central and state governments of India have acted proactively in the fight against corona virus spread. All the educational institutions have been closed down and education is being taken care of by using technology. Technology has also been extensively used across the country to promote 'Work from Home' mode in order to facilitate professionals to perform their routine tasks.

Indian corporates have offered their CSR fund to the central government in its fight against corona epidemic. Good number of celebrities of Bollywood has donated crores of rupees. State governments across the country have been receiving crores of rupees in the form of donations from the citizens. Professionals working in government departments as well as those in private institutions have donated their one day salary

amounting to crores of rupees to the Chief Minister's and Prime Minister's Relief Fund for this noble cause to display extraordinary patriotic zeal.

5.3 Lockdown and Sanitization

In order to stop the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak, many countries across the world have started implementing very tough measures. Countries and world capital have been put under strict lockdown, bringing a total halt to major industrial production chains. Indian government took proactive steps to curb the spread of corona within the country. Janta curfew and two phases of lockdown have yielded anticipated results. It started with travel restrictions within and outside the country. Gradually the travelling restrictions also are enforced within the states and cities. Community spread has also been effectively handled through persuasion and force, if needed. The state governments have been actively participating and complying to the directives of central governments. These and series of such other steps have played pivotal role in controlling the numbers of growing epidemic. The open spaces have been thoroughly sanitized using germicides. The local corporations, fire brigade and health departments have been working tirelessly in great conjugation to sanitize every street and building all around.

5.4 Quarantining and Isolation

The core force of health department has been making door to door survey to collect the details of the people with inter-state and international travel history. The people with even minor complaints of cold, cough and fever are being taken for medical examination. Sufficient testing laboratory facilities have been created across the country to effectively test the large number of samples. If the corona test signals positive, rigorous treatment is initiated for such patients. The homes of the patients with positive symptoms are immediately quarantined through special posters. No one is allowed to visit such houses nor are these people allowed to leave their homes during the period of quarantine. The massive national wide drives to search and treat the affected people has been yielding promising results.

Mandatory isolations are effected on the people returning from other countries. They are kept away from rest of the community for at least fourteen days and on ensuring the presence of no infection only, they are allowed to meet and mix with other community people

5.5 Commendable Work of Health Workers and Cops

The doctors, nurses and paramedical staff deserve salute for their round the clock tiring and risky job of treating corona patients. They are endangering their lives for saving the lives of others. Special corona treatment hospitals and wards have been made available. Our Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has taken special note of this community and has appreciated the selfless services of this health force. Some of them have neither returned their homes nor have seen their loved ones. They have been playing the role of 'frontline soldiers'.

The magic mantra adopted and advocated in our nation is 'Stay Home and Stay Safe'. This has started with Janta Curfew and it is still in currency. People have been advised not to leave the threshold (as Modi calls it 'Lakshman Rekha) of their homes and not to come out unless compelled. The government has deployed cops and Special Forces to regulate the situation during lockdown. Entire police department across the nations is stand to. They are performing the duty even while the mercury is fast rising. Sometimes when the persuasion does not work, they grow harsh and apply force. Most of the people, except a very few, are extending great co-operation.

5.6 Valuable Human Services of Charity Organizations

India is a country where humanity reigns. However the central and state governments have been trying to feed the hungry bellies of the poor and needy through distribution of grocery through its nationwide Public Distribution System, the volunteers of charity organizations and religious institutions across the country have been serving the needy people by distribution of cooked food, grocery kits, medical services and other everyday needs. Unlike all other countries of the world where the governments have left the people to their

fate, state and central governments have taken a series of actions to ensure public welfare. We should proudly say, "It happens only in India!"

6. Sigh of relief wrapped in positivity

6.1 Consolidated Social Bonds

The global threat of corona pandemic has caused mixed effects. On one hand while the super power nations of the world are busy blaming one another of sabotage, smaller countries have been generously supporting their countrymen and other needy nations by providing medical and financial needs. The picture in a country with population of over 135 crores and considered to be highly vulnerable has shown extra-ordinary spirit. India is a country with unity in diversity, several states, very rich heritage of diversified cultures, multiple languages, and number of religions, festivals round the year, communal harmony, strong family system and social networking. The enchanting spell of Western Civilization has very profoundly influenced our living standards, food habits, clothing, customs, interpersonal relations and religious sentiments. Our joint family culture, village life, natural food, pure air and simple living have been immensely dominated by the magnetic force of pleasures borrowed from the West. The large scale migration of the rural people to the cities has destroyed the village culture. However Corona virus spread badly affected the economy of the country, it proved to be blessings in disguise. Corona spread moved the circle anti-clockwise and took us back to the life we lived four to five decades back. These were the days when people lived for others; they has great respect for others: they rushed to help on finding someone in help; There prevailed virtues like fraternity, intimacy, mutual respect and love for others. Confined to the four walled structures due to nationwide lockdown, people revived the games – cards, carom, hide and seek, gully cricket and so on; busy parents got the space to play with their children; nuclear families got transformed into joint families; people returned to their native and so on.

6.2 Decline in Global Pollution

The large scale lockdown has caused dramatic impact on the climate. it has provided a temporary remedy to another pressing health issue: suffocating pollution levels. Around the world an unexpected impact of the economic shuttering due to the coronavirus outbreak is striking blue skies and clear water in places, from Venice to Beijing, Los Angeles to Bangalore, where only weeks ago pollution dominated. With factories shuttered and cars parked in garages, air pollution has dissipated in cities. According to WHO, "Globally, deaths related to exposure to air pollution, are of pandemic proportions, with 7 million deaths every year" (Wright, 2020).

The data shows that the main cities are recording much lower levels of harmful microscopic particulate matter and of nitrogen dioxide that is mainly released by vehicles and power plants. The new images clearly show how a strong reduction in emission is now in place over major cities across Europe - in particular Paris, Milan and Madrid. All forms of pollution – water, soil and air – have come own in levels of degree worldwide. The sky looks more brighter with millions of twinkling stars; chirping of birds are creating melodious music; the fresh air is providing an inner joy to one and all.

6.3 Advisory for Precaution

UNO, the Health Ministries of Central Government and the State Governments have been trying to create public awareness among the people vide print, visual and social media to control further spread of corona epidemic. Telecom companies also play pre-recorded social awareness message during the connecting time of subscriber's call. Advisories are being issued from time to time. Some of them are: Wash hands with soap or use sanitizers several times in a day to keep the hands germ free; maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance from others; cover the mouth with mask or handkerchief; avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth; avoid touching the surfaces; cover the mouth and nose with handkerchief or tissue while coughing or sneezing; avoid traveling to places especially if one is too young, too old or has diabetes, heart or lung disease; stay home and in case of fever, cold or cough, seek medical attention. The last but not the least is, follow the directions of the local authority, state and central government to protect the self and others from the deadly dangers of COVID-19.

7. Conclusion

The global lockdown has made us confined to our primeval cave-like shelter of home. The post-global earth is in suspended condition, as if it needs some time for hibernation. In the face of increasing number of deaths, we all are seeking solutions, exploring options and thinking of new patterns of life. Surely the world will change permanently after this and if we are fortunate enough to see the post-Corona world, we will reminisce about our pre-Corona days. As we fight this pandemic together, governments, businesses, civil society and citizens require great resilience and adaptability. With an approach that includes the whole society, together we can and will fight this coronavirus pandemic called COVID-19. Humanity will live for God is great and kind!

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Potential Impact of COVID-19 on Real Estate Sector

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Abstract :

Pandemic COVID-19 has affected more than 150 countries with an increasing number of positive cases and rise in the number of deaths. Each country is trying its best to avoid the grave consequences. Social distancing is one of the best ways to avoid the spread of this disease and many countries have taken the initiative of Lockdown. Lockdown is the best solution when the pandemic is difficult to control. The decision of lockdown is absolutely right and non-debatable. But, it comes with the huge economic cost and consequences which may impact different sectors to different extent. The study attempts to study the potential impact in short and long term post COVID-19.

The study is descriptive in nature and tries to predict the impact based on the identified variables. Study is exploratory and predictive and is subject to change in trends and policy decision. The study suggests the strategies to overcome the negative impact.

Keywords: Real Estate, COVID 19, Impact, Economic Variables

1. Introduction

The ongoing COVID-19 outbreak will majorly affect economy in general and Real Estate sector in particular. Further it is observed that sentiments in real estate are pushed to its all time lowest level in the quarter end of March 2020 and it is expected to further hit for coming 2 quarters. Knight Frank India, FICCI-NAREDCO Real Estate Sentiments Index showed that the revival in the December 2019 quarter, after being in the pessimistic zone (below 50 mark) for 2 consecutive quarters. But, it did not last long and dropped to 31 mark in March 2020 quarter.

Drivers for Real Estate Sectors are the following:

1. Increase in demand for residential properties due to increased urbanization
2. Increase in commercial property due to increase in demand by education, healthcare, e-commerce, warehousing and retail
3. Growing and large economy
4. India is in top 10 price appreciating housing markets globally
5. Increasing transparency
6. Increase in FDI and FIIs in real estate sector
7. Increase in energy efficient and environment friendly architecture
8. Government initiative of affordable housing (Housing for all)
9. Goods and Services Tax

2. Literature Review

Anirudh Singh Chauhan (2020) in his article named “Coronavirus (COVID-19): Global real estate markets brace for impact” has observed that Almost 28 percent of the total investment in Indian real estate came from Singapore, Hong Kong, and China in 2019. In fact, the United Nations (UN) is predicting that India is at risk of facing an immediate trade loss of approximately Rs 2,510 crores. As the supply chains from China will remain constrained, finding newer markets for the supply and even achieving self-sufficiency will take time and hence, India might face reduced economic activity. Commercial real estate market will be more impacted as it is a slow mover. If the virus keeps impacting the economic supply chains for longer terms than expected, the commercial investment decisions may take a backseat. A flight of capital can be expected as the investors would tilt towards a more stable bond market for investment. Financial markets are also sensitive to the spread, and the recent crash of the Indian stock market is a sign of growing anticipation of further decline in investor’s sentiment. As exports from China will decline, the cost advantage on account of

cheaper supply from China will take a hit and would directly affect the profit margins of the real estate developers. The future depends on how India reacts to the global epidemic and how effectively we contain it from spreading further. Tim Cook, CEO Apple states by saying though the real estate sector will be affected, Government actions to contain the virus and active citizen engagement are expected to boost the housing demand by the second half of the year.

IIFL in their article named “Impact of Covid-19 on the real estate sector” has observed that The Government’s advice to restrict unnecessary travel following concerns over the coronavirus pandemic may lead to delays in decisions on the real estate space in the short term, but the long-term impact remains unknown as the longevity of the crisis is uncertain. The COVID-19 situation remains fluid and uncertainty still looms on the possible economic impact of the outbreak. With the global impact of Covid-19 on multiple sectors already, Indian realty sector is by no means an exception. Given that the real estate sector contributes significantly to India’s economic growth, it is important to broadly analyse how the outbreak will influence this sector and it’s still premature to assess the current impact. However, a prolonged impact of the coronavirus could finally put some brakes on India’s real estate market. The impact on real estate will be significant, especially in the immediate short term. Affordable and mid-income housing that has been a silver lining for the sector, over the past several years, will also come under pressure primarily because its success depends on maximum distribution and volume sales. The festive season which was expected to see a surge in demand owing to Gudi Padwa, Ugadi, Akshaya Tritiya, etc, which are considered to be auspicious occasions for launching new projects and also buying new properties, will not be the same this year. The housing market did witness some traction over the past few quarters due to lower home loan rates and reduction in stamp duty in some states; but owing to the virus outbreak and other factors like generally slow economy and pressure on liquidity, this trend is about to change. This article concludes with the government advisory has to avoid social activities is certainly going to impact site visits and housing sales but these kind of digital launches will boost the developers’ confidence and help revive the real estate sector on the back of lower home loan rates and reduction in stamp duty in some states. In a situation where the global economy is slowing down, investors and businesses are adopting a wait-and-watch approach; digitization might certainly help in combating the Covid-19 crisis to some extent.

KPMG (2020) in their article termed” Potential impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy” focuses on the impact on Global economy as well as Indian Economy. The study further observes India’s real GDP decelerated to its lowest in over six years in 3Q 2019-201, and the outbreak of the COVID-19 posed fresh challenges. Steps taken to contain its spread, such as nationwide restrictions for 21 days and a complete lockdown of states, have brought economic activity to a standstill and could impact both consumption and investment. While Indian businesses, barring a few sectors, can possibly insulate themselves from the global supply chain disruption caused by the outbreak due to relatively lower reliance on intermediate imports, their exports to COVID-19 infected nations could take a hit. In sum, the three major contributors to GDP—private consumption, investment and external trade will get affected. KPMG focuses on three scenarios, the first being Quick retraction across the globe including India; by end April to mid-May, second being -while India is able to control COVID-19 spread, there is a significant global recession and thirdly COVID-19 proliferates within India and lockdowns get extended; global recession. The article also focuses on the demand and supply side impact as well as sectorial impacts along with recommendations. This article concludes by embracing the new normal after the COVID19 break such as, the shift towards localisation, ‘Digital’ gets a real push, ‘Cash is king’ for businesses, Move towards variable cost models, Building sensing and control tower capabilities, Supply chain resilience is key and lastly Building agility.

Sunil Kumar in his research titled “Impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) on Indian economy” observes The trade impact of the coronavirus epidemic for India is estimated to be about 348 million dollars and the country figures among the top 15 economies most affected as slowdown of manufacturing in China disrupts world trade, according to a UN report. Whereas according to Asian Development Bank (ADB) the Covid-19 outbreak could cost the Indian economy between \$387 million and \$29.9 billion in personal consumption losses (<https://www.livemint.com/>). For India, the trade impact is estimated to be the most for the chemicals sector at 129 million dollars, textiles and apparels at 64 million dollars, automotive sector at 34 million

dollars, electrical machinery at 12 million dollars, leather products at 13 million dollars, metals and metal products at 27 million dollars and wood products and furniture at 15 million dollars. China has seen a dramatic reduction in its manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) to 37.5, its lowest reading since 2004. This drop implies a 2 per cent reduction in output on an annual basis. This has come as a direct consequence of the spread of corona virus (COVID-19) (The Hindu). When we see the China's Share in total import to India, India's total electronic imports account for 45% of China. Around one-third of machinery and almost two-fifths of organic chemicals that India purchases from the world come from China. For automotive parts and fertilisers China's share in India's import is more than 25%. Around 65 to 70% of active pharmaceutical ingredients and around 90% of certain mobile phones come from China to India. Study further concludes the research by stating the sector wise impact of COVID19 on India Industry and has put in a data which shows how contribution of the GDP is put forward.

3. Objectives

Objectives in the study include;

1. To identify the Pre-Covid and Post-Covid challenges in the real estate sector
2. To study the relationship between GDP and Growth of Real Estate sector and its contribution to GDP
3. To identify potential opportunities in real estate sector Post-Covid
4. To suggest the measures for revival Post-Covid

4. Research Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature and the data used is from the secondary sources. It is exploratory in nature too as the Covid crisis are recent and more study is expected in near future. The data is collected from several websites like RBI, IMF etc to analyze the impacts of GDP. The analysis is descriptive and tries to assess the impact of projected variables like GDP on Real Estate sector. Limitations of the study include that it is only from Indian perspective and only based on the variables identified. There may be many other variables too which opens up the scope for future study.

5. Analysis

5.1 Challenges Pre-Covid faced by Real Estate Sector

1. Liquidity
2. State level political scenarios
3. Continuation in procedural delays
4. Failure of few real estate business houses
5. Slow-down of the economy (GDP in last few quarters)
6. Fall in FDI in general and in real estate sector too
7. Low demand due to low growth and unemployment
8. Increase in litigation in real estate sector
9. GST ambiguity

5.2 Post- Covid Challenges

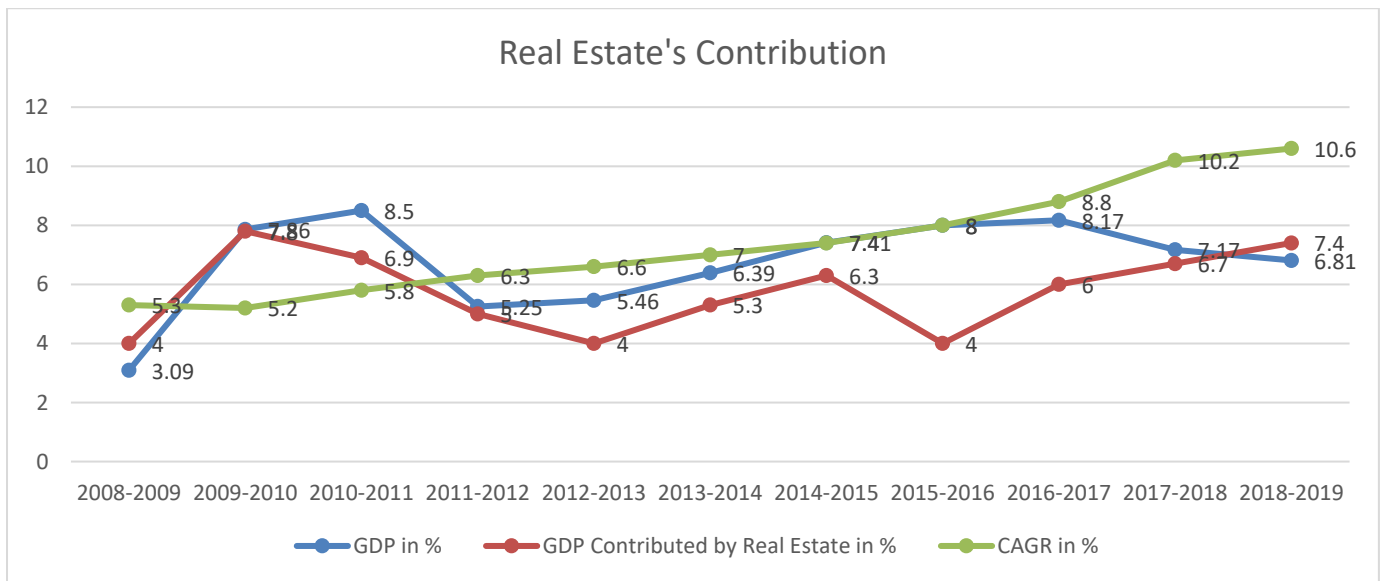
1. Further fall in demand
2. Further reduction in liquidity in term of investments
3. Supply issues due to migration of labour
4. Strong correlation with other sectors growth

Relation between GDP and Real Estate Sector Growth and its contribution to GDP

Table No 1: GDP, CAGR of Real Estate Sector and Contribution of Real Estate Sector to GDP

Year	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
GDP in %	3.09	7.86	8.5	5.25	5.46	6.39	7.41	8	8.17	7.17	6.81
GDP Contributed by Real Estate in %	4	7.8	6.9	5	4	5.3	6.3	4	6	6.7	7.4
CAGR in %	5.3	5.2	5.8	6.3	6.6	7	7.4	8	8.8	10.2	10.6

Source: Compiled and Prepared



Graph No.1 ; Showing the trend and relationship between the identified variables

From the Table No.1 and Graph No.1 it can be observed that there is no significant relationship between the GDP and Contribution of Real Estate Sector to GDP. But the data of last five years (2015-2019) shows that with the increase in GDP the CAGR of Real Estate Sector is also growing and based on the same trend if high GDP is maintained the Real Estate Sector can bounce back. The increase in CAGR of real estate sector is also due to various other factors which indirectly contribute to GDP.

Table 2: Projected GDP for the year 2020

Institution/ Organization	Growth (%) Earlier	Growth (%) Now
IMF	5.8	1.9
BARCLAYS	2.5	0
MOODY'S	5.3	2.5
S & P	5.2	3.5
GOLDMAN SACHS	3.3	1.6

Source: @timesnow

Table 3: Projected GDP of India of GDP in 2020 and 2021

Institution/ Organization	Projected GDP in 2020	Projected GDP in 2021
IMF	1.9	7.4

Source: World Economic Outlook

It is quite evident from the Table No.2 and 3 that GDP projected will be around 1.9 which is forecasted by IMF and is also average of several forecasts. The low growth will definitely, badly hit the real estate sector for the coming two quarters due to low GDP. But, timely measures and quick recovery from the COVID crises may help real estate sector to bounce back if the forecasted GDP of World Economic Outlook of 2021 is achieved

5.3 Potential Opportunities Post COVID for Real Estate Sector:

1. Growth of healthcare sector will push the demand for real estate sector and if the W curve is observed it will further increase the demand for healthcare and thus the real estate
2. Lower interest rate if continued will push the demand
3. Fall in the prices of real estate due to liquidation of inventory held can increase the demand
4. Increase in FDI and FIIs due to increase in the confidence of world the way India is fighting COVID
5. Absolute volatility in stocks will divert the funds in real estate as investment avenue
6. Failure of banks will also increase investments in real estate
7. Lack of demand for bullion may also be one of the opportunity for real estate sector
8. Bumper Crop and relief to farmers may also increase the demand in Tier III cities

5.4 Measures to revamp and revive real estate sector post-covid

1. Government should declare relief package for revival of real sector post- covid to inject liquidity
2. Policies both sector specific and general need to be relooked
3. Laborers to be attracted to the sector
4. Affordable housing to be continued and made more robust
5. GST to incorporate input credit for real estate sector. GST on final sale can increase from 5% to 6%
6. NPA classification to be revised
7. Real Estate to be given industry status
8. Measures to be continued till GDP reaches 8% as the relation is quite evident in the above analysis

6. Findings & Conclusions

It is quite evident the real estate sectors revival depends on the revival of the other sectors too and increases in the economic activity. Although, the major challenges are directly related to the economic growth. But COVID-19 has thrown some specific challenges for real estate sector like migration of labor and demand in the hot spots or severely affected areas due to COVID. These challenges may reduce the demand and supply and if the equilibrium is achieved it may bring price stability and lower prices which many of the experts are anticipating to come down by 20% may push up the demand. To conclude although Covid -19 has thrown the challenges to Indian economy of which many are irreparable. But, it has also sent the message across the world the way India is handling the situation.

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A Study of Pandemics with Special Focus on Covid 19 -Its Impact and Management

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Abstract

The world has been witnessing numerous pandemics caused by different pandemics. The research paper makes a systematic study of these pandemics in the context of the most recent pandemic the COVID 19. Humanity has withstood the impact of deadly diseases and researchers have been successful in devising a solution. The Governments and the Civil Society are working on a war footing to contain the spread of virus by implementing lockdowns, identifying the hotspots and promoting quarantine. The virus has brought a positive impact with the reduced levels of pollution. However, it is high time for the planet to adopt sustainable development measures to control adverse effects of economic development. This is also a warning that biological warfare of any kind should never be promoted and any Nation intending to create such weapons should be boycotted globally, in the interest of the human race. According to several reports, the meat industry of Wuhan, in China is responsible for the outbreak, as the main carrier of the virus is bat, which is extensively consumed in China. Therefore, it would be in the interest of our own survival to change our eating habits and adopt nature friendly vegetarian diet. Despite several deaths being reported, people are also fighting back and recovering. Therefore, even in the darkest of time there is always a ray of hope and we must ensure that we survive the darkness and work together to build a better and a safer future.

1. Introduction

The Coronavirus disease 2019 also known as COVID 19 is a pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organisation on 30th January 2020 declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern and when it spread across international borders like wildfire, then on 12th March 2020 it was declared to be a pandemic. Various advisories were issued to the public, such as washing hands frequently, maintaining social distance, avoiding touching eyes, nose and mouth and following respiratory hygiene. Pandemics are by definition contagious diseases that spread worldwide. COVID 19 is one of the two current pandemics, the other being HIV AIDS. In the past there has been spanish flu, smallpox, typhus, tuberculosis and much more. Every pandemic is different and is managed in a different way.

2. A Study of previous pandemics

The most recent pandemic was the 2009 flu, known as the H1N1 Swine flu. It led to a chaotic scramble to vaccinate the most vulnerable, that is those who were over the age of 65, under the age of 5 and the pregnant women. Before it tapered off in the mid of 2010, H1N1 affected almost twenty percent of the world's population and killed upto 5,75,000.

A decade before H1N1, the World Health Organisation issued its first pandemic plan in 1999. The most devastating pandemic in human history was the black death, between 1347 to 1351 A.D i.e the middle ages. It was estimated that in Constantinople more than 5000 people were killed per day. The bubonic plague killed upto 60% of the human population. It wiped off a third of the european population. Over the next couple of centuries the plague kept cropping up and the first quarantines were implemented. There were times when it was thought that the infectious diseases were transmitted by bad air, so officials tried to isolate sick people to prevent more deaths. Plague was caused by the bacteria *Yersinia pestis*. It transmitted to people when they were bitten by fleas carried by rodents. Bubonic plague happens when this bacteria targets the lymphatic system which helps protect the body against toxins. Within a span of six days, the infected victims get high fever, headaches and vomiting, plus they get swollen lymph nodes called buboes which give the plague its name. If the bacteria infect the bloodstream, it's called septicemic plague which can

cause clots that keep blood from reaching tissues which turn black as they die. If these microbes infect the lungs it's called pneumonic plague which can lead to bloody coughs and rapid death and lets people transmit the plague through tiny droplets in the air. The first confirmed plague epidemic was called the Justinian plague which swept through the Roman Empire starting 541 CE, and contributed to its fall. The last huge wave of outbreaks began in 1894 in rural China, sweeping through Asia and Australia. The worst pandemic of the twentieth century was the Spanish influenza which killed up to one hundred million. Today all kinds of plagues can be treated through the use of antibiotics which are used to treat the infected patients.

Smallpox was also a major cause of death in the past and killed nearly thirty percent of the people who had it. It's a disease caused by the variola virus, which starts with high fever and headaches. Small bumps full of infectious fluid appear all-over. Later smallpox was responsible for hundreds and thousands of deaths a year, peaking in the eighteenth century. It remains the only infectious disease that has been completely eradicated. Humans infected each other through tiny droplets coughed or sneezed through the air. However, the pox fluids and crusty scabs which got all-over clothes and blankets and could infect new hosts too. Diseases like smallpox may have caused the death of up to 90% of the native American population.

Cholera became widespread in the nineteenth century and remains a major problem in areas without clean water supply. It is caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae* and is a severe gastro-intestinal disease that causes vomiting and diarrhea. As soon as 12 hours after infection, these bacteria produce toxins that bind to small intestine enzymes that control water secretion from the rest of the body. Specifically the toxins make these enzymes flood the intestines with water which leads to dehydration that is severe and deadly. Nowadays we know that cholera is spread through drinking water that's been contaminated by infected faecal particles. This cause of the disease was discovered in 1854 by a doctor named John Snow, traced every victim of a cholera outbreak in London, to a single water pump. Doctor Snow's revolutionary method to track infection patterns and find the source of an outbreak is why he is considered one of the fathers of modern epidemiology.

Malaria is always a threat in the tropical region. Mosquitoes are a well-known pest when it comes to spreading disease and yellow fever, which is a viral fever, is no exception. It's a viral infection and most people infected with flavivirus experience symptoms like fever, chills, aches, fatigue, vomiting and even death in extreme cases. Today, we have a vaccine for yellow fever.

HIV/AIDS was first identified in 1981. Despite the treatment the disease has killed more than 32 million over the past three decades. HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. It kills or damages the immune system cells of the body. AIDS which stands for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, is the most advanced stage of infection with HIV. HIV can spread through unprotected sex with an infected person, by sharing drug needles or through contact with the blood of an infected person. Women can give it to their babies during pregnancy or childbirth. The first signs of HIV infection may be swollen glands and flu-like symptoms. A blood test can tell if you have the HIV infection. There is no cure, but there are many medicines to fight both HIV infection and the infections and cancers that come with it. People can live with the disease for many years.

We have been haunted by microbial animals and our drive to understand them has laid the foundation of modern science. Syphilis which is caused by the *Treponema pallidum* bacteria manifests in the form of rashes, sores, headache, fever and muscle pain. The first discovered outbreak of Syphilis began in the year 1495 in France. It's transmitted by direct contact with the sores or passed down from an infected mother to her child. After a few weeks or months, the rashes and the sores disappear and the disease goes into a latent stage where it can be detected in a blood test but doesn't cause symptoms. In up to a third of untreated cases, the disease comes roaring back to cause dementia, dysfunction of multiple organs, lots of pain and death. The disease may even cause dementia, dysfunction of multiple organs, lots of pain and death. Around the turn of the 20th Century, the immunologist Dr. Paul Ehrlich believed that certain compounds could target disease-causing agents like bacteria without attacking healthy tissues. This treatment was later called chemotherapy. Using a systematic screening process Ehrlich found a chemical that he developed into an

antisyphilitic drug called Salvarsan. It quickly became the most prescribed drug and earned Ehrlich the nobel prize in medicine in 1908.

3. The virus and the possible treatment

Coronavirus is the nascent form of influenza with no dedicated vaccine. Repurposing drugs designed to treat other diseases, to now treat COVID – 19 is one of the quickest ways to find a new therapy to control the current pandemic. This is exactly what happened with hydroxychloroquine, the drug initially designed to cure malaria. Researchers based on lab study learnt that it can viruses including coronaviruses from infecting cells. However, the problem is that what happens in the lab often doesn't happen in a patient whose body is subject to immune system and anti-bodies. Doctors are approaching the drug with healthy scepticism and are using it on the sickest patients with no other options. It is important to maintain a healthy immune system to reduce the susceptibility to catching viruses.

4. The impact of the virus

COVID 19 has led to positive impact on the environment. The air has become so clear that the Himalayan peaks are visible from Jalandhar in Punjab, situated 140 kms away. The residents of Jalandhar say that for the first time in 20-30 years, the air has become so clean. Such news reports are pouring in from worldwide. The air has become cleaner, the water has become clearer, the pollution levels have fallen.

The economy and environment seem to be inversely proportional, such that when the economy stumbles, the environment begins to become better. Nitrogen dioxide is a toxic gas that is emitted from the engines of cars, buses, trucks and from factories. According to the World Health Organisation, if this gas is more in concentration than 200 micrograms per cubic metre then it can cause an enormous inflammation in the breathing pipe which can lead to problems like asthma. It is due to the lockdown that the number of cars plying on the roads have become less, factories have shut down and hence, in cities all over the world the concentration of nitrogen dioxide in the air has drastically fallen.

Particulate Matter 2.5, is one of the most harmful forms of air pollution. It is included in the category of group 1 carcinogen and it is so small that it can travel from the lungs into the bloodstream which will not only cause respiratory problems but also heart attack and premature deaths. It is so deadly that World Health Organisation has estimated that every year worldwide more than 4 million people are killed due to PM 2.5 caused heart diseases, strokes, lung cancer, chronic lung diseases and respiratory infections. Due to lockdown PM 2.5 levels have fallen worldover.

Not only the air, but the water of our rivers is also becoming clearer. Due to the stoppage of industrial waste the water quality of the river Ganga and Yamuna has improved and the water flowing at Rishikesh and Haridwar has become drinkable. If the government constructs sewage treatment plants in the right manner and makes strong regulations for the companies and industries to treat their waste themselves then our rivers can appear cleaner throughout the year.

The lockdown has also caused some effect on the wildlife and the animal life. Rare animals which cannot be spotted easily are coming out on the streets as the streets are deserted. We are aware of the fact that carbon dioxide emissions are responsible for climate change. The transportation sector is majorly responsible for these emissions, followed by the electricity generation sector, industry, commerce and agriculture. During the lockdown there has been a decline in all of it, as fewer cars are plying, fewer planes are flying and so there is a massive decline in the carbon dioxide emissions.

According to experts, coronavirus could trigger the biggest fall in carbon emissions since the second world war . History has registered a pattern that whenever the economy crashes, the carbon emissions go down, be it the first oil crisis, the second oil crisis, the fall of the USSR, the Asian financial crisis or the Global financial crisis. Whenever the economy crashes, it brings good news for the environment as the carbon emissions fall. This is happening because our economy is extremely inter-linked with fossil fuels. Coal, oil, petroleum and all the other non- renewable forms of energy are the primary sources of energy today, which

run the transport sector and the manufacturing industry and are responsible for electricity generation worldwide.

1. Shadia Nasralla, Valerie Volcovici, Matthew Green, Coronavirus could trigger biggest fall in carbon emissions since world war two, Thomson Reuters, (April 3, 2020, 10:35 AM) <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-emissions/coronavirus-could-trigger-biggest-fall-in-carbon-emissions-since-world-war-two-idUSKBN21L0HL>

When the electricity demands fall worldwide, the carbon emissions go down and this is the reason that when the lockdowns are retracted and the world becomes normal again, the carbon emissions and pollution are going back up again. But there is also an opportunity amongst this unpleasant news. A lot of industries have already shut down and a lot of people have already faced job losses in this economic crisis. The government can use this opportunity to push the renewable energy industry. When the governments transfer money to the industries to revive the economy again then the government should focus more on renewable energy.

Coal, oil and petroleum industries should not be given a lot of support, so that the closed industries remain closed and renewable energy gets a new lease of opportunity. It remains to be seen how many actions the government takes on this and how much pressure does the public maintain on the governments.

The COVID 19 shall have a grave economic impact. It would adversely impact the stock markets where the shares of companies are bought and sold. People would sell off their holdings in a state of panic and investments in pensions or individual savings accounts would also fall.

The travel and tourism industry shall also be hit hard, with airlines cutting flights and tourists cancelling business trips and holidays. Governments around the world have introduced travel restrictions in order to contain the virus.

Panic buying, hoarding and stockpiling of food and other necessary goods has also been noticed, such as toilet paper, rice and orange juice, as the pandemic escalates. This is happening when the supply of such commodities has also gone for a toss, with the major industries and factories being closed.

Growth is set to stagnate. The economic growth is measured by looking at the percentage change in the gross domestic product or the value of goods and services produced typically over the past quarter. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the world's economy could grow at its slowest rate since 2009 due to the coronavirus pandemic. It is also predicted that a longer lasting and more intensive outbreak could almost halve the growth to 1.5% in 2020 as the factories suspend their activity and workers stay at home to try and contain the virus.⁽²⁾

The virus and the related legal provisions -

The nationwide lockdown in India, announced by the Prime Minister to contain the quickly spreading novel coronavirus is legally based on the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The law provides the legal framework for restrictions on movement, action against rumour mongering and access to emergency funds set up for the specific purpose.

The act defines a disaster as "a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area." This would ordinarily be understood to include incidents such as an earthquake,

flood or fire, rather than a disease. However, the home ministry declared the coronavirus outbreak as a 'notified disaster', thus bringing it under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act.

The Disaster Management Act is also being used to rein in the circulation of fake news, which has been on an overdrive since the outbreak began. Section 52 of the Act states that people intentionally making false claims to get benefits from the government can be imprisoned for up to two years. Section 53 of the Act prescribes punishment of upto two years of imprisonment for misappropriation of money or materials by a person who has been entrusted with them for providing relief in any threatening disaster situation. Section 54 provides for one year's imprisonment for anyone circulating a "false alarm."

2. Lora Jones, David Brown & Daniele Palumbo, Coronavirus : A visual guide to the economic impact, BBC News, (April 3, 2020) <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-51706225>

Section 58 of the Act further holds that if an offence is committed by a "company or body corporate," the person who was in charge at the time the offence was committed will be held liable. This provision can be used to ensure that workplaces allow employees to work from home, or that they pay employees their due wages.

The Act has been used in tandem with the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 with the latter providing the basis for containment measures such as restrictions on flights landing in India, and prohibiting gatherings beyond a certain number of people.

However, it is important to note that its primary objective is not to tackle disease outbreaks. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 on the other hand, is a colonial-era law, which means it was enacted at a time when the concept of fundamental rights, as laid down in the Constitution, did not exist. The law is vaguely-worded, allowing the government to take temporary measures as it "shall deem necessary" to contain an outbreak. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, was enacted as a response to the Bombay plague that spread across the country and led to the death of thousands. An article in The Print ⁽³⁾ quotes lawyer Pratik Patnaik as saying that the law lacks a framework of accountability and that notification under the law are purely executive actions. It also quotes public health expert PS Rakesh as saying that there is a need for an integrated and comprehensive provision for the control of disease outbreaks.

The draft Public Health Bill, 2017, which looked at the control of epidemics, disasters and acts of bio-terrorism, also attempted to overhaul the current system. This bill would have replaced the 1897 law, but it has still not been tabled in the Parliament and is under the law ministry's consideration.

However, just replacing one law with another is not going to solve the problem. Without an efficient surveillance system, strong public health cadres and epidemiologists to provide technical inputs and guide policies, our efforts to manage disease outbreaks may not succeed.

3. Swagata Yadavar and Apoorva Mandhani, Modi govt is using two laws to tackle coronavirus spread. But one of them needs changes, The Print Essential (March 23, 2020, 1:48 pm IST) <https://theprint.in/theprint-essential/modi-govt-is-using-two-laws-to-tackle-coronavirus-spread-but-one-of-them-needs-changes/386052/>

The digital world to the rescue –

The Government of India has launched the Aarogya Setu application to contain the spread of the virus by sending timely alerts to the people. The application forms a user database to create a network of information that can alert the citizens and the government of potential victims of coronavirus.

The application is available on both Google's Play Store and Apple's App Store. It uses location data to point out people that have come in close proximity with any Covid-19 positive patient. The application requests for access to location at all times and also asks for Bluetooth access after download.

Once the user provides these permissions, the app requests for some basic info that will help build data about the users. The information includes age, gender, name, health status and also asks for the countries that the user has been to in the past few weeks. The application also asks if the user belongs to any one of the exempted category of professionals. Then it asks if the user will be willing to help in times of need. In the next step, a self-assessment test is put forward where the user is asked about their current health and whether they are showing any of the symptoms of Covid-19. The user will also have to declare their travel history. In case you're a doctor, the app will ask if you were exposed to Covid-19 patients. Depending on the answers, the app will suggest a way forward. The application considers Bluetooth range as a proximity sensor under which the user can be infected by another Covid-19 positive patient. When two smartphones with the app installed in them come in each other's Bluetooth range the app will exchange information. If one of the users is positive, the other person will be alerted about the possibility of being infected. These potential cases are then notified to the government for further testing.⁽⁴⁾

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4. Danny Cyril D Cruze, What is Aarogya Setu app and how it works., Live Mint, (April 14, 2020, 04:02 PM IST) <https://www.livemint.com/technology/tech-news/what-is-aarogya-setu-app-and-how-it-works-11586856429826.html>

Conclusion and way forward -

The times of lockdown and quarantine are not easy. Every day news of increasing COVID cases and rising number of deaths cause a lot of mental stress, anxiety, fear and uncertainty in the general public. There are job losses, fall in wages, pressure of household work and increasing instances of domestic abuse. There is also a spike in the number of domestic violence cases since the lockdown.

The contagious disease such as Coronavirus can be controlled from spreading by following social distancing measures at offices, workplaces, factories and establishments. Disinfectants should be used at public places. Public transport system should be suspended and vehicles should be allowed to operate with 30-40% passenger capacity. Thermal scanning should be mandatorily performed on every essential services provider, entering or exiting the workplace. Provision of hand wash and sanitizer with a touch free dispenser should be made available at all entry and exit points and common areas. Large gatherings or meetings of ten or more people should be discouraged. Use of lifts should be discouraged and stairs should be used for climbing. There should be a strict ban on gutka, tobacco etc. and spitting should be strictly prohibited.

However, it is high time for the planet to adopt sustainable development measures to control adverse effects of economic development. This is also a warning that biological warfare of any kind should never be promoted and any Nation intending to create such weapons should be boycotted globally, in the interest of the human race. According to several reports, the meat industry of Wuhan, in China is responsible for the outbreak, as the main carrier of the virus is bat, which is extensively consumed in China. Therefore, it would be in the interest of our own survival to change our eating habits and adopt nature friendly vegetarian diet.

There is no denying that the whole world is suffering an economic jolt and at the same time mother earth is getting time to reboot itself. Just like physical health is important, it is also essential that mental health does not go neglected. Inculcating good habits and adopting mild exercise and yogic exercises into daily routine can help beat stress. It is our responsibility to save our planet.

Times like these make us realise that the doctors are no less important than soldiers when it comes to serving the Nation. However, the doctors, public servants and the government alone cannot succeed in controlling the pandemic unless and until the people are also willing to contribute by behaving in a responsible manner and by following all the prescribed guidelines. In the recent past, Nations had been indulging themselves in nuclear stockpiling. Hopefully, the message of mutual co-operation in the times of crisis management will help curtail such futile practices in future and people will understand the true meaning of sustainable development. Even in the darkest of time there is always a ray of hope and despite several deaths being reported, people are also fighting back and recovering from the infection. It is well said that prevention is better than cure so we must act wisely and responsibly and protect ourselves and others from catching the infection.



कोरोना वायरस की यूनिवर्सिटी ,शाला और कॉलेज पर असर

डॉ॰बिजल आर मिस्त्री

आसिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर ,

आणंद एज्यूकेशन कॉलेज,आणंद

सारांश

कोरोना वायरस की शुरुआत चीन के वुहान शहर से हुई थी जो अब फ्रांस, अमेरिका, इटली, जापान, थाईलैंड, इंग्लैंड और भारत सहित दुनिया के कई देशों में फैल चुका है। कोरोना वायरस इन्फेक्शन बहुत घातक है और इसका प्रकोप तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) दुनियाभर में लोगों के मौत का कारण बन रहा है। चीन में फैला कोरोनावायरस बिल्कुल नया है और माना जा रहा है कि यह सार्स नामक कोरोना वायरस से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। कोरोनावायरस (COVID-19) बीमारी के कारण मरने वालों की संख्या बढ़कर 37,846 हो गई है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) ने इसे महामारी घोषित किया है। कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण को फैलने से रोकने के लिए इसके लक्षणों को पहचानना बहुत जरूरी है। लक्षणों की पहचान करके ही कोरोना वायरस को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है। कोरोना वायरसने कई क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित किया जिसमें शिक्षा का क्षेत्र भी बचा नहीं है कोरोना वायरस फैलने के बाद 13 देशों में स्कूल बंद करने की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न हो गई | इस प्रपत्र ध्वारा हम कोरोना वायरस की यूनिवर्सिटी ,शाला और कॉलेज पर असर की चर्चा करेंगे |

की शब्द – कोरोना, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य

1. प्रस्तावना:

कोरोनावायरस उसी तरह फैलते हैं जैसे अन्य सर्दी पैदा करनेवाले वायरस फैलते हैं कोरोनावायरस, इन्फ्लूएंजा की तरह एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति में हवा के माध्यम से फैल सकता है। यह मनुष्य से मनुष्य में भी फैल सकता है। कोरोनावायरस के लक्षण में निमोनिया जैसे लक्षण जैसे साँस लेने में परेशानी, नाक बहना, खांसी और गले में खराश और कभी-कभी बुखार भी शामिल है। कोरोनावायरस संक्रमण आपके फेफड़ों में फैलता है, तो इससे निमोनिया हो सकता है, विशेष रूप से वृद्ध लोगों में, हृदय रोग वाले लोग, या कमजोर प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली वाले लोग। कोरोनावायरस के लिए कोई टीका या वैक्सीन उपलब्ध नहीं है। कोरोना के इन्फेक्शन से बचने के लिए साफ-सफाई के सही तरीके अपनाने चाहिए। कोरोना वायरस छींकने और खांसने नसे निकलने वाले तरल के माध्यम से फैले हुए हैं, इसलिए बार-बार हाथ धोना संक्रमण की संभावना को कम करने का एक प्रभावी तरीका है।

2. कोरोना वायरस क्या होता है?

कोरोना वायरस कई वायरसों का एक ग्रुप (परिवार) है जो जानवरों से इंसानों में फैलता है। कोरोनावायरस का यह नाम उसके क्राउन जैसे शेष के कारण पड़ा। यह वायरस इंसान को संक्रमित करता है। कोरोना वायरस भी वैसे ही फैलता है जैसे कोल्ड के वायरस फैलते हैं। चीन के वुहान में फैला कोरोनावायरस नए प्रकार का है जिसे अभी 2019

नोवल कोरोनावायरस (2019-nCoV) COVID-19 नाम दिया गया है। यह वायरस शरीर के कई सिस्टम को प्रभावित करता है जिससे पीड़ित व्यक्ति में खांसी, छींक आना, भारीपन जैसे संकेत दिखते हैं।

3. लक्षण

इस वायरस से संक्रमित व्यक्ति को सांस लेने में दिक्कत होती है। गले में दर्द, जुकाम, खांसी, बुखार आना इसके शुरुआती लक्षण माने जाते हैं। कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण के मुख्य लक्षण ये हैं: पूरे दिन सिर भारी रहना, सिर में तेज दर्द महसूस होना। लगातार कई दिनों तक नाक बहना और दवा लेने के बाद भी नियंत्रित न होना। तेज खांसी आना कोरोनावायरस के संक्रमण का संकेत हो सकता है। इस संक्रमण से पीड़ित व्यक्ति के गले में हमेशा खराश बनी रहती है। कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण होने पर बुखार आना इस इंफेक्शन का शुरुआती लक्षण है। कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण होने पर शरीर के अंदर बेचैनी सी होती है और व्यक्ति को सही तरीके से समझ में नहीं आता है कि उसे हुआ क्या है लेकिन वह काफी अस्वस्थ और बीमार महसूस करता है। कोरोना वायरस श्वसन तंत्र को प्रभावित करता है जिसके कारण छींक आना इस समस्या का संकेत है। अस्थमा के रोगियों को इस संक्रमण के कारण सांस लेने में सबसे ज्यादा कठिनाई होती है। पूरे दिन थकान महसूस होना और शरीर में लगातार थकान बनी रहना कोरोना वायरस इंफेक्शन का लक्षण है। कोरोनावायरस का इंफेक्शन श्वसन तंत्र के निचले हिस्से में फैलता है जिसके कारण खासतौर से वृद्ध लोगों में निमोनिया की समस्या हो जाती है। साथ ही हृदय रोगों और कमजोरी इम्यून सिस्टम वाले लोगों में भी कोरोना वायरस के कारण निमोनिया के लक्षण नजर आते हैं। वायरस के कारण फेफड़ों में सूजन आ जाती है जिससे इसकी गंभीरता बढ़ सकती है। संक्रमण के सामान्य संकेतों में श्वसन संबंधी लक्षण, बुखार, खांसी, सांस लेने में तकलीफ और सांस लेने में कठिनाई शामिल हैं। अधिक गंभीर मामलों में, संक्रमण से निमोनिया, गंभीर तीव्र श्वसन सिंड्रोम, गुर्दे की विफलता और यहां तक कि मृत्यु भी हो सकती है। कोरोना वायरस का मुख्य लक्षण तेज बुखार है।

4. कोरोना वायरस का इलाज

आम सर्दी का कोई इलाज नहीं है, वैसे ही नए कोरोनावायरस के लिए कोई खास इलाज नहीं है। लेकिन सावधानियां बरतकर इस वायरस के इंफेक्शन की चपेट में आने से काफी हद तक बचा जा सकता है। कोरोना वायरस के इंफेक्शन से बचने के लिए अभी तक कोई एंटीवायरल दवा या वैक्सीन विकसित नहीं की गयी है। स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों ने कहा है कि अभी कोई कोरोनावायरस वैक्सीन नहीं है। इसलिए सावधानी ही बेहतर उपाय है।

5. भारत को कोरोना वायरस से खतरा

चीन से शुरू हुए घातक कोरोना वायरस ने अब भारत में भी अपने पैर पसारने शुरू कर दिये हैं। भारत में कोरोना वायरस के कुल मामलों की संख्या 1,251 हो गई है जिससे लोगों में दहशत फैलनी शुरू हो गई है। इसमें कुछ विदेशी लोग भी शामिल हैं। कोरोना वायरस से दुनियाभर में अब तक 37,846 से ज्यादा लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है। लगभग 787,438 लोग इसकी चपेट में हैं और यह आंकड़ा तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है।

6. कोरोना वायरस की युनिवर्सिटी, शाला और कॉलेज पर असर

कोरोना वायरस की असर से विश्व के 30 करोड़ से ज्यादा बच्चों के अभ्यास पर असर हो रही है | विश्व मे कोरोना से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या 95 हजार से आगे जा चुकी है | कोरोना के डर से बालक और बूढ़े दोनों डरे हुए है |युनेस्को के रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विश्व के 13 देशोने शाला और कॉलेज को अस्थाई रूप से बंध कर दिए है |

इटली – इटली में 15 मार्च तक शाला कॉलेज में छुट्टी दी गई है | फ्रांस – फ्रांस में भी 120 शाला में 1 सप्ताह तक शिक्षा कार्य बंद किया गया है | शिक्षण विभाग ने 21/3/2020 से 31/03/2020 तक बोर्ड के पेपर जाँचने का कार्य भी रोक दिया गया | इसके साथ साथ यूपी, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, कर्नाटक, दिल्ली जैसे राज्यों ने भी शाला और कॉलेज बंद कर दिए | चीन में फैले कोरोना वाइरस का असर स्कूली बच्चों की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को प्रभावित कर रहा है | कोरोना के कारण चीन की स्टेशनरी आइटम का आयात बंद हो चुका है, जिस कारण बाजार में स्टेशनरी की भारी कमी पैदा हो गई है | दिल्ली के बड़े कारोबारियों ने स्टॉक माल पर मुनाफा कमाने के लिए दाम बढ़ा दिए हैं | व्यापारियों के अनुसार चीन की स्टेशनरी की सबसे ज्यादा मांग रहती है | इसका मुख्य कारण बच्चे हैं | वहाँ के पेन, पेंसिल, स्केल, कलर आदि बच्चों को ज्यादा पसंद आते हैं | अब सबके दाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं | **भोपाल** - सरकारी स्कूलों में नया शैक्षणिक सत्र 1 अप्रैल से शुरू नहीं हो सकेगा | ये स्कूल अब 15 जून से ही खुल सकने के कारण परीक्षा भी स्थगित की गई है | **गुजरात** – कोरोना वाइरस के कारण गुजरात सरकार ने शिक्षा में नया प्रयोग शुरू किया है | छात्रों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्कूलों में छुट्टी दी गई है | गुजरात सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग डीडी गुजराती समेत 9 गुजराती क्षेत्रीय चैनलों द्वारा सभी क्लास के लिए 1-1 घंटा पढ़ाया जाएगा | **महाराष्ट्र** और अन्य कई जगह 1 से लेकर कक्षा 8 वी तक की परीक्षा न लेने का निर्णय भी किया गया | बिना परीक्षा लिए ही उन्हें अगली कक्षा में दाखिला दिया जाएगा | **कड़ी** में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी ने भी परीक्षा और एडमिशन की प्रक्रिया रोक दी है | **IIIM** इंदौर में भी परीक्षा नहीं ली जाएगी | **IIIT** बॉम्बे ने भी सभी प्रवृत्तियाँ बंद कर दी हैं | गोवा, उत्तर प्रदेश, ओड़ीसा, नागपुर, जारखंड ने भी सभी कार्य बंद कर दिए |

7. एडमिशन प्रक्रिया

ITBP कॉन्स्टेबल की भर्ती परीक्षा स्थगित की गई | आरबीआई सहायक मुख्य परीक्षा भी अभी स्थगित की गई | बिहार सेवा की भर्ती भी एक माह के लिए रोक दी गई | दिल्ली में उच्च न्यायिक सेवा मुख्य परीक्षा स्थगित की गई |

8. सारांश

संक्रमण को रोकने के लिए नियमित रूप से हाथ धोना, खाँसने और छींकने पर मुँह और नाक को ढंकना चाहिए | खाँसी और छींकने जैसी सांस की बीमारी के लक्षण दिखाने वाले किसी के भी निकट संपर्क से बचें | आप विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) द्वारा जारी यह विडियो देख सकते हैं | इनमें से कोई भी लक्षण देखें तो डरें नहीं और तुरंत डॉक्टर के पास जाएँ | अधिकांश कोरोनावायरस खतरनाक नहीं होते हैं | हालांकि उनमें से कुछ प्रकार गंभीर हैं | इसलिए इनके इन्फेक्शन से बचने के लिए सही तरीके अपनाने चाहिए |

संदर्भ

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An Analytical study on cases of COVID-19 in India

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Abstract

This paper talks about the trend of CORONA VIRUS or COVID-19 in India. Analysis of death rate and recovery cases from COVID-19 is mentioned in the paper. Data regarding cases of COVID-19 in India is graphically analyzed and explained. Suitable conclusion is drawn to understand the scenario of India in pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Corona Virus, Pandemic,

1. Introduction

The principal instance of the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic in India was accounted for on 30 January 2020, starting from China. Starting at 15 April 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have affirmed an aggregate of 11,933 cases, 1,344 recuperations (counting 1 relocation) and 392 passing's in the nation. Specialists propose the quantity of contaminations could be a lot higher as India's trying rates are among the most minimal in the world. The disease pace of COVID-19 in India is accounted for to be 1.7, fundamentally lower than in the most noticeably awful influenced nations.

The episode has been announced a pandemic in excess of twelve states and association regions, where arrangements of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 have been conjured, and instructive organizations and numerous business foundations have been closed down. India has suspended all vacationer visas, as a lion's share of the affirmed cases were connected to different nations.

On 22 March 2020, India watched a 14-hour deliberate open check in time at the occasion of the prime minister Narendra Modi. The administration lined it up with lockdowns in 75 locales where COVID cases had happened just as all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the prime minister requested an across the nation lockdown for 21 days, influencing the whole 1.3 billion populace of India. On 14 April, the prime minister expanded the continuous across the nation lockdown till 3 May 2020.

Michael Ryan, CEO executive of the World Health Organization's wellbeing crises program, said that India had "gigantic limit" to manage the coronavirus episode and, as the second most crowded nation, will have tremendous effect on the world's capacity to manage it. Different analysts stressed over the financial obliteration brought about by the lockdown, which effectively affects casual specialists, miniaturized scale and little endeavors, ranchers and the independently employed, who are left with no business without transportation and access to business sectors. Eyewitnesses express that the lockdown has eased back the development pace of the pandemic by 6 April to a pace of multiplying at regular intervals, from a pace of multiplying like clockwork prior

2. Review of Literature

I. Joseph T Wu, Steven Riley, Christophe Fraser, Gabriel M Leung in Reducing the Impact of the Next Influenza Pandemic Using Household-Based Public Health(2014) - The outbreak of profoundly pathogenic H5N1 influenza in household poultry and wild winged animals has caused global worry over the conceivable development of a novel human strain. On the off chance that such a strain develops, and isn't controlled at source, a pandemic is probably going to result. Health arrangement in many nations will at that point be centered around decreasing horribleness and mortality. Strategies and Findings, We estimate the normal decrease in primary attack rates for various family unit based intercessions utilizing a mathematical

model of influenza transmission inside and between families. We show that, for lower transmissibility strains, the combination of family unit based quarantine, isolation of cases outside the family, and targeted prophylactic utilization of anti-viral will be profoundly powerful and likely feasible across a range of plausible transmission scenarios. For example, for a basic conceptive number (the average number of individuals contaminated by a typically irresistible individual in an in any case helpless population) of 1.8, assuming just half compliance, this combination could decrease the infection (symptomatic) attack rate from 74% (49%) to 40% (27%), requiring peak quarantine and isolation levels of 6.2% and 0.8% of the population, separately, and an overall anti-viral reserve of 3.9 dosages per individual from the population. Although contact tracing may be additionally successful, the assets required make it impractical in many scenarios. Ends National influenza pandemic preparedness plans as of now center around decreasing the impact associated with a constant attack rate, rather than on diminishing transmission. Our discoveries recommend that the additional advantages and asset prerequisites of family unit based mediations in diminishing average degrees of transmission ought to also be thought of, in any event, when expected degrees of compliance are just moderate.

II. Wallinga J, Teunis P. in Different epidemic curves for severe acute respiratory syndrome reveal similar impacts of control measures (2006) - Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) has been the primary serious contagious disease to rise in the 21st century. The available epidemic bends for SARS shows marked contrasts between the affected districts as for the total number of cases and epidemic duration, in any event, for those areas wherein outbreaks started almost simultaneously and similar control measures were actualized at the same time. The authors built up a probability-based estimation technique that induces the temporal pattern of powerful propagation numbers from a watched epidemic bend. Exact estimates for the powerful generation numbers were obtained by applying this estimation strategy to available data for SARS outbreaks that happened in Hong Kong, Vietnam, Singapore, and Canada in 2003. The viable multiplication numbers revealed that epidemics in the various affected locales were characterized by markedly similar disease transmission potentials and similar degrees of viability of control measures. In controlling SARS outbreaks, opportune alerts have been essential: Delaying the foundation of control measures by multi week would have nearly significantly increased the epidemic size and would have increased the normal epidemic duration by about a month.

III. Christina E. Mills, James M. Robins and Marc Lipsitch in Transmissibility of 1918 pandemic influenza (2004) - The 1918 influenza pandemic killed 20–40 million individuals around the world, and is viewed as a most dire outcome imaginable for pandemic planning. Like other pandemic influenza strains, the 1918 A/H1N1 strain spread amazingly rapidly. A measure of transmissibility and of the stringency of control measures required to stop a scourge is the conceptive number, which is the quantity of secondary cases delivered by each primary case. Here we obtained an estimate of the conceptive number for 1918 influenza by fitting a deterministic SEIR (powerless uncovered irresistible recouped) model to pneumonia and influenza death pandemic bends from 45 US urban communities: the median value is under three. The estimated extent of the population with A/H1N1 immunity before September 1918 suggests a median basic conceptive number of under four. These outcomes unequivocally propose that the conceptive number for 1918 pandemic influenza isn't large relative to many different irresistible diseases. In principle, a similar novel influenza subtype could be controlled. But since influenza is as often as possible transmitted before a particular diagnosis is conceivable and there is a dearth of global antiviral and vaccine stores, aggressive transmission decreasing measures will probably be required.

IV. Ira M. Longini Jr. in A mathematical model for predicting the geographic spread of new infectious agents (1988) - A mathematical model for the temporal and geographic spread of an epidemic in a system of populations is introduced. The model is formulated on a nonstop state space in discrete time for an irresistible disease that gives immunity following infection. The model allows for a general dissemination of both the latent and irresistible periods. An epidemic limit theorem is given along with techniques for finding the final attack rate when a solitary shut population is modeled. The model is first applied to analyzing the spread of influenza in single, shut populations in England and Wales and Greater London for the years 1958–1973. Then the model is utilized to anticipate the spread of Hong Kong influenza in 1968–1969

among 52 of the world's major urban communities. The forecast for the entire system of urban communities is based on air-transport data and on the estimated parameters from the ascending appendage of the detailed epidemic bend in Hong Kong, the main city to encounter a major influenza epidemic in 1968. Finally, augmentations and future employments of a model for temporal-geographic spread of irresistible agents is talked about.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Purpose of The Research

COVID-19 is a pandemic which came in India. Vaccination of this virus is not available in the world. This virus has affected China, Italy, Spain and United States of America to a great extent. The data provided by these countries are shocking in terms of affected cases and death ratio.

3.2. Objectives of The Research

1. To analyze the trend of COVID-19 in India
2. To analyze the trend of death rate of persons infected by COVID-19
3. To analyze trend of new cases of COVID-19 in India
4. To analyze the trend of persons recovering from COVID-19

3.3. Methods of Data Collection

Secondary data is collected from Newspapers, COVID-19 website, Government of India websites and WHO websites.

3.4. Research Design

The research design deployed was analytical research design. It is descriptive in nature.

3.5. Delimitations of The Research

The research is conducted from the data collected from various website and the information is till 15th April 2020.

3.6. Limitations of The Research

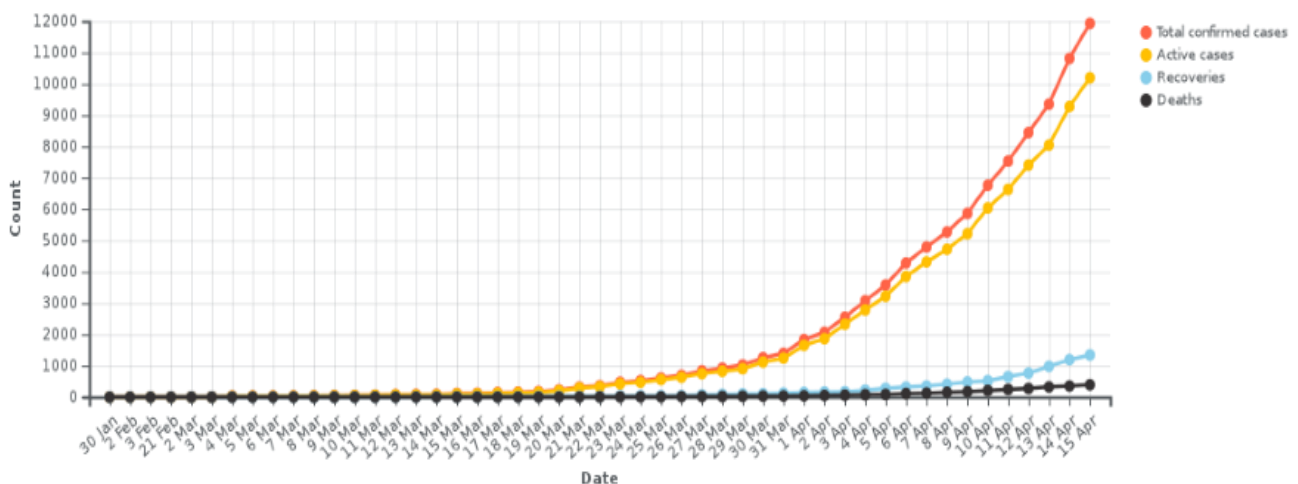
The research has physical and economical constraint.

3.7. Data Analysis Methods

Data is collected from government sources to generalize the findings and draw conclusions of the research study.

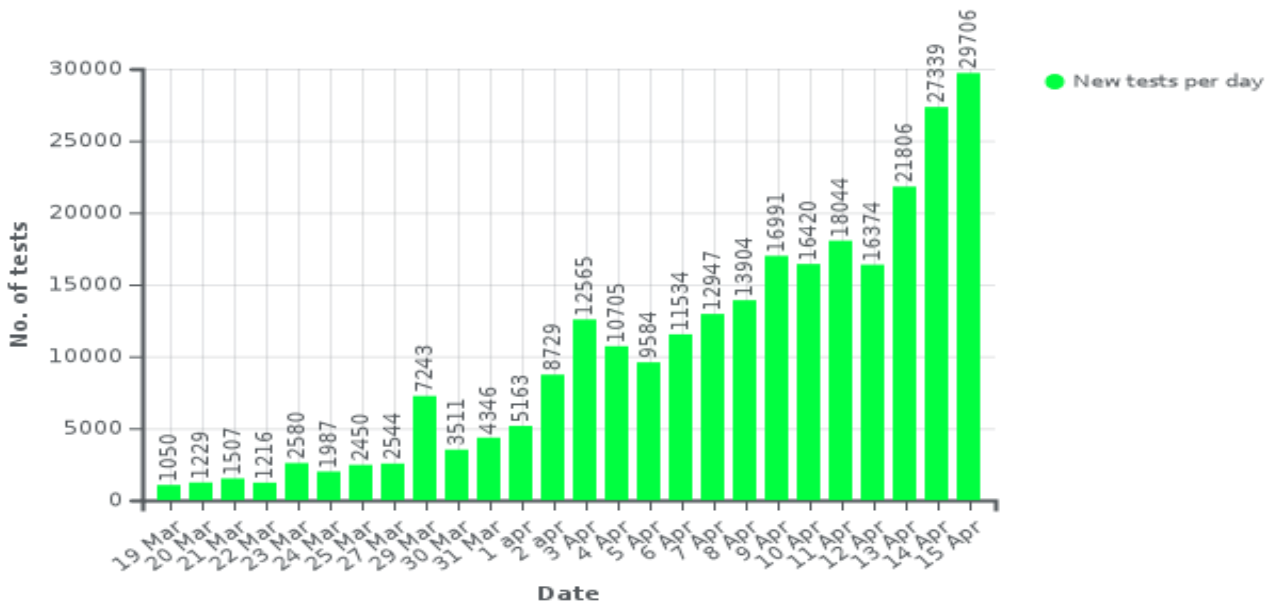
4. Findings and Analysis

I. Total Number of COVID-19 Cases



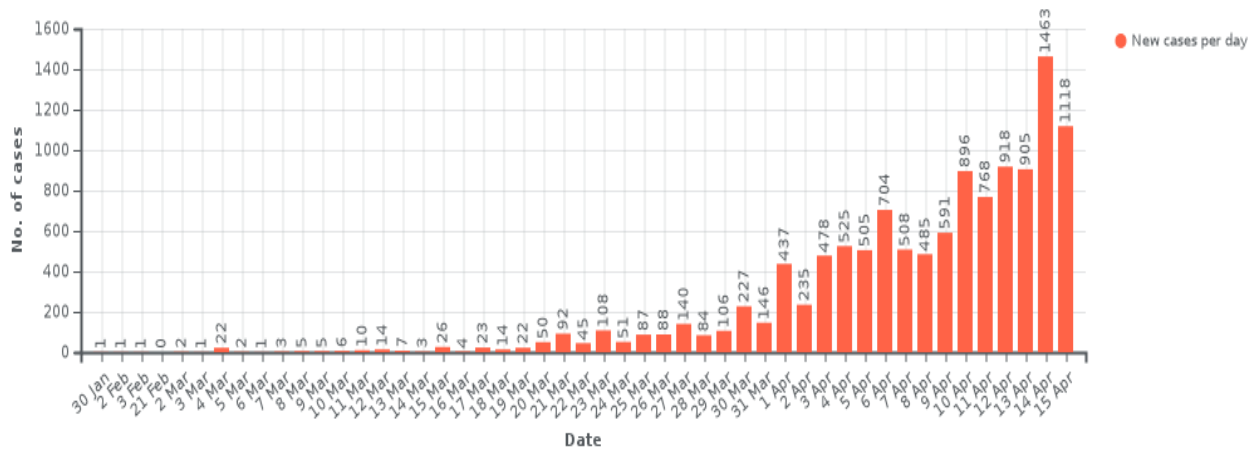
From the above we can understand that the growth of COVID-19 is exponential. Total number of confirmed cases and active cases is increasing at a much higher amount than the infected person curing.

II. Number tests done



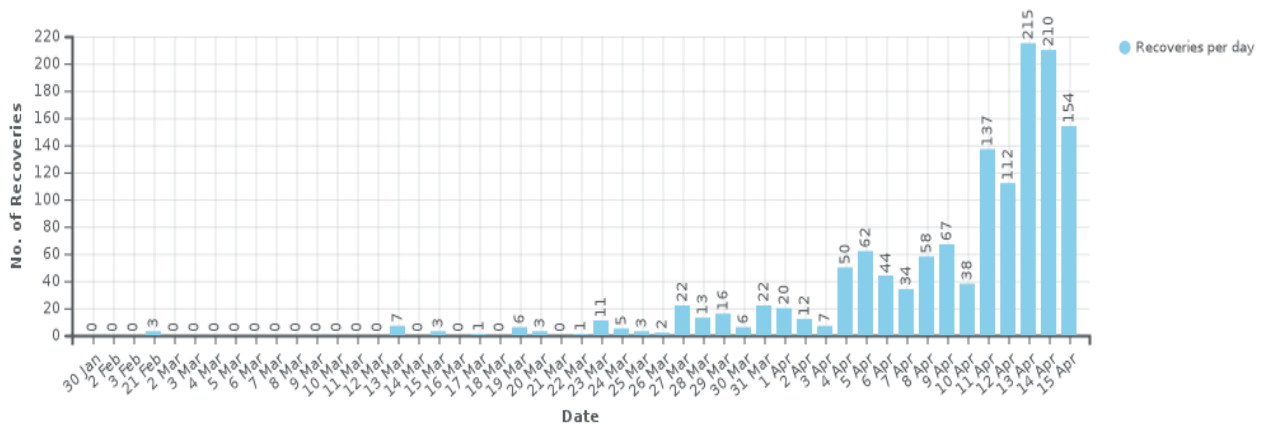
From the above graph we can understand that the number of new tests per day is increasing as government has made available many testing labs and testing machine to detect COVID-19

III. Number of new cases



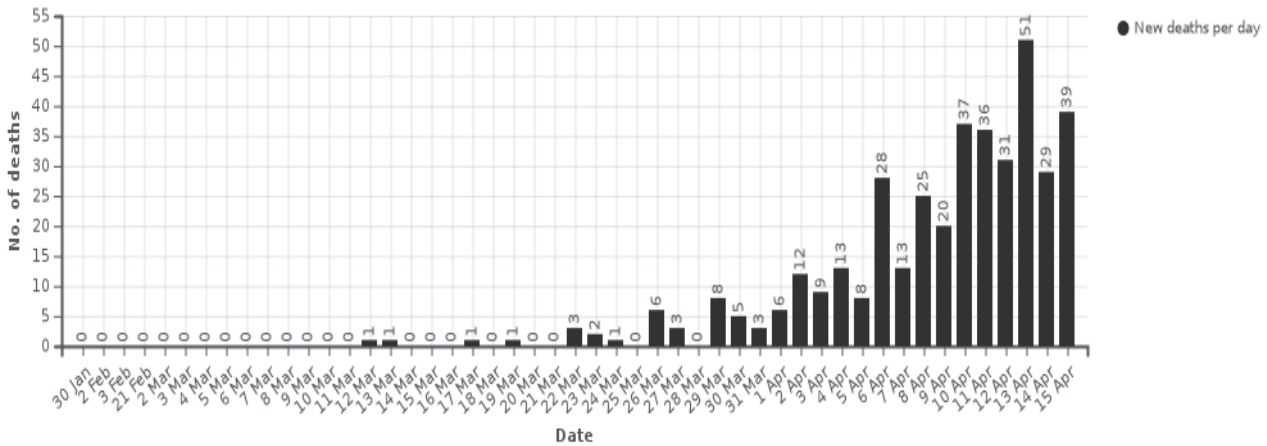
From the above graph we can understand the number of new cases is increasing as the number of tests are increasing.

IV. Number of persons recovering from COVID-19



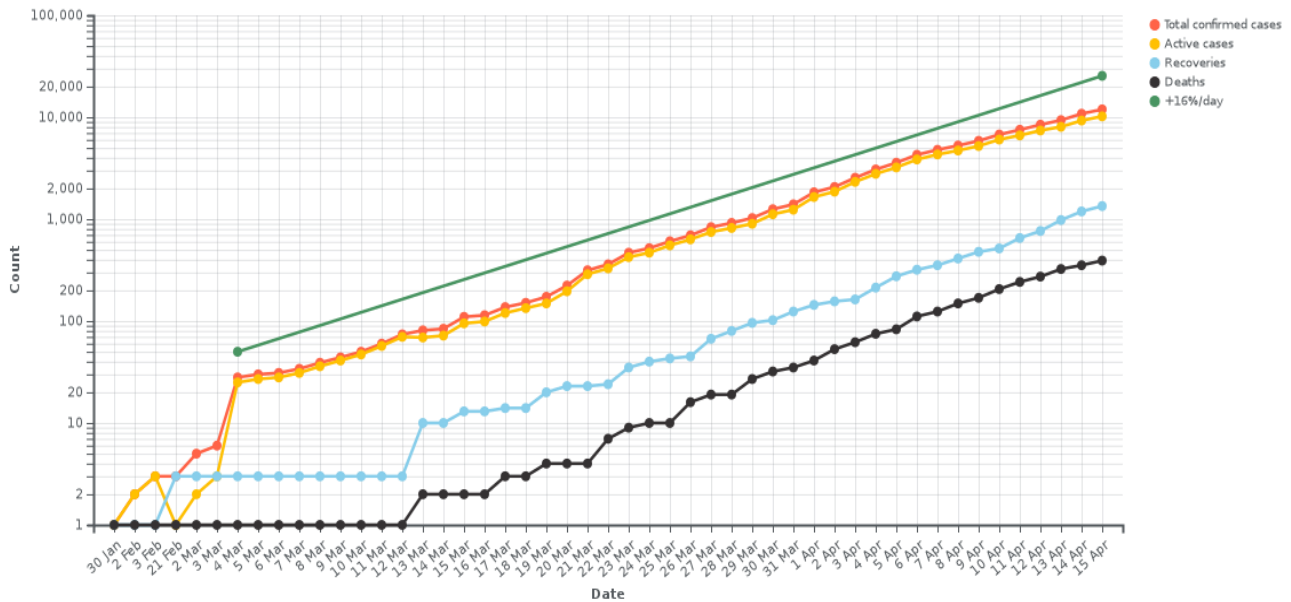
From the above graph we can understand that the number of persons recovering is also increasing but not in proportion to number of new cases in India.

V. Number of deaths because of COVID-19



From the above graph we can understand that number of deaths occurring because of COVID-19 is under control.

VI. Percentage of Increase in the COVID-19



From the above graph we can analyze that the growth rate of COVID-19 is 16% per day. The graph also shows the exponential growth in all the four aspects.

5. Conclusion

India is in 2nd stage of COVID-19 because of lockdown, 3rd stage that is communal transmission is controlled. From the analysis we can conclude that the trend of COVID-19 in India is increasing as the growth is exponential from starting of COVID-19 cases till date. India is able to cure COVID-19 affected persons far better than other countries. Number of tests should increase as 30% of the cases in Mumbai are asymptomatic. Death rate is also increasing, but majority of the death persons were aged and suffering from some other diseases also. Some states in India have managed to control the situation in a very competitive way like Kerala, on the other hand some states and union territory failed to control the situation like Maharashtra and Delhi. COVID-19 cases will increase in India as the virus can be transmitted easily and India is the 2nd largest populated country in the world. Total number active cases of COVID-19 in India is 11,214 and 3,366 cases are of Indian residing in 53 other countries of the world.

6. Suggestions

Lockdown should be taken very seriously; all the citizen of India should follow proper personal hygiene. Social distancing should be followed and where social distancing is very difficult to maintain e.g. in slums, state government should provide proper guidelines and quarantine facilities for such population.

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COVID-19 in India: Challenges ahead

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1. Introduction

The recent biological threat is introduced in December 19 in Wuhan city of China, which not only affects the China but also covered nearby 95% area of the earth which includes more than 210 countries. This virus is known as Corona virus i.e. Covid-19. More than 20 Lakh populations on global level are affected with this rapidly growing pandemic disease. According to Scientists, the Covid-19 is artificial formation of the viruses/biological diseases which are related to the virus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Covid-19 has greatly covered more than 210 countries and easily affect on human beings by common touching, breathing, etc. Till date no any nation is successful to control this disease and so China, Italy, America, Spain are some nations where large number of humans are infected with Corona virus and the mortality ratio is also high in the developed nations. Italy is known as the second developed nation in Pharma but during this pandemic, there pharma industries are also become useless. Due to one precaution taken by Indian Prime Minister- Resp. Narendraji Modi, i.e. Lockdown in the nation, it becomes comparatively easy to control this disease in India (Second Largest populated nation). Decision of lockdown to control pandemic disease plays an important role in controlling the disease but still there are some challenges which the GoI is facing.

Key words: covid-19, challenges, government of India

2. Challenges before Government of India

Government of India has taken decision of lockdown from 17th of March which was only for 21 days at first stage but on 14th of April PM Narendraji Modi again declared the lockdown till 3rd May. During this period the peoples have to stay at home and suggested to stay home and stay secure but humans are not agree to listen the opinions of the national leaders also due to which the lockdown is continued and the main cause of this increasing period of lockdown is growing number of pandemic patients which is a big challenge in front of the GoI such as challenge of public health, research, education/examination of students, banking/financial institutions, migration, community problems, fulfillment of basic needs, employment of temporary workers, other problems, etc.

2.1 Challenge of Public Health

Government of India has announced lockdown from 17th March and is continued till 3rd May. The cause behind this is to control the Corona virus. Government also suggested people not to leave home so cancelled all travelling services and also taking precautions by keeping social distancing for this purpose Police force is working for 24*7 hours. Though there is educational awareness in India, but educated peoples are ignoring the rule of social distancing, making crowd, not using mask or any safety precautions are also not taken by such persons, which is resulting into increasing the number of covid-19 patients. Example: A program was organized in Markaj, Delhi where so many Muslims were gathered from more than 10 nations and resulted into increasing the number of patients, these patients also visited to the others and increasing the number of patients. As an example today there are 29 covid-19 patients in Malegaon city and curfew is announced and continued from 15th April to 30th April, to control the human gathering and obviously to the disease.

2.2 Challenge of Research

Government is focusing on the vaccines and medicines for controlling the pandemic disease but it takes huge period to make proper testing of the medicine and its result. Instead this it is also difficult to inject the vaccines to the persons for testing purpose. No any nation is able to make research on the vaccines or

medicines to control the disease. Only when the number of infected persons will fall below 1.0%, only then the disease will be controlled. Though there is no any medicine to control the disease but only the persons having good immunity power will survive from this.

2.3 Challenge of Students examination/education

From the month of February, the examinations of all types of educational institutions are started. Now due to covid-19, it becomes difficult to conduct the examination of the students, and declaration of the result of students is become one of the major problem. This period has also raised so many questions in the minds of teachers and students. If the examination will be based on MCQ then it will become easy to take examination of students and declare the result within a particular period. It will also support to control the evaluation expenses.

2.4 Challenges related to Financial institutions/Banks

To control the pandemic disease, lockdown is announced till 3rd May and due to this all types of industries are closed and resulted into decreasing the revenue. The shortage of revenue amounting to Rs. 35000Crores per month resulted into delay in payment of government employees. To control the burden of financial borrowers, PM Narendra Modi has declared concession of three months for repayment of EMI. It means banks and other financial institutions are not able to raise more funding.

2.5 Challenges of fulfillment of basic needs

Nearly 30% population of the nation is living in BPL and working on temporary basis. These people have no sufficient food and any other earning sources, that they are unable to complete their basic needs. Food is the basic need during this period and it is unable for them to take food. So GoI has provided this facility in low cost. NGO and other social service groups are also helping to such needy persons.

2.6 Challenges of employment/earning sources

After finishing the lockdown, the temporary persons will face employment problems and will increase the problems of earning sources also. No work no pay is the rule of the private sector units and when these units are not getting any profit during lockdown, then can it possible to pay to such workers. This will be the biggest problem for the temporary job holders.

2.7 Other Challenges

Illiteracy, superstitions, less awareness about disease, community attachment and thinking (Indian terrorists), migration of the workers, illegal notifications of the low thinkers and fraudulent, all such persons are increasing the problems in the society. For example Vinay Dubey, UP has used social media and announced to the non-maharashtrian persons to gather at Bandra, which destroy the rule of social distancing and also will result into increasing the disease holders. This is one of the political activities. As this so many challenges are faced by GoI to control the pandemic disease. Community attachment and thinking (Indian terrorists) is also one of the most growing issues in India, that well-qualified software engineer of Banglore suggested to some corona affected persons to live in the society and not to be quarantined. Quarantined persons are also not taking proper care and not yet isolated. A mathematical calculation indicates that when an affected person will meet to 3 persons per day and infects to that 3 persons, then after 14 days the numbers of affected persons will be nearby 23 lakhs. And if 562 affected persons will meet to 3 each person per day then the number of affected persons after days will be 134 crores which is the entire population of the nation. So it is humble request from Respected Narendraj Modi Stay Home, Stay Safe.

3. Conclusion:

This study focused on the challenges faced by the Government of India during the Covid-19 period. It is duty of each and every Indian to live at home and to be secure at home. Otherwise the number of affected patients will increase and will resulted into covering the nation which is will become too much difficult to save the nation. The delay in finding the vaccines is telling us something important about the pandemic of this new virus and so everyone has to take care and provide unique opportunities.



COVID-19: A Bitter Truth

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Abstract:

The COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease-19) is extremely contagious and quickly spreadable pathogenic viral infection caused by SARS-CoV-2, a virus belongs to coronavirus family member. It was appeared abruptly in Wuhan, China; transmitted possibly from bat to human followed by human to human and now becomes pandemic. The intermediate stage of transmission is not known but becomes a global challenge to stop the spread of virus. The best way to avoid the chain of viral spread is suggested as isolation. Though, mutagenic strains of this virus has been observed, the genome of virus has been sequenced that helps in development of viral diagnosis kit. Vaccines has been developed in the vast genomic era and now the world is moving towards direct human vaccine trial. The sensitivity of diagnostic kits, development of antiviral drugs and vaccines can save the life. This review is focused on overall knowledge of viral origin, their genetics, structure, diagnosis, precautions and possible therapy currently developed or under developmental progress by scientist.

Key words: COVID-19, SARS, virus, vaccine, diagnosis.

1. Introduction

Infectious viral diseases continue to appear as a serious health concern on global basis. Several viral epidemics such as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus in 2002-03, H1N1 influenza in 2009, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus in 2012 has been observed in last two decades. The illness is now emerged in 2019 as a novel highly infectious virus belonging to the coronavirus (CoV) family. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a modified strain of coronavirus. The disease current outbreak is recognized as a pandemic by World Health Organization (WHO). Originated from the bat, intermediate source in origin and their transfer to humans is unclear. The epicenter of COVID-19 was Wuhan, China; however, it is now spread all over the world and had caused more than 0.12 million deaths and still in continuation exponentially. There is no clinically approved vaccine and antiviral drug available as permanent cure / remedy as of now, direct human clinical trials has been preceded by some countries. Although few research organizations had demanded the credit of identified genome sequence but the report still under consideration. Observing the panic pandemic effect of COVID-19, we have attempted a review on overall information about the origin, structure, taxonomy, transmission, epidemiology, diagnostic procedure and possibilities of treatment to manage with this viral outbreak.

2. History

Coronaviruses being zoonotic in origin are found to be responsible for infection spread in many animal species such as pig, cat, rat, mouse, camel, bat and chicken including a mammalian transmission to humans also. Although several known coronaviruses are mingled into the animals that have not infected humans. In the detailed study found SARS-CoV was transmitted from civet cats to humans and MERS-CoV from dromedary camels to humans (Susan et al., 2005).

More than 50 years ago, information about the Corona viruses had been described for their prototype of murine coronavirus strain JHM which was first isolated in 1949 by Bailey et al., (1949).

Coronaviruses (CoVs) are family of viruses, initially causing an illness with an expression of myriad symptoms ranging from the common cold to ranging more too severe diseases like Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) (Cheever et al., 1949).

3. Structure of Corona Virus

Coronaviruses (CoVs) containing single + sense strand RNA having a genome size ranging between 26.2 to 31.7 kb, whose structure is coated with a small integral membrane protein envelope (Yang et al., 2006). Corona viruses are pleomorphic or spherical shape in nature, and it is characterized by bears club spike shaped projections of (S) glycoproteins on its surface (diameter 80–120 nm) as described by Hilgenfeld (2014). Among all the RNA viruses, CoV containing largest genome in ranges from 26.2 to 31.7 kb (Belouzard et al., 2012), can give rise to new strains with alteration in virulence (Hilgenfeld, 2014). Among seven total known strains of human CoVs, which include 229E, NL63, OC43, HKU1, Middle East respiratory syndrome or MERS-CoV, severe acute respiratory syndrome or SARS-CoV, and 2019-nCoV novel coronavirus, which are directly involved for the infection of respiratory tract (both lower and upper respiratory tract) exhibits a range of symptoms like common cold, pneumonia, bronchiolitis, rhinitis, pharyngitis, sinusitis, and other system symptoms such as occasional watery diarrhea etc (Chang et al., 2016; Paules et al., 2020).

Among these seven strains, three strains are highly pathogenic in nature (SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and 2019-nCoV), which had caused endemic of severe CoV disease (Paules et al., 2020). Generally reservoir of SARS-CoV is unknown, but hypothetically bats are one of the reasons to spread SARS-CoV on other hand camels are carriers of MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) (Saifet al., 2004; Al-Osail et al., 2017).

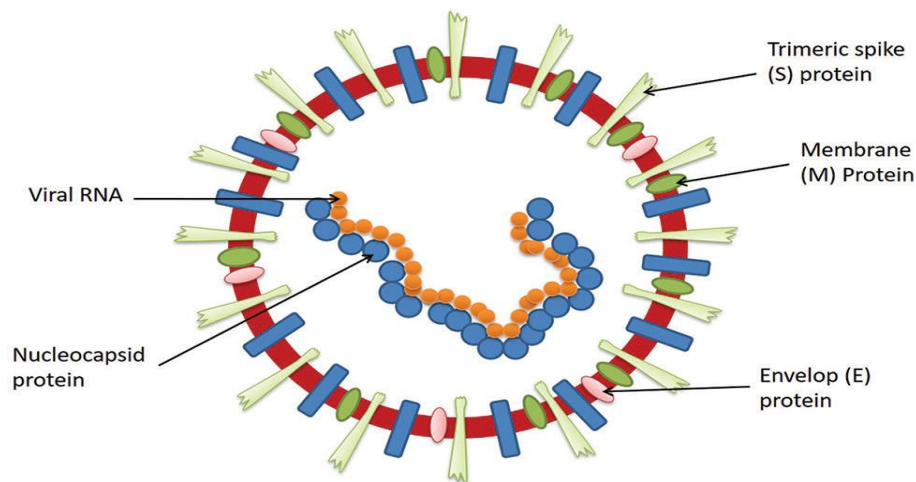


Fig 1. Structure of Human Corona-virus (source: Prajapat et al., 2020; Shereen et al., 2020)

4. Taxonomy

“Corona virus” name was described in 1968, for the morphological structure of “corona”-like or crown-like shape was observed by using electron microscope (Tyrrel et al., 1968). According to International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses, Corona virus belongs to the Coronaviridae family. Recently, at the 10th International Nidovirus Symposium in Colorado Springs at June 2005, Coronaviridae family has been divided into two subfamilies, as the corona viruses and toro viruses, probable causal agent of enteric diseases in cattle and possibly in humans (Cowley et al., 2000; Enjuanes et al., 2000).

According to the groups and serological cross-reactivity corona viruses are divided into three genera (I to III) by McIntosh (1974). Genome sequence analysis has confirmed that, Group I corona viruses are animal pathogens, such as TGEV of the pig, PEDV or porcine epidemic diarrhea virus, HCoV-229E or human corona viruses and HKU1, FIPV or feline infectious peritonitis virus which causes respiratory infections. Group II includes veterinary relevance pathogens, like equine corona virus, porcine hemagglutinating encephalomyelitis virus, BCoV as well as human corona viruses like HCoV-229E. Group II virus infects rats and mice and had found to cause diseases such as enteric disease, encephalitis, chronic demyelination, hepatitis and respiratory disease etc. Some controversies regarding SARS-CoV infection, defines it as a new group of corona viruses or a distant member of group II, (Goebel et al., 2004; Gorbalenya et al., 2004).

While, Group III includes only avian corona viruses, such as turkey coronavirus, IBV and pheasant coronavirus (Susan et al., 2005; Cavanagh et al., 2002). Through reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR), coronavirus sequences have been detected in the graylag goose (*Anseranser*), mallard (*Anasplatyrhynchos*) and feral pigeon (*Columbia livia*) by Jonassen et al., (2005).

5. Novel Corona Virus

The newly identified strain of human coronavirus fooled by it's an initial spread in Wuhan city, China at December 2019 had caused thousands of cases and deaths. COVID-19 is the disease caused by the new virus SARS-CoV-2. According to the prediction of Vincent et al., (2007), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) corona virus (SARS-CoV) is a novel virus that had caused the first major pandemic problem to the whole world (Drosten et al., 2003; Ksiazek et al., 2003 & Peiris et al.,2003).

Southern China has led to an increase of he spread in disease, due to the demand of animal proteins and exotic game food animals such as civets leading to a large numbers and varieties of wild animals, in an overcrowded cages and lack of biosecurity measures in wet markets. Novel virus could be transmitted from animals to human and now virus is having the capacity to transmit human-to-human (Webster, 2004; Woo et al., 2006). Initially World Health Organization (WHO) gives the name of corona virus is 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) on 12 January 2020, After that, WHO had officially announced the name of the disease as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) besides, Corona virus Study Group (CSG) of the International Committee proposed a name to the new coronavirusas SARS-CoV-2, both being issued on 11 February 2020 by Yan et al. (2020). As of 15th April 2020, a total of 1,9,14,916 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 1,23,010 deaths at globally have been confirmed (5020) as per WHO report-85 in Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

6. Entry Mechanism of Coronavirus to Human

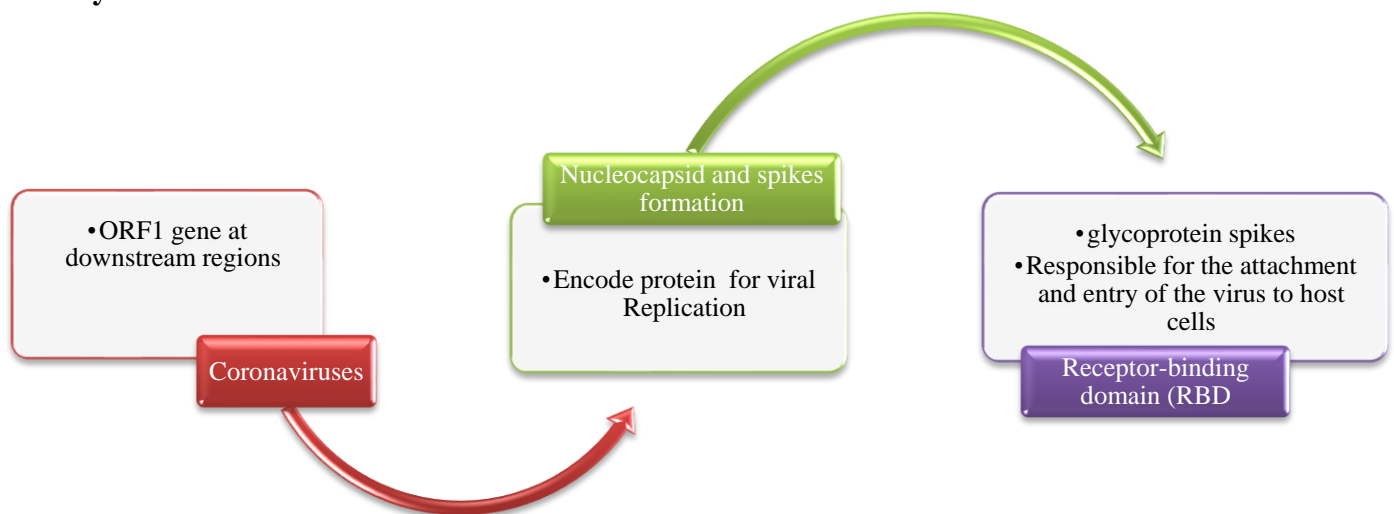


Fig 2. Important Stages of route of infection in human by Coronavirus

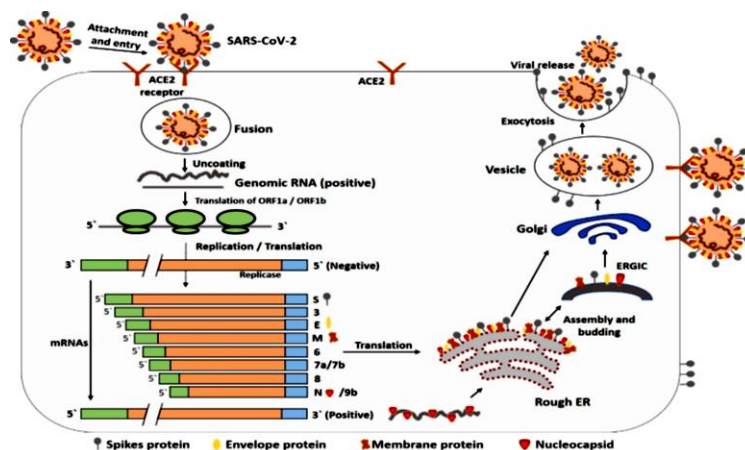


Fig 3. The life cycle of SARS-CoV-2 in host cells (source: Shereen et al., 2020)

(Note: ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; ERGIC, ER–Golgi intermediate compartment).

SARS-CoV-2 possesses the typical coronavirus structure with spike protein and it also express other nucleoproteins, polyproteins, and membrane proteins, such as RNA polymerase, 3-chymotrypsin-like protease, papain-like protease, helicase, glycoprotein, and accessory proteins (Wu et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2020). The life cycle begins when S- protein binds to the cellular receptor ACE2. Receptor binding occurs, S protein changes and fused with the viral envelope fusion of cell membrane through the endosomal pathway. After the fusion SARS-CoV2 releases RNA into the host cell. Then RNA translation take place into viral replicase polyproteins pp1a and pp1ab, and it cleaved into small products by viral proteinases. Then sub genomic mRNAs sequences have been produced by discontinuous transcription and it translated into whole viral proteins. (Xu et al., 2020; Raj et al., 2013) Genome RNA and viral protein together made assembly with virions in the Golgi body and Endoplasmic Reticulum and then transported through vesicles and released out of the cell (Fig.2 and Fig.3).

7. Transmission of Corona Virus from Animal to Human

Fig. 4 represents the mode of transmission of animal to human. Basically α and β coronaviruses have the ability to infect humans. Generally, the cave animals like bats carries corona virus in their body they are the reservoirs. Whenever human being consume the infected animals as a source of food as they are the carrier of corona-virus is the major cause of human transmission by animals. When the infected person gets close contact with an another person, the virus is further transmitted to healthy human (Shereen et al., 2020) and the cycle continues.

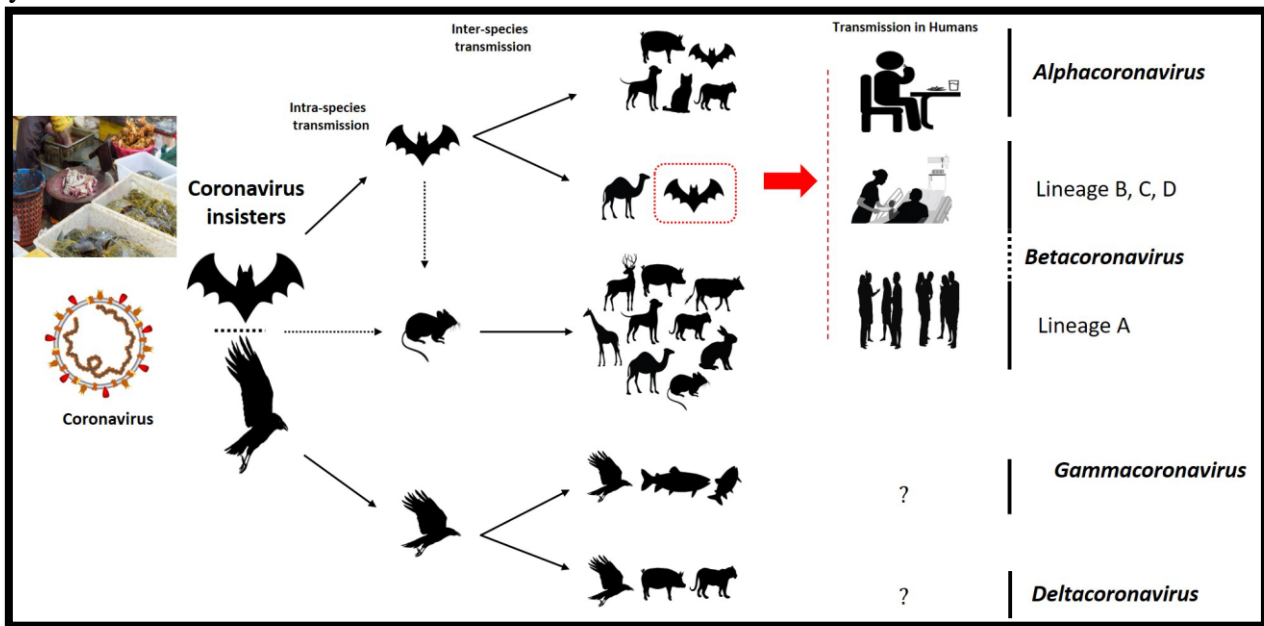


Fig4. Mode of Transmission of Corona Virus from Animal to Human
(source: Shereen et al., 2020)

8. Pathogenesis of Pandemic Novel Coronavirus

The term transmission refers to the transmission of microorganisms from one individual to another uninfected individual, either through droplets or direct contact or through indirect transmission such as surface contamination.

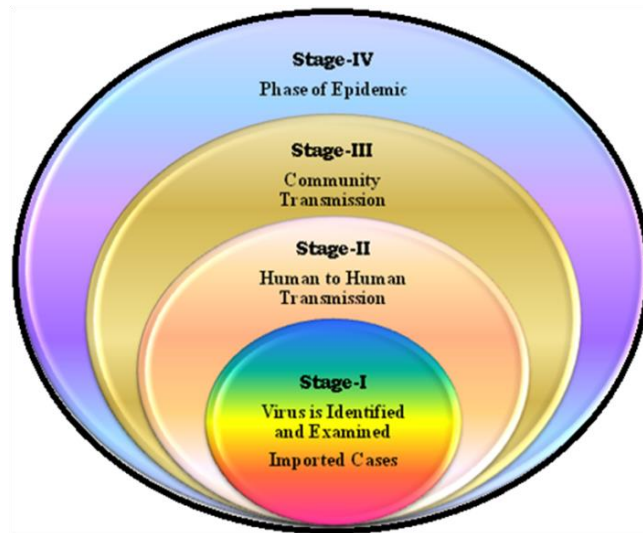


Fig 5. Phases of Coronavirus Infection

Fig. 5 represents that, the novel Coronavirus has four stages of transmission of disease spread to humans and worldwide. According to the WHO guideline four phases are as follows:

Stage – I First stage comprises of an appearance (Sporadic cases) of disease through people who has travel history, with everyone contained, traced their sources, and no local spread from who is affected. The number of infection is quite low at this phase.

Stage- II Second stage (Clusters of cases) is the local transmission, when those who were infectious and having a travel history, spread the virus to their family or close friends. At this stage, every person who came in contact with the infectious person would be traced and isolated.

Stage - III This stage is comprised of community transmission & in these period infections occurs in public and the source of a virus cannot be traced. At this stage, complete lockdown become important because random members of the community infection occur and start developing the disease.

Stage- IV In the final phase, the disease becomes epidemic in some countries such as China, America and Italy with occurring large numbers of infections and a growing number of deaths with no end. It is then considered to be endemic or now pandemic to the region.

6. Symptoms Involved in Novel COVID-19 Infection

According to the COVID-19 Resources from Mayo Clinic using its expertise to address the COVID -19 Pandemic is might be appeared 2 to 14 days after exposure of infected person and can include: Fever, Cough, Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, Tiredness, Aches, Sore Throat, Runny Nose, Headache, Diarrhea and Vomiting, some of the people experienced the loss of smell or taste also.

7. Current Scenario of Incidence Rate and Death Toll Pandemic Coronavirus around the World and in India

7.1 World Wide Pandemic Cases Overview

According to the report of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report – 83 by World Health Organization, (2020) as is effective on 12th April 2020, newly arising cases and total death case has been mentioned at global level. Table 1 & Fig. 6 have shown records around the world about confirmed, new and death cases arisen in the countries that are entered into local and community transmission of novel Coronavirus infection.

Table 1: The Numerical Data of WHO by 12th April of Confirm, New Case & Death Rate by Pandemic Coronavirus around the World

Reporting Territory/Area	Country/	Total cases	confirmed	Total confirmed new cases	Total deaths
Western Pacific Region					
China		83482		113	3349
Republic of Korea		10512		32	214
Japan		6748		743	98
Australia		6289		51	57
Malaysia		4530		184	73
Philippines		4428		233	247
Singapore		2299		191	8
New Zealand		1049		14	4
European Region					
Spain		161852		4830	16353
Italy		152271		4694	19470
Germany		120479		2821	2673
France		92787		3104	13814
The United Kingdom		78995		8719	9875
Turkey		52167		5138	1101
Belgium		28018		1351	3346
Switzerland		24820		592	831
Netherlands		24413		1316	2643
South-East Asia Region					
India		8356		909	273
Indonesia		4241		729	373
Thailand		2551		33	38
Bangladesh		621		197	34
Sri Lanka		199		2	7
Myanmar		38		10	3
Maldives		19		0	0
Nepal		9		0	0
Bhutan		5		0	0
Timor-Leste		2		0	0
Eastern Mediterranean Region					
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		70029		1837	4357
Pakistan		5038		250	86
Saudi Arabia		4033		382	52
United Arab Emirates		3736		376	20
Qatar		2728		216	6
Egypt		1939		145	146
Morocco		1545		97	111
Iraq		1318		38	72
Region of the Americas					
United States of America		492881		31606	18516
Canada		22544		1318	600
Brazil		19638		1781	1056
Ecuador		7257		96	315
Chile		6927		426	73

African Region

South Africa	2028	25	25
Algeria	1825	64	275
Cameroon	803	0	10
Côte d'Ivoire	533	53	4
Niger	491	53	11
Burkina Faso	443	0	19

(Note: Reprinted from Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) situation reports-83 by WHO (2020, April 12). Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200412-sitrep-83-covid-19.pdf>).

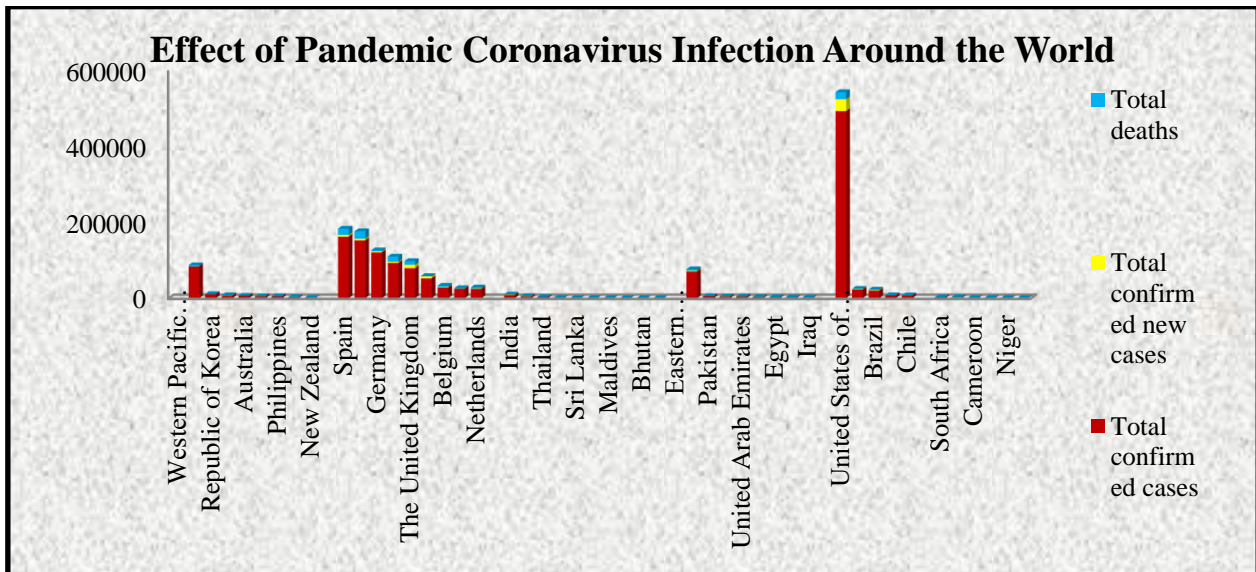


Fig 6. Effect of Pandemic Coronavirus Infection around the World

(Note: The graph adapted from Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) situation reports-83 by WHO (2020, April 12). Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200412-sitrep-83-covid-19.pdf>).

7.2 Overview of pandemic corona outbreak in India

In the present investigation of Confirm/ Active/ Recovered/ Deceased Coronavirus pandemic cases which have been recorded by official website of CORONA updates, report is extracted at 13th April, 2020. Table 2 and Fig. 7 & 8 have been displayed tabulated and graphical information about the pandemic effect of novel Coronavirus in India.

Table 2: The Numerical Data at 13thApril 2020 by Coronavirus Tracker of Confirm/ Active/ Recovered/ Deceased Pandemic Coronavirus Cases in India

State/UT	CINFMD	ACTV	RCVRD	DCSD
Maharashtra	2334	1957	217	160
Delhi	1510	1451	31	28
Tamil Nadu	1173	1104	58	11
Rajasthan	897	765	121	11
Madhya Pradesh	614	513	51	50
Telangana	592	472	103	17
Gujarat	572	492	54	26
Uttar Pradesh	558	504	49	5
Andhra Pradesh	439	420	12	7
Kerala	378	179	198	2

Jammu & Kashmir	270	250	16	4
Karnataka	247	180	60	7
Haryana	196	142	51	3
Punjab	176	139	25	12
West Bengal	152	116	29	7
Bihar	66	37	28	1
Odisha	55	41	13	1
Uttarakhand	35	28	7	0
Himachal Pradesh	32	18	12	2
Chhattisgarh	31	21	10	0
Assam	30	29	0	1
Jharkhand	24	22	0	2
Chandigarh	21	14	7	0
Ladakh	17	5	12	0
Andaman And Nicobar Island	11	1	10	0
Goa	7	2	5	0
Puducherry	7	6	1	0
Manipur	2	1	1	0
Tripura	2	2	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0
Mizoram	1	1	0	0
Nagaland	1	1	0	0

Note: CINFMD- Confirm, ACTV- Active, RCVRD- Recovered, DCSD- Deceased reprinted from Corona Dashboard, www.covid19india.org.

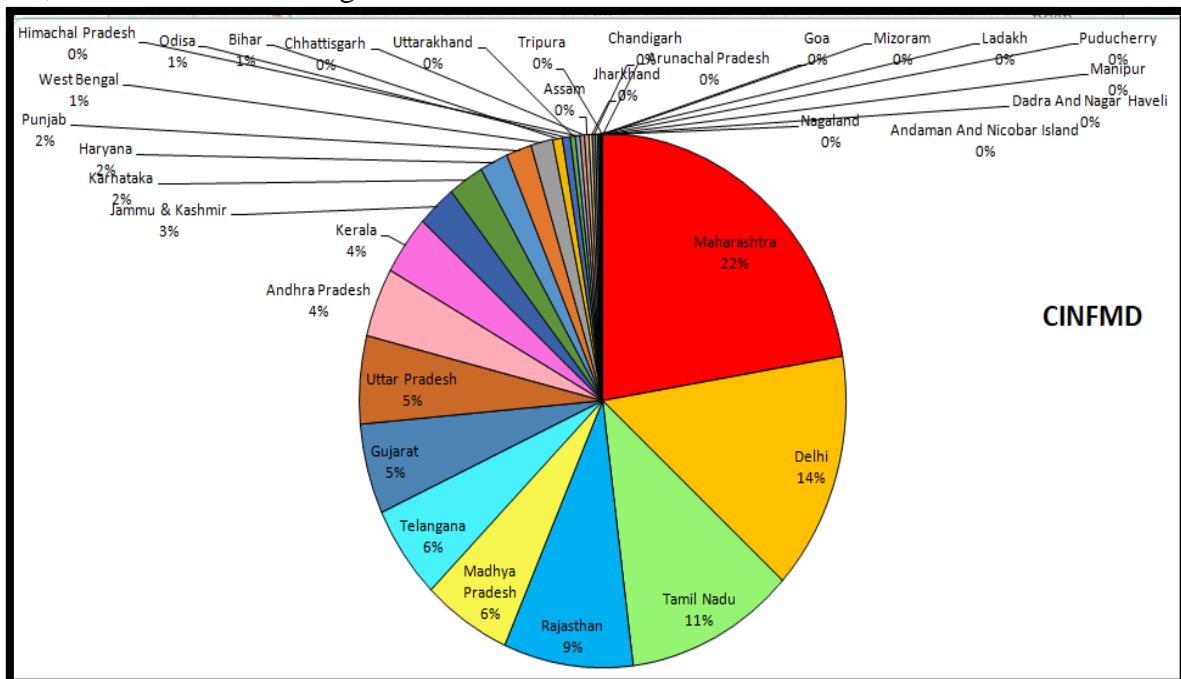


Fig 7. Geographical Percentage of Confirm Cases in Pandemic Coronavirus in India from Corona Dashboard, www.covid19india.org

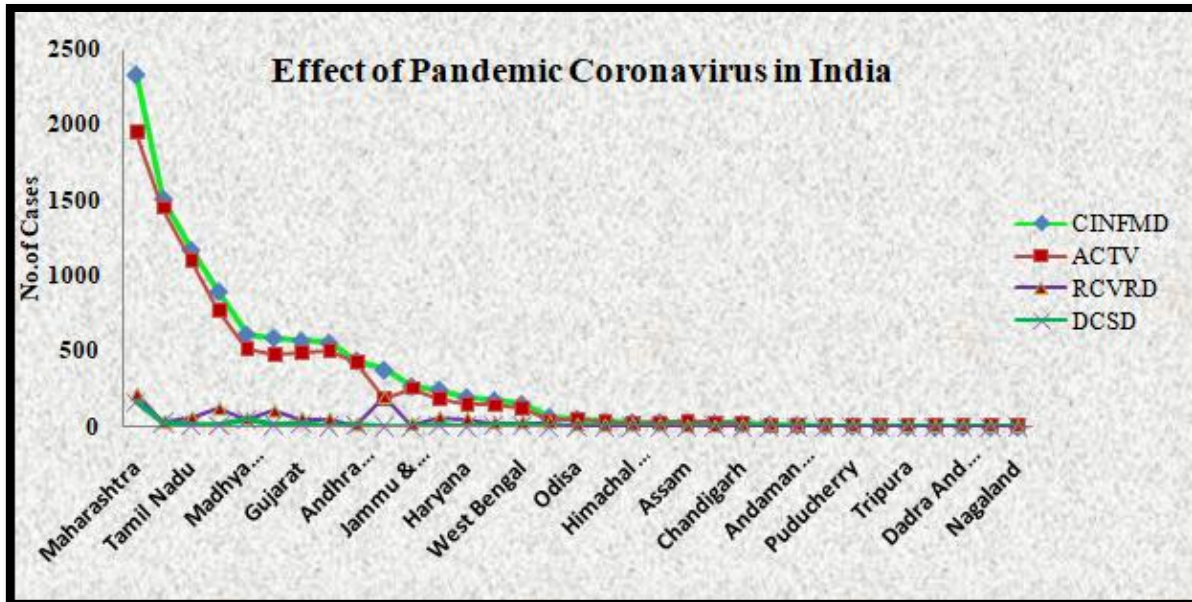


Fig 8. Effect of Total Confirmed/ Active/ Recovered/ Deceased Cases in Pandemic Coronavirus in India from Corona Dashboard, www.covid19india.org

8. Laboratory Diagnosis

At present myriad types of diagnostic approaches including in vitro (serological, biochemical etc) and in silico (molecular level e.g. PCR), kit based are under consideration and still many are under progress of trial and research. Some of them are summarized as follows:

The samples taken for the study are both naso and oro pharyngeal either individually or in combined manner to enhance the yield in quantity for smooth diagnosis (Tang et al., 2020).

9. Antigen Detection

1. Virus (Ag) in respiratory epithelial cells it has been detected by the monoclonal antibody through ELISA and IF tests. (Xiang et al., 2020).
2. Virus (Ag) in respiratory epithelial cells by Respiratory Secretions and to detection has been done by using stool specimen. Finally, the entire test is carried out by Electron Microscopy (Gui et al., 2017).
3. Virus (Ag) in RNA Detection nasal swabs, pharyngeal swabs, and stool specimen, blood sample has been tested through RT-PCR by novel signature sequence/ primer has been developed by china.
4. Lateral flow antigen detection as point of care test also paved the way to combat the rush of sample collection and patients visits in lab creating nuisance (Xiang et al., 2020).

10. Antibody based Serological Assays

Immunoassays employing Ag-Ab interaction using mAbs for detection of viral antigen in clinical sample or kateral flow assay in form of a dipstick encased cassette which captured a reagent (in two forms a. mAb directed at a viral antigen or b. a viral antigen that is recognized by patients' antibodies) get immobilized on specific sites of nitrocellulose membrane matrix and at definite locations of mAbs detector which recognize the antigen target. A colored line a positive response was indicated similar as pregnancy detection kit based assay (Sheridan,2020).

11. Gene level tests

PCR (RT-PCR) by WHO, in January, 2020 with a rapid diagnosis (4-6 hrs) followed by Central of Disease Control in month of February,2020 and leading companies National and International level like Roche Diagnostics, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Qiagen (soon to be acquired by Thermo Fisher) and Quest Diagnostics are coming as front runner to reach the target of reduction in time lapse of diagnosis with more rapidity.

12. First Indian Manufacture CoViD-19 Test Kit

The first made-in-India test kit for CoViD-19 developed by Pune-based molecular diagnostics company Mylab Discovery Solutions Pvt Ltd has received commercial approval from the India FDA/Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). This kit took only six weeks to develop the 'Mylab PathoDetect COVID-19 Qualitative PCR kit'. This kit achieved 100% specificity and sensitivity.

Currently a combination of diagnostics and apps in smart phones (e.g. "Aarogya setu") are also in the front line action to provide greater communication and surveillance (Udugama et al., 2020; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2020).

13. Treatment for Pandemic Coronavirus

Currently there are first kind of therapeutic targets in use (Prajapat et al., 2020) and few are in research and clinical trials track waiting to be launched in market by FDA approval. Some of the detailing regarding this is as follows:

14. Vaccines for CoViD-19 in the Pipeline

- For the treatment to infection of CoViD-19, there are two vaccines in the pipeline against SARS-CoV-2.
- mRNA based vaccine prepared by the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease that is under phase 1 trail. Very soon mRNA based vaccine sample prepared by Stermirna Therapeutics will be available.
- INO-4800-DNA based vaccine available for human testing.
- Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) working on the development of an infected virus vaccine.
- GeoVax-BravoVax is working to develop a Modified Vaccine Ankara (MVA).

15. Symptomatic Drugs

Currently no treatment recommended for Coronavirus infections, therefore, supportive care must be needed. Several antiviral and other agents have been used during Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) outbreaks, but the efficacy of these drugs has not been established. On 18th March, 2020, WHO declared that they have started trials of the most promising antimalarial drugs Chloroquine and Hydroxychloroquine, a new antiviral drug Remdesivir and combination of two HIV drugs called Lopinavir and Ritonavir. These HIV drugs are also tested in combination with an antiviral drugs called Interferon beta. The preventive measures are same as for rhinovirus infection such as hand washing and careful disposal of materials infected with nasal secretions. Surface disinfection is also important as it is found that the solid surfaces contaminated with infected material and dried can bear the virus for on days. Disinfection with minimum of 70% of alcohol is quite effective for symptomatic treatment.

16. Prevention of Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

According to the Public Service Announcement by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, we can prevent novel Coronavirus infection by following the ways:

Do's

1. Wash your hands properly at every 20 to 30 seconds using soap- water or hand wash.
2. Use minimum 60% alcohol-base hand sanitizer.
3. Cover your nose and mouth with triple layered face mask; cloths should be used after proper cloth wash by detergent.
4. Cover your nose and mouth with disposable tissue or flexed elbow when you cough or sneeze.
5. Avoid close contact with people who are unhealthy, make 6.0 feet distance from interaction of people.
6. Stay home, to maintain self-quarantine in the household if you feel unwell.
7. Drink hot water, tea or coffee.
8. Eat some immunity boost up fruits, vegetables etc.

Don't

1. Touch unwontedly your eyes, nose or mouth when your hands are not clean.

Prevention is always better Than Cure.....

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COVID-19 and its Susceptibility to Indians

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1. Introduction

The human-to-human transmission of Coronaviruses the SARS-CoV-2 created an alert with the increasing number of cases worldwide. Coronaviruses (CoVs) belong to the family Coronaviridae and are enveloped, single-stranded, positive-sense RNA viruses. The CoVs are seen to be distributed in mammals as well as in humans causing mild infections. However, the severe acute respiratory syndrome CoV (SARS-CoV) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome CoV (MERS-CoV) from zoonotic sources in 2002 and 2012, respectively, were responsible for high infection and mortality rates¹

After the first report of SARS-CoV-2 from Wuhan, China, the Government of India reviewed and initiated multisectoral measures for the mitigation of this emerging public health crisis. These include point-of-entry surveillance at 21 international airports, enhanced State-level surveillance programmes and preparedness for handling clinical cases in designated hospitals. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), a national health programme, Government of India, is collecting samples from symptomatic travellers.

2. History of Pandemics in India

Pandemics of various infectious diseases with millions dying have been recorded in the history for the past several centuries. The most well known in the history have been pandemic due to plague⁸ in Asia and several pandemics of influenza that killed millions of people.² The pandemics continued in the current millennium too, and Covid-19 is the latest one and certainly not the last pandemic. One of the reasons for the occurrence and delayed response to pandemics is the lacklustre approach to building capacity to respond to infectious diseases. The past three decades have seen emergence of almost 40 new pathogens, most of which are viruses including HIV, hepatitis C virus, Nipah virus and now coronaviruses that have caused pandemics. It has been generally believed that poverty and underdevelopment predispose to infectious diseases. Although true to some extent, the occurrence of the ongoing Covid-19 in developed countries also highlights the fact that developed countries and rich populations are not immune to the outbreaks of infectious diseases. Sufficient evidence in support of this contention through the use of human-made weapons of mass destruction and nature's agents of mass destruction has been provided to support the aforesaid assumption.³

The emergence of the novel coronavirus, which has now killed more than 100,000 people, the 21st century's epidemics had been far less deadly than the pandemics of the previous century. Here are the major epidemics of the last two centuries, starting with the most recent:⁴

[2.1. Ebola: 2013-2016 and 2018-to date - The deadliest epidemic of the haemorrhagic fever Ebola broke out in West Africa in December 2013 and lasted more than two years, killing more than 11,300 people, mainly in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. First identified in 1976, Ebola is less contagious than other viral diseases, but is particularly lethal, killing around 50 percent of cases. The virus re-emerged in August 2018

¹ Zhao Z, Zhang F, Xu M, Huang K, Zhong W, Cai W, et al. Description and clinical treatment of an early outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in Guangzhou, PR China. *J Med Microbiol* 2003; 52 (Pt 8)

² Park J E and Park k, *Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine*, 1983, BanarsidasBhanot, Jabalpur.

³ Tandon P N. The illusionary WMD and real AMDs. *Current Sci* 2004; 86 : 261-5.

⁴ https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/world-news/last-centurys-epidemics-far-more-deadly-than-21st-centurys/articleshow/75095962.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo where it has so far killed more than 2,200. On April 10, 2020 a new case was reported, just three days before a deadline that would have marked the official end to the epidemic.

2.2. Swine flu: 2009-2010 - The World Health Organization (WHO) says 18,500 people died of "Swine flu", or H1N1, which was first uncovered in Mexico and the United States. The Lancet medical review, however, puts the toll at between 151,700 and 575,400. The pandemic alert was launched on June 11, 2009 and lifted on August 10, 2010 but the virus turned out to be not as deadly as first feared. Vaccines were rushed out, but in hindsight, the West, particularly Europe, and the WHO were criticised for overreacting at a time when annual influenza epidemics every year kill between 250,000 and 500,000 people, as per Geneva-based UN healthcare expert.

2.3. Bird flu: 2003-2004 - The deadly H5N1 strain of bird flu killed more than 400 people, mainly in Southeast Asia, after appearing in 2003. It first ravaged poultry farms in Hong Kong, before being transmitted to humans. The WHO declared a global health emergency, but the toll remained limited.

2.4. SARS: 2002-2003 - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome first emerged in southern China in November 2002 before sparking a health crisis in mid-2003. It killed 774 people, four fifths of whom were in China and Hong Kong. It was transmitted to humans from horseshoe bats, eventually spreading to around 30 countries. It had a mortality rate of 9.5 percent.

2.5. AIDS: 1981-to date - AIDS is by far the most deadly epidemic of modern times: according to UNAIDS some 32 million people around the world have died of the disease which affects the immune system and leaves people vulnerable to opportunistic infections. Today around 24.5 million people have access to retroviral drugs which, when taken regularly, efficiently stop the illness in its tracks and heavily reduce the risk of contamination.

2.6. Hong Kong flu: 1968-1970 - Around one million people died of the Hong Kong flu, according to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Transmitted around the world between mid-1968 and early 1970, it in particular killed many children. It first started in Hongkong and spread through Asia and reached the United States in late 1968. After lying low for several months, it then hit Europe in late 1969.

2.7. Asian flu: 1957-1958 - Around 1.1 million people died of Asian flu, according to the CDC. The pandemic hit in two aggressive waves. The virus first appeared in southern China in February 1957. Several months went by before it reached America and Europe. The disease, which results in serious lung complications.

2.8. Spanish flu- 1918-1919: Spanish flu hit a large part of the world's population in the wake of World War I, killing up to 50 million people, according to the CDC. Striking between September 1918 and April 1919, it is considered the deadliest in history over such a short period.

3. The Recent Medical Research work

The SARS-Covid-19 virus is new to world so the biological research is very limited and it includes only a small period. The Indian research labs have also started working on it. The two Council of Scientific and Research (CSIR) labs, Centre for cellular and Molecular biology (CCMB), Hyderabad and Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, New Delhi, are working for whole genomic sequencing of SARS-Covid-19 virus. This will give us clear standing about the virus and its different mutants. The other labs working on it includes ICMR and AIIMS, New Delhi.

The development of vaccines for the disease is going at a fast pace. Already many companies in China, Japan and US have placed their products for different level of testing. Indian Company Bharat Biotech has also put its product for testing in US.

4. The Possible Impact of SARS-Covid-19 Pandemic in India

The impact of any epidemic depends mainly on three factors, the infectivity and the virulence of the causative agent, the susceptibility of the host, and how much the environment is favourable for the causative agent. It simply means, if the infection potential is high, it is going to attack more people, but if the virulence is high, it will kill more people without being able to be transmitted. If the host is not susceptible to infection then also epidemic will fade or may not produce increased case fatalities. And if the environment is not conducive to viral survival then also the epidemic will fade. It has been found in Chinese studies that virus is active for around average of 37 days in human body. We can assess these factors on Indian context.

4.1. Covid-19 - The Causative Agent: According to a Chinese study in Peking university on 103 patients, they identified two strains of SARS-Covid-19, the original S type and L type, which is a mutated type⁵; but their study found more of L type. It suggests that L type is more aggressive mutated form. We don't know which type is predominant in India. Its isolation and comparison with other countries strain is still under investigation. But overall the infectivity of SARS-Covid-19 is pretty high with a high mortality profile in India also. So, the agent seems to be same as for the rest of the world, till now.

4.2. The Indian Host: The host factor is also very important in almost all the epidemics. The infectivity and severity of the disease, as well as the mortality are determined by immune response of the host. The Covid-19 causes more suffering in elderly and more mortality, which is clearly visible with the case from Italy. Though the young patients are infected, they usually show mild or no symptoms. In 80% of cases symptoms are mild, 15% cases symptoms are moderate and 5% cases having severe symptoms like ARDS and overall mortality is around 2.5%. The most of the mortality is above 60 years of age with highest above 80 (14% in Italy vs 10% in Wuhan). The mortality is almost insignificant among individuals less than 20 years of age (0.3%), and nil upto 9 years⁶. So, age composition of a country will determine its mortality. A country like Italy where 22% of population are elderly (more than 65 years) the mortality is very high⁷. Whereas in India 6.4% are above 65, so naturally the mortality will be less here.

Apart from this age composition another factor is important which is immunity of the host. We have two types of immunity. The first line is Innate immunity and 2nd line is Adaptive immunity. The innate immunity does not have a memory and it is mediated by NK cells, macrophages and neutrophils. The Adaptive immunity is mediated by T and B lymphocytes and it needs a memory of a previous encounter with the pathogen. But here our Innate immunity is important as the Covid-19 is a new virus. We have not any proof that we Indians have strong innate immunity. But some research shows the other way. An Indo-US team of researchers has found that Indians, compared to other world populations carry more NK cells that can detect and terminate infections at early stage⁸. Indians acquired the activating KIR (killer cell immunoglobulin receptor) genes as a result of natural selection to survive environmental challenges. It shows that we have a stronger first line defence, may be as we are exposed to more infective agents and that determine a specific microbiome inside our body. Apart from that, observation in the current epidemic is, mortality is less still in malaria endemic areas. We still don't know the causal relationship. But studies have shown Plasmodium Falciparum requires Zinc for parasitic growth⁹, and zinc also inhibits the RNA dependent RNA polymerase of Covid-19 and Chloroquine is Zinc Ionophore. So, there may be an interrelationship and being a malaria endemic country, we can breathe a sigh of relief.

4.3. The BCG Vaccination: There is another factor as well. A new study is recruiting health workers to evaluate effect of BCG vaccination in prevention or manifestation of Covid-19 infection¹⁰. BCG vaccine is

⁵<https://academic.oup.com/nsr/advance-article/doi/10.1093/nsr/nwaa036/5775463>

⁶<https://www.cebm.net/covid-19/global-covid-19-case-fatality-rates/>

⁷https://www.indexmundi.com/italy/age_structure.html

⁸<https://www.natureasia.com/en/nindia/article/10.1038/nindia.2008.254>

⁹<https://www.clinicaltrialsarena.com/news/australia-bcg-vaccine-trial-covid-19/>

¹⁰Du, Z. et al. KIR2DL5 alleles mark certain combination of activating KIR genes. *Genes Immun.* 9, 470-480 (2008)

given in children to modulate their immunity against tuberculosis. It actually enhances T cell mediated immunity which is a form of Adaptive immunity, but at the same time with the help of IL1 Beta it stimulates innate immunity, as well. BCG vaccination has been shown to reduce 30% of viral infections, with the help of this Innate immunity. So, BCG, Tuberculosis and Innate immunity all seem to link together. We don't know till now whether we will have another advantage, in fight against this virus, of being a Tuberculosis endemic country or better because we have BCG vaccination.

4.4. The Indian Environment: It is an important issue and hot topic now that whether the hot climate of our country will be able to kill the virus or not. We still don't have answer. But after seeing the temperature and latitude of the affected countries, The 'Global Virus Network ' has predicted that weather modeling can explain spread of Covid-19¹¹. Their observation is that the spread of Covid-19 is along a narrow corridor of 30-50" N at consistently similar weather conditions of 5 to 11 degree Celsius and 47% to 79% humidity. They also suggested that a temperature rise of 12 degrees Celsius or higher, the viral transmission may be difficult. A study in China also found that that the virus transmission is best at a temperature 8.72 degree Celsius and with every 1 degree rise in minimum temperature, the total number of cases go down¹². Therefore, what will be the survival rate of the virus in boiling temperature of country is a valid speculation. We didn't have a single casualty in MERS epidemic in 2012, which was a deadly Coronavirus. We don't know whether it was due to a proper isolation or our climate or not.

5. The Testing in India:

The testing for corona Virus is done by both RT-PCR, or Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction, and rapid antibody testing. After the first Covid-19 positive case was detected on January 30, all samples were sent only to the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune. As cases surged and a need was felt to ramp up testing, the ICMR was asked

to enable more laboratories to conduct the tests. Owing to multiple factors, including paucity of kits, the ICMR follows strict guidelines before samples are collected from a person showing symptoms delayed the large scale testing.

At a meeting in March, The Indian Council of Medical Research had also recommended the use of antibody rapid testing for Covid-19 in high containment zones on April 2. As the number of cases of coronavirus disease in India crossed 10,000, as on April 14, 2020, the health ministry is considering pooled testing of people with symptoms in areas from where no Sars-Cov-2 infections have been reported. There are around 450 district (out of a total of around 730) which have not reported any Covid-19 cases. The plan is to test people with symptoms (cough, fever) using the available test methods. Presently around 100 labs are performing tests for Covid-19. ICMR is also working on increasing the number of laboratories that can test, and is in the process of upgrading laboratories of both private and government medical colleges so that these can also be utilized for Covid-19 testing.

It is currently in the process of identifying college laboratories that can be upgraded with the help of some mentoring by ICMR has identified 14 institutes of national eminence, such as All India Institutes of Medical Sciences; Armed Forces Medical College, Pune; National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bengaluru; the Jawaharlal Institute of Post graduate Medical Education & Research in Puducherry; King George Medical University, Lucknow; and Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad to mentor colleges. The mentor labs will form teams to conduct a comprehensive review of the college laboratories. The mentors will see what facilities these laboratories have and what they need to be able to do Covid-19 testing. It is proposed that after this exercise at least 400 such laboratories will be ready for testing in India.

¹¹<https://gvn.org/enhanced-model-for-monitoring-zones-of-increased-risk-of-covid-19-spread/>

¹²<https://www.firstpost.com/health/coronavirus-myth-busted-covid-19-cases-may-not-decline-in-warm-climate-8133671.html>.

6. The Available treatment in India:

At Present worldwide, we do not have any proper medicine or treatment for the coronavirus. But all over the world treatment is going on generally on trial basis by repurposing the drugs we already have. In this connection, the drug of choice for Malaria Hydrochloroquine is very much in demand as well as under discussion. Indian doctors are depending on a combination of a tried and tested antimalarial drug and an antibiotic to treat people hospitalised in isolation wards and ICUs in the absence of a specific treatment for Covid-19. "It is not a miracle therapy, but this is all we have. All patients in isolation wards are given a combination of hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) and azithromycin, and it has been tolerated well. No adverse reactions have been reported," said Dr Yatin Mehta, chairman, Institute of Critical Care and Anaesthesiology, Medanta- the Medicity¹³.

In the meantime, the Kerala state government have asked for the permission to use the plasma therapy which was used during the earlier epidemics. The ICMR has given permission for this for the critical patients. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has also expressed consideration of using remdesivir, an experimental drug made by Gilead Sciences, US to treat Indian Covid-19 patients. Initial data based on an observational study shows that the drug is effective. The results from the WHO solidarity trial is awaited and also to see if some other companies can work on this to proceed further. Remdesivir was used during the Ebola outbreak. A study sponsored by Gilead showed that clinical improvement was observed in 36 of 53 patients (68%) hospitalised for severe Covid-19. "Remdesivir is an investigational treatment and has not been approved for use anywhere in the world," Gilead CEO Daniel O'Day wrote on April 10. "In the broader efforts to determine whether it is a safe and effective treatment¹⁴.

6.1. Hydroxychloroquine and its connection with India.

As most of us are already aware, Hydroxychloroquine has already taken the world by storm. Every newspaper is talking about it, and all countries are requesting India to supply it. Now, a curious person might wonder why and how this chemical composition is so deeply entrenched in India, and is there any history behind it. Well, there is an interesting history behind it. In 1799, when Tipu was defeated by the British, the whole of Mysore Kingdom with Srirangapatnam as Tipu's capital, came under British control. For the next few days, the British soldiers had a great time celebrating their victory, but within weeks, many started feeling sick due to Malaria, because Srirangapatnam was a highly marshy area with severe mosquito trouble. The local Indian population had over the centuries, developed self-immunity, and also all the spicy food habits also helped to an extent. Whereas the British soldiers and officers who were suddenly exposed to harsh Indian conditions, started bearing the brunt. To quickly overcome the mosquito menace, the British Army quickly shifted their station from Srirangapatnam to Bangalore (by establishing the Bangalore Cantonment region), which was a welcome change. But the malaria problem still persisted because Bangalore was also no exception to mosquitoes.¹⁵

Around the same time in 18th century, European scientists had discovered a chemical composition called "Quinine" which could be used to treat malaria, but it was yet to be extensively tested at large scale. This malaria crisis among British Army came at an opportune time, and thus Quinine was imported in bulk by the Army and distributed to all their soldiers, who were instructed to take regular dosages (even to healthy soldiers) so that they could build immunity. This was followed up in all other British stations throughout India, because every region in India had malaria problem to some extent. But there was a small problem. Although sick soldiers quickly recovered, many more soldiers who were exposed to harsh conditions of tropical India continued to become sick, because it was later found that they were not taking dosages of Quinine. Why? Because it was very bitter!! So, by avoiding the bitter Quinine, British soldiers were lagging behind on their immunity, thereby making themselves vulnerable to Malaria in the tropical regions of India.

¹³Sanchit Sharma, 2020, In the absence of cure, doctors rely on HCQ, antibiotics, The Hindustan Times, New Delhi, April 14, 2020.

¹⁴DivyaRajGopal, 2020, ICMR May Use Remdesivir if Local Cos Can Manufacture It, The Economic Times, New Delhi, April 14, 2020.

¹⁵<https://www.republicworld.com/india-news/general-news/tracing-history-of-hydroxychloroquine-hcq-from-tipu-sultan-to-covid.html>

That's when all the top British officers and scientists started experimenting ways to persuade their soldiers to strictly take these dosages, and during their experiments, they found that the bitter Quinine mixed with Juniper based liquor, actually turned somewhat into a sweet flavor. That's because the molecular structure of the final solution was such that it would almost completely curtail the bitterness of Quinine.

That juniper based liquor was Gin. And the Gin mixed with Quinine was called "Gin & Tonic", which immediately became an instant hit among British soldiers. The same British soldiers who were ready to even risk their lives but couldn't stand the bitterness of Quinine, started swearing by it daily when they mixed it with Gin. In fact, the Army even started issuing few bottles of Gin along with "tonic water" (Quinine) as part of their monthly ration, so that soldiers could themselves prepare Gin & Tonic and consume them everyday to build immunity. To cater to the growing demand of gin & other forms of liquor among British soldiers, the British East India company built several local breweries in and around Bengaluru, which could then be transported to all other parts of India. The same British soldiers who were ready to even risk their lives but couldn't stand the bitterness of Quinine, started swearing by it daily when they mixed it with Gin. In fact, the Army even started issuing few bottles of Gin along with "tonic water" (Quinine) as part of their monthly ration, so that soldiers could themselves prepare Gin & Tonic and consume them everyday to build immunity.

The Quinine, which was called Tonic (without gin), was widely prescribed by Doctors as well, for patients who needed cure for fever or any infection. So, that's how the word "Tonic" became a colloquial word for "Western medicine" in India. Over the years, Quinine was developed further into many of its variants and derivatives and widely prescribed by Indian doctors. One such descendent of Quinine, called Hydroxychloroquine, eventually became the defacto cure for malaria, which is now suddenly the most sought-after drug in the world today. And that's how, a simple peek into the history of Hydroxychloroquine takes us all the way back to mosquito menace, liquor rationing, colorful cocktails, tonics and medicinal cures.

Earlier quinine was extracted from bark of cinchona tree for treatment of Malaria during British Raj. It is an Indian chemist and scientist Dr. P C Roy whose lab started chemical synthesis of quinine for commercial manufacture. He started Bengal Chemicals company in West Bengal more than a century ago. Developed nations don't produce Hydroxychloroquine, because most of them like Europe and US have eliminated malaria from their countries. While India still has cases of malaria, it continues the production of HCQ for itself and other under developed countries. India is 70% market share holder in the production of HCQ in the world.

6.2.The ICMR approval of clinical protocol for plasma therapy

Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan made it clear that the State would explore all available treatment options for COVID19 and Kerala gets nod for trial of plasma therapy for critically ill COVID-19 patients. The State has gone a step ahead and won the Indian Council of Medical Research's approval to explore the feasibility of administering convalescent plasma transfusion on critically ill patients. Convalescent plasma therapy is not new and has been used by doctors to treat critically ill patients during earlier epidemics like H1N1, SARS and Ebola. The expert committee which is guiding the State's containment and mitigation strategies against Covid-19 had recommended exploring the plasma therapy following the report in JAMA of a pilot study done by doctors in China," a member of the State appointed expert committee said. It may be noted that plasma from the blood of previously infected yet healthy individuals had been transferred to five critically ill patients in China and their condition had steadily improved and were subsequently discharged from hospitals. The proposal submitted to the ICMR says that the Transfusion Medicine Department of Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology would help the State Health Department in exploring the feasibility of plasma therapy for Covid-19 treatment. Getting the clinical protocol for administering plasma therapy cleared by the ICMR is just a part of our preparedness.

7. Conclusion

All countries across the world are grappling with an unprecedented situation in which a seemingly innocuous viral illness, the coronavirus disease (Covid-19), has spiralled into a global pandemic in less than 90 days. It has infected more than 1.5 million people in more than 200 countries, claimed over 100,000 lives, and brought most of the world to a standstill. In India, the authorities have responded decisively with a strong whole-of-government approach. However, given the Severity of the challenge, we also need a whole of society response. According to the World Health Organization, a critical lesson from the 2014-16 West African Ebola crisis is that both the public and private sectors need to work in tandem in responding to large-scale epidemics. In the Covid-19 response, the role of public sector is important but the private sector in the country for-profit and not-for-profit segments has also to play an important role, as it is the dominant provider of health services. The National Sample Survey Office's 71st round data shows that private hospitals, clinics and nursing homes provide over 70% of health care. Data on the nearly 10 million treatments received under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) supports this finding. At present, most of the Covid-19 testing and treatment are being done in public sector laboratories. As the epidemic progresses, both these services will need to be expanded for its proper containment. At the time of this pandemic, the need for relooking the health sector has come at forefront. We should make proper research and investment in its different segments including research in life sciences and pharmaceuticals.



Covid-19 A Disease Caused by Coronavirus and Its Preventive Measures for Local Transmission

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1. Introduction

Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by coronavirus. It is a respiratory illness and can't recover without special vaccine or treatment. This virus has presently killed lacks of people all over the world. In the history of the world, majority of the countries are under the pandemic of this coronavirus. The mostly developed countries like America, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and Spain are presently under the lockdown that has stopped the total economic system of the world. The epicenter of this outbreak of this coronavirus is China, where this decease has killed thousands of people. Then after it spreads all over the world. Till date there is no vaccine but all the scientist are working continuously after the vaccine but this covid-19 has been killing thousands of people. There are many clinical trials are going on. Different doctors are giving their opinions regarding the this one kind of influenza which has common symptom like cough, fever, throat pain and older people and those underlying medical problems with low immunity are likely to be attacked more. Inthis pandemic some of the measures that helps people from covid-19 and slow down the local transmission. .

Key words: covid-19, pandemic, infectious disease

2. This paper gives advice on:

1. What measures should one take while wearing mask?
2. What care should be taken while going out for necessary things?
3. How to stop local transmission and save the life of people?

3. Measures to be taken for covid-19

1. Stay home and follow the government guidelines that will help to prevent the covid-19 and save our lives.
2. Without necessity,don't go out of your home. If you need to go then wear N-95 mask which is available in the market or one can make a mask at one's home.
3. Wash the mask frequently with soap and water and if you have to cover your mouth and nose and make sure there is no gap for droplets to enter into your mouth or through nose. Don't reuse single use mask.
4. Avoid touching mouth and nose if you are out at work or in market.
5. If you feel coughing, sneezing and fever, you must use mask. One must wash hand well with anti-bacterial liquid or rub hands well atleast 20 seconds with soap and water. While removing the mask, don't touch the front part but remove it from behind.
6. Like flu, covid-19 patient coughs and exhales droplets that falls on tables, surfaces nearby him or her. A healthy man can catch the droplets by breathing from near.
7. Those people who have weaker immune system should avoid going out should try to minimize the contact with unknown people.
8. Maintain social distancing if you find someone with sneezing and coughing, he may be covid-19 positive and may spray small liquid droplets that contains coronavirus.
9. Ask people to stay home with mild cough and sneezing and if they fell any symptom of covid-19 immediately one must inform the local bodies to prevent the local transmission of this killer virus.
10. Displaying of banner and messages through social media will make the community aware about the killer and let people teach what to do when symptoms are seen.
11. Sanitize each area or the workplace where covid-19 patients are found.

12. Follow the rules and regulations passed by the government and local authorities as they have up to date information as if you have found any symptoms related to covid-19 contact the health care provider, they can direct you to the guidelines which will prevent the transmission of this virus locally.
13. Avoid hand shake, and wear hand gloves while out in public.
14. Don't rely on social messages only, try to follow authentic guidelines by government and don't spread rumors.
15. Wash hands after purchasing essential vegetables, fruits, before preparing food, before and after taking care of sick, after going out, after close contact with any outside person. Wash your hands whenever you fell a surface contact outside your home. Don't let anyone to touch your belongings. Thinking continuously that each and every object may contain corona virus, this thinking will make you aware to wash your hands continuously.
16. Don't throw mask in open area as it may spread. Burnt it if possible.
17. If you feel you are getting this symptom of covid-19, self-isolate yourself from your family and dear one and save your family, neighbors and the country.
18. Keep the room well-ventilated and keep air-conditioner off as this virus spreads and remains long in dark and cool places.
19. Avoid sharing personal items like mobile, comb, makeup, eating utensils, if possible keep the brush at different places.
20. Avoid gathering of people more than two including places of worship, market, vegetable purchase, school van, bus, train etc.
21. While travelling keep distance of at least 2 meters from others.
22. Avoid drinking and eating from public places because virus can spread through utensil, cups and dishes.
23. Self-quarantine if you fell sick and contact the family doctor first then proceed as the symptom seen.
24. Covid-19 virus has long incubation time of 5 to 14 days. It gets time for developing any symptoms.
25. Covid-19 is just one kind of influenza that has common sneezing, fever, coughing so herbal remedies have long been used to cure infections and viruses. Herbal medicine develops immune system that prevents to spread virus in the body and well protect the body. Herbal remedies like mild hot water at interval of time after 1 to 2 hours, ginger, lounge, tulsi, cinnamon, black pepper and regular yoga and exercise to increase immunity to fight against any virus that enters into our body.

4. Conclusion

Covid-19 doesn't spare anyone. It doesn't recognize poor and rich. Life is more important than business. Taking these preventive measures are important to stop the spread of deadly pandemic that has killed thousands of people all over the world and stop the wheels of the world. One must take some precautions to save one's life from the endanger virus that is spreading through local transmission. **“So stay home and save your life. Good health is the harbinger of happiness.”**

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Impacts of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

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Overview

Viruses, and the diseases they cause, often have different names. For example, HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. People often know the name of a disease, but not the name of the virus that causes it.

There are different processes, and purposes, for naming viruses and diseases.

Viruses are named based on their genetic structure to facilitate the development of diagnostic tests, vaccines and medicines. Virologists and the wider scientific community do this work, so viruses are named by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV).

Diseases are named to enable discussion on disease prevention, spread, transmissibility, severity and treatment. Human disease preparedness and response is WHO's role, so diseases are officially named by WHO in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

1. Pandemic, epidemic diseases

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Chikungunya | 11. Monkeypox |
| 2. Cholera | 12. Nipah virus infection |
| 3. Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever | 13. Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) |
| 4. Ebola virus disease | 14. Plague |
| 5. Hendra virus infection | 15. Rift Valley fever |
| 6. Influenza (pandemic, seasonal, zoonotic) | 16. SARS |
| 7. Lassa fever | 17. Smallpox |
| 8. Marburg virus disease | 18. Tularaemia |
| 9. Meningitis | 19. Yellow fever |
| 10. MERS-CoV | 20. Zika virus disease |

SARS was recognized at the end of February 2003. WHO co-ordinate the international investigation with the assistance of the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network and worked closely with health authorities in the affected countries to provide epidemiological, clinical and logistical support as required.

ICTV announced "severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)" as the name of the new virus on 11 February 2020. This name was chosen because the virus is genetically related to the corona virus responsible for the SARS outbreak of 2003. While related, the two viruses are different.

WHO announced "COVID-19" as the name of this new disease on 11 February 2020, following guidelines previously developed with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

2. What is COVID-19

Corona Virus Disease-19 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The 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 you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments.

3. Prevention

To prevent infection and to slow transmission of COVID-19, do the following:

1. Wash your hands regularly with soap and water, or clean them with alcohol-based hand rub.
2. Maintain at least 1 meter distance between you and people coughing or sneezing.
3. Avoid touching your face.
4. Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
5. Stay home if you feel unwell.
6. Refrain from smoking and other activities that weaken the lungs.
7. Practice physical distancing by avoiding unnecessary travel and staying away from large groups of people.

4. Symptoms

The COVID-19 virus affects different people in different ways. COVID-19 is a respiratory disease and most infected people will develop mild to moderate symptoms and recover without requiring special treatment. People who have underlying medical conditions and those over 60 years old have a higher risk of developing severe disease and death.

Common symptoms include:

1. Fever
2. Tiredness
3. Dry cough.

Other symptoms include:

1. Shortness of breath
2. Aches and pains
3. Sore throat
4. Very few people will report diarrhea, nausea or a runny nose.

People with mild symptoms who are otherwise healthy should self-isolate and contact their medical provider or a COVID-19 information line for advice on testing and referral.

People with fever, cough or difficulty breathing should call their doctor and seek medical attention.

5. The Global Economic Impacts of COVID-19

Confirmed cases of the novel corona virus (COVID-19), which first appeared in China at the end of last year, now exceed 115,000 as of March 10 and are likely to climb significantly higher. While over two-thirds of the total confirmed cases are in mainland China, the vast majority of new cases reported since February 25 have occurred outside the country. What was initially seen as a largely China-centric shock is now understood to be a global crisis. The virus's spread has regrettably borne out analysts' downside scenarios, with investors digesting the implications of disrupted supply chains, official containment measures, and spillovers from the real economy to financial markets. A decision by two of the world's largest energy producers to maintain current levels of production, despite falling energy prices, has further unnerved investors while questions about governments' abilities to mount an effective and coordinated response linger. The increased uncertainty has led to financial market volatility last seen during the global financial crisis.

6. Impact of COVID-19 on the Global economy

The extent of the damage will depend on how quickly the virus is contained, the steps authorities take to contain it, and how much economic support governments are willing to deploy during the epidemic's immediate impact and aftermath.

Early indications of COVID-19's impact on the Chinese economy are worse than initially forecast. Surveys of China's manufacturing and services sector plunged to record lows in February, automobile sales sank a record 80 percent, and China's exports fell 17.2 percent in January and February. The official data

confirmed a widespread slowdown in economic activity foreshadowed in low pollution levels and depressed shipping traffic, among other informal barometers. Analysts have sharply revised down estimates of Chinese growth, with many now predicting a drop in first quarter GDP, the first contraction since China began reporting quarterly data in 1992. As COVID-19 spreads, China's economic recovery will be challenged as demand from other countries drops as they cope with the virus.

Although the outbreak appears to have slowed in China, COVID-19 and its impacts have gone global. Infections are mounting in Europe, South Korea, Iran, the United States, and elsewhere, with authorities implementing increasingly restrictive measures to contain the virus. Europe and Japan are likely already in recession territory given their weak fourth quarter performance and high reliance on trade. While the United States entered the crisis with a tailwind, some analysts are forecasting a contraction in U.S. GDP in the second quarter. Estimates of the global impact vary: early last week, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) predicted that COVID-19 will lower global GDP growth by one-half a percentage point for 2020 (from 2.9 to 2.4 percent); Bloomberg Economics warns that full-year GDP growth could fall to zero in a worst-case pandemic scenario.

7. Sectors and Economies are at Risk?

The COVID-19 outbreak has generated both demand and supply shocks reverberating across the global economy. Among major economies outside of China, the OECD forecasts the largest downward growth revisions in countries deeply interconnected to China, especially South Korea, Australia, and Japan. Major European economies will experience dislocations as the virus spreads and countries adopt restrictive responses that curb manufacturing activity at regional hubs, including in Northern Italy. As a result of depressed activity, the United Nations projects that foreign direct investment flows could fall between 5 and 15 percent to their lowest levels since the 2008-2009 global financial crises.

At the sectoral level, tourism and travel-related industries will be among the hardest hit as authorities encourage "social distancing" and consumers stay indoors. The International Air Transport Association warns that COVID-19 could cost global air carriers between \$63 billion and \$113 billion in revenue in 2020, and the international film market could lose over \$5 billion in lower box office sales. Similarly, shares of major hotel companies have plummeted in the last few weeks, and entertainment giants like Disney expect a significant blow to revenues. Restaurants, sporting events, and other services will also face significant disruption. Industries less reliant on high social interaction, such as agriculture, will be comparatively less vulnerable but will still face challenges as demand wavers.

8. Actions taken by Governments

National governments have announced largely uncoordinated, country-specific responses to the virus. In China, the epicenter of the outbreak, officials announced billions in special-purpose loans to companies facing liquidity constraints as well as financial support to specific sectors such as aviation. In the United States, the Federal Reserve cut the policy rate in an emergency action on March 3, and on March 9, in coordination with other U.S. bank regulators, it encouraged financial institutions to "meet the financial needs of customers and members affected by the corona virus," a move aimed at supporting financial conditions to prevent the growth shock from turning into a broader financial crisis. On March 9, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York also announced expanded overnight repurchase operations by \$50 billion to avoid a deeper credit crunch.

The European Central Bank and Bank of England are expected to take action when their monetary policy committees meet later this month. On the fiscal front, President Trump previewed his administration's plans to seek a payroll tax cut and assistance for impacted hourly workers and industries. Countries announcing fiscal measures just this month include Japan (\$9.6 billion, or 0.19 percent of GDP), South Korea (\$9.2 billion, 0.56 percent of GDP), and Italy (\$4.1 billion, 0.20 percent of GDP). The adequacy of such spending will depend on the virus's path as well as the effectiveness of other measures to contain negative spillovers from the growth shock.

In terms of coordinated action, on March 6, the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors pledged to take “appropriate” fiscal and monetary measures but made no specific commitments. On a March 3 phone call, G7 finance ministers reaffirmed their “commitment to use all policy tools” but did not outline specific steps. For their part, the International Monetary Fund and World Bank last week announced the availability of \$50 billion and \$12 billion in financing, respectively, to support low income and emerging market economies’ responses to the virus. Scientists do not yet have a clear understanding of the virus’s behavior, transmission rate, and the full extent of contagion; uncertainty will be part of the backdrop for the foreseeable future. Coherent, coordinated, and credible policy responses provide the best chance at limiting the economic fallout from what is already and sadly a human tragedy.

9. Actions Taken By Indian Government

1. On **21 March 2020**, the Union Cabinet approved incentives worth ₹40,995 crore (US\$5.7 billion) for electronic manufacturing
2. Various state governments have announced financial assistance for the poor in the unorganized sector. On **21 March** the Uttar Pradesh government decided to give a direct money transfer of ₹1,000 (US\$14) to all daily wage laborers in the state¹ and the following day Punjab announced ₹3,000 (US\$42) each for all registered construction workers in state.¹
3. On **23 March** it was announced that Haryana laborers, street vendors and rickshaw pullers will be provided an assistance of ₹1,000 per week directly deposited into their bank accounts. Below Poverty Line families will be provided rations (including rice, wheat, mustard oil, sugar) free of cost for the month of April.
4. On **24 March**, in his address to the nation, the Prime Minister announced a ₹15,000 crore (US\$2.1 billion) fund for the healthcare sector.
5. On **24 March** at 2:30pm, the Finance Minister made a number of announcements related to the economy such as extending last dates for filing GST returns and income tax returns. The due dates for the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme 2019, customs clearances and for compliance matters under the Customs Act and associated laws has been extended to June 2020.
6. On **25 March** the Modi government announced the world's largest food security scheme for 80 crore (800,000,000 people) across the country. Cabinet Minister Prakash Javadekar made the announcement in a press conference that the ration would be 7 kg every month (which includes wheat at a cost of ₹ 2 (2.8¢ US) per kg and rice at ₹3 (4.2¢ US) per kg.)
7. On **25 March** the Uttar Pradesh government banned the manufacture and sale of pan masala, stating in the order that "Spitting pan masala can help in spreading Covid-19".
8. On **26 March** the Finance Minister announced a number of economic relief measures for the poor. ₹170,000 crore (US\$24 billion) will fund the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana which will provide both cash transfer and food security; with the aim that no one goes hungry amidst the lockdown. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana beneficiaries will get free cylinders for at least three months. This will benefit over 8 crore below poverty line families. The government will expedite payment of the first instalment (₹2,000) due in 2020-21 in April itself under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). For the organized sector worker, the government will pay the Employees’ Provident Fund (EPF) contributions of both sides for 80lakh employees of small companies who earn up to ₹15,000 a month. The raise in the threshold from ₹1lakh to ₹1crore for triggering insolvency proceedings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) will help MSMEs. State governments were given various instructions and guidelines such as diverting district mineral funds for health needs relating to the pandemic.
9. On **26 March** India participated in the virtual 'Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit'. The G20 nations decided to inject over \$5 trillion into the global economy to counteract the pandemic’s impacts. They agreed to work together, to strengthen the World Health Organization, develop a vaccine and make it available. They decided to share timely and transparent information, materials for research and development and data. Besides expanding manufacturing capacity for medical supplies, they agreed to ensure smooth flows of critical supplies.
10. On **27 March** the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Shaktikanta Das made a number of announcements including EMIs being put on hold for three months and reducing repo rates. Other

measures introduced will make available a total ₹374,000 crore (US\$52 billion) to the country's financial system. Delhi government announced that from the 28th they will be providing free food to 400,000 every day. Over 500 hunger relief centers have been set by the Delhi government.

11. On **28 March** the Prime Minister launched a new fund called PM CARES fund for combating such situations.
12. On **30 March** it was announced that the UP government would transfer ₹611 crore (US\$86 million) to 27.15 lakh workers under MNREGA scheme.
13. On **1 April** the RBI announced more measures to deal with the economic fallout of COVID-19. WMA and short-term liquidity has been increased to provide relief to state governments; exporters have also been granted some relief in the form of relaxed repatriation limits.
14. On **2 April** the World Bank approved \$1 bn emergency financing for India to tackle corona virus labeled 'India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project'.
15. On **3 April** the central government released ₹17,287 crore (US\$2.4 billion) to different states to help combat corona virus. The Ministry of Home Affairs approved ₹11,092 crore (US\$1.6 billion) for states as relief under the State Disaster Risk Management Fund.
16. On **6 April** a 30% salary cut for one year was announced for the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Governors, Members of Parliament and Ministers. It was also decided to suspend the MPLADS for two years and transfer the money, about ₹7,900 crore (US\$1.1 billion), into the consolidated fund of India.
17. On **8 April** the Department of Expenditure, Finance Ministry, has allowed states net market borrowings of ₹320,481 crore (US\$45 billion) between April to December. ₹3,000 crore (US\$420 million) of funds under the PM Garib Kalyan Yojana have been given to over 20 million workers engaged in construction work by the various states and UTs. To provide relief to tax payers amid the covid-19 crisis, the government will release ₹18,000 crore (US\$2.5 billion).
18. On **10 April** the Asian Development Bank assured India of ₹15,800 crore (US\$2.2 billion) assistance in the covid-19 outbreak fight.

10. Need for policy intervention

There is an urgent need to take instant steps to not only contain the spread of the virus, but also to address the key pain areas of the industry which can help in minimizing the impact of the outbreak on the Indian economy and businesses. The Indian Government & RBI need to support the Indian industry and economy at this juncture in different ways:

1. Maintain liquidity at surplus levels and provide special liquidity support for any companies / NBFCs / banks that come under strain due to intensifying risk aversion in financial markets or due to large demand shock.
2. Increase credit limits for all regular banking accounts by 25 percent across the board. Also, Increase overdraft facility to state governments from the RBI. Pay the pending GST compensation immediately.
3. IBC to be suspended for a short period for the aviation and hospitality sectors as they are the worst affected.
4. Since a large number of people will stand to lose their jobs especially in the retail, hospitality, travel, construction sector, the government can consider giving incentives for employers to keep the workers, while the corona virus problem tides over.
5. On March 24th, 2020 the Finance Minister extended the filing dates of ITR, GST, linking of PAN and Aadhar and other reliefs for the big and small enterprises. The finance ministry is already working on an economic package to mitigate the impact of corona virus on the Indian economy.
6. 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. As the country is locked down for the coming three weeks, India Inc has to stretch them to sustain the situation and face the challenge. The Indian government has also urged employers to not cut jobs and salaries. Many CEOs and management teams are taking pay cuts to ensure their workforce does not have to bear the brunt.



Role of Teachers during the Global Epidemic

Soniyaben D. Punjabi

Abstract

This article represents the role of teachers during the global epidemic COVID – 19. As other professionals do their duties, teachers are also doing their job at their level best. Teachers are not only an educators, they are doing their job as a motivator, counsellor, life skill trainer, information provider, advisor, communicator, social servant, etc. for their students. The article is describing the various roles or duties which teachers are doing worldwide. They are the pillars of the nation's education system and everybody should respect them for their work.

1. Introduction

The role of a teacher in the society is very prominent. They are the main architects of the society as they are the guidance to the children who are the stepping stones towards the better nation. The teachers plays very important role in shaping the personality of the students and analysing what they actually are.

According to UNESCO, 777 million children and students have been forced out of schools and universities in a total of 100 countries, with 85 governments closing schools nationwide and 15 others imposing localized school closures, till March 16. A large majority of those – 670 million – are between preschool age and 18 years old students. With an increasing number of states, provinces and even whole countries closing institutions of learning as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, over 80% of the world's students are not attending school.(UNESCO, 2020).As schools across the world temporarily close their doors due to the COVID-19 pandemic, teachers are turning to remote learning as a way to keep their students engaged. It's a “new normal” for education: one that technology is playing a key role to facilitate. Teachers and students are staying connected through learning management systems, video conferencing, and other digital educational software. But, this abrupt shift from in-person to online learning has left teachers with challenges. There are issues of equity, as not all students have access to an Internet connection or personal learning devices. Thus, the technology is still remains as a challenge for teachers.

2. Teachers playing different roles in the society

During this epidemic COVID – 19 the role of the teachers cannot be negligible. Teachers are playing various roles for their students. We can say one person having different roles.

1. Teacher as an Educator :The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in educational institutions across the world being compelled to suddenly harness and utilize the suite of available technological tools to create content for remote learning for students in all sectors. Teachers across the world are experiencing new possibilities to do things differently and with greater flexibility resulting in potential benefits in accessibility to education for students across the world. Also incorporating relevant health education into other subjects. Science can cover the study of viruses, disease transmission and the importance of vaccinations. Social studies can focus on the history of pandemics and the evolution of policies on public health and safety.
2. Teacher as a Counsellor :They quietly listen to students' concerns and answer their questions. They clear their students' doubts. During these days, after seeing the news or after reading the messages about covid – 19 the students may get stressed, anxious, worried and tensed. But teacher can guide them as a counsellor about their anxiety, stressfulness and do not be panic. They can guide them about how they can be stress free and calm by Yoga, meditation and Exercise.
3. Teacher as an Advisor : Students can do a lot to keep themselves and others safe. For example, introduce the concept of social distancing, and focus on good health behaviours, such as covering coughs and sneezes with the elbow and washing hands. Remind students that they can share healthy behaviours with their families. So the Teacher can be an advisor of their students.

4. **Teacher as a Communicator** :Students can easily communicate with their teachers about how they are feeling and what they are thinking. Teacher give the chance to their students to express their thoughts and feelings about ongoing situation. Teacher can aware them about how media literacy lessons can empower students to be critical thinkers and make them effective communicators and active citizens, which will improve their abilities to detect misinformation.
5. **Teacher as a Motivator** :Teacher build students' agency and have them promote facts about public health. They also motivate their students for the learning and being aware of the precautions should be taken by the students. Teacher's role as a motivator does not limited to this only, but they also regularly monitor their students' activities and discuss with them about it and encourage them to reflect over this.
6. **Teacher as an Information Provider** :As people around the world are taking precautions to protect themselves, their families and their communities from coronavirus disease (COVID-19) it's also important that children can continue to learn, and that they can do so in an environment that is welcoming, respectful, inclusive, and supportive to all. Teachers are playing a vital role in this. Sharing accurate information and science-based facts about COVID-19 will help diminish students' fears and anxieties around the disease and support their ability to cope with any secondary impacts in their lives.
7. **Teacher as a Life Skill Trainer** :Teaching life skills needed for the future. In this ever-changing global environment, young people require resilience and adaptability – skills that are proving to be essential to navigate effectively through this pandemic. Teacher can give the guidance to the students about the hobbies, creativity and learn something new during these days and how to make this time useful for theirself.
8. **Teacher as a Social Servant** :During this epidemic the whole world appraising the doctors, nurses, health workers and the security forces for their tremendous work they are doing at the risk of their life. Of course, we must respect them. But no one is noticing the work of the teachers. As the schools are closed, students and teachers are moving towards remote learning. We can also called it as distance education. Students can learn like an external students by completing their courses online provided by the teachers. In this sense, I would say Eklavy was the first external student in this teaching learning process of the world! Teacher can spread an awareness about various applications (like Aarogyasetu, corona kavach, etc.) released by the government to fight against COVID – 19. They can advise their students to download the applications and how it will be useful to them.

3. Conclusion

Teachers are known as the second parent for their students. They are also doing tremendous job for the future of the students. I would say teacher is like a fourth lion of our national emblem which lies behind other three. No one could see the fourth lion but it is there. Its presence is as important as others. Teachers are the pillars of education. Most importantly, it is our hope that for the students of this generation, these experiences of isolation and remote learning away from their peers, teachers and classrooms will serve as a cautious reminder of the importance of our human need for face-to-face social interaction. This will remind the importance of the teachers in the classrooms and the importance of the teachers for their students.

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કોરોના વાઈરસ : વર્ક ફ્રોમ હોમ

પ્રા. દિલીપભાઈ જયસિંગ વસાવા
ઈન્ચાર્જ પ્રિન્સિપાલ

શ્રીમતી બી.સી.જે .કોલેજ ઓફ એજ્યુકેશન-એમ.એડ., ખંભાત

1. પ્રસ્તાવના

ચીનના વુહાન શહેરમાં પ્રસરેલ નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસે આજે વૈશ્વિક મહામારીનું સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કરી લીધું છે. આજે આખું વિશ્વ કોરોના સામે લડાઈ કરી રહ્યું છે. એવામાં વિશ્વના ઘણા દેશોમાં તો લોકડાઉન કરવાની પણ ફરજ પડી ગઈ છે. આજે રોજ ને રોજ કોરોનાનો કહેર વધતો હોવાથી ભારતમાં પણ લોકડાઉન કરવાની ફરજ પડી છે. ભારતના વડા પ્રધાન નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદી દ્વારા સમગ્ર દેશને '૨૧ દિવસ સુધી લોકડાઉન' કરી કોરોના વાયરસને નિયંત્રિત કરવા માટે પહેલ કરાઈ છે. સમગ્ર દેશમાં જીવનજરૂરીયાતની વસ્તુઓ-સેવાઓ સિવાય તમામ સેવાઓ, પરીક્ષાઓ, સ્થળાંતર વગેરે સ્થગિત કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. પરંતુ આવા લોકડાઉનના સમયમાં પણ ઘણાં લોકોને પોતાનું ઓફીસનું કામ પોતાના ઘરેથી કરવાની ફરજ પડી છે. આજે આ આધુનિક યુગમાં આટલા લોકડાઉનમાં પણ ઓફીસ માટે કામ તો કરવું જ રહ્યું. ઓફીસ જવાના બદલે ઘરેથી કામ કરવાનો ઓઈડીયા તો ઘણો સારો છે. પરંતુ એમાં વર્ક-લાઈફનું બેલેન્સ જાળવવું અધરું છે.

2. લોકડાઉન દરમિયાન ઘરેથી કામ કરતી વખતે રાખવાની તકેદારી

કોરોનાના લીધે દુનિયાભરમાં લોકડાઉન છે, અનેક કંપનીઓએ, સ્કૂલો અને કોલેજોએ કર્મચારીઓને ઘરેથી જ કામ કરવા કહ્યું છે. ઘણા એવા લોકો છે જે પહેલીવાર ઘરેથી કામ કરી રહ્યા છે. ઘણી કંપનીઓ સ્કૂલો અને કોલેજો એમના સ્ટાફને આ રીતે ઘરેથી કામ કરવા માટે જાણાવી રહી છે. કદાચ ઘરેથી કામ કરવાનું છે એવું વિચારીને કર્મચારીઓએમ વિચારતા હશે કે ઘરમાં બેસીને ઓફીસમાં પહેરવા પડતા સૂટ કે સાડીતો નહીં પહેરવા પડે, ઘરે પાચજમો પહેરીને પણ કામ થઈ શકશે. વળી ઘરે બેઠાં હોઈશું એટલે ઓનલાઈન શોપિંગ કરી શકાશે અને સોશિયલ મીડિયાના માધ્યમથી મિત્રો-સંબંધીઓ સાથે સંપર્કમાં રહી શકાશે. ના, વર્ક ફ્રોમ હોમ માં એવું કઈ જ હોતું નથી. ઘરેથી જ્યારે કામ કરવાનું હોય ત્યારે વધારે પડતી સાવચેતી રાખવી પડે છે. ઓફીસમાં તો ૧૦ થી સાંજે ૫ વાગ્યા સુધીની ડ્યુટી હોય પણ જ્યારે ઘરેથી કામ કરતા હોઈએ ત્યારે કદાચ એનાથી ઓઅન વધારે સમય આપવો પડે એમ છે. ઘરેથી કામ કરવાનું આવે ત્યારે નીચે મુજબની બાબતોને ધ્યાનમાં રાખવી જોઈએ.

2.1 નોર્મલ કામ કરો એક સાથે ઘણું કામ કરવાનું ટાળો

ઘરેથી કામ કરવાનું થાય ત્યારે સૌથી પહેલાં તમારી જાતને આ માટે રાજી કરો. ઓફીસ જવાનું હોય ત્યારે જે સમયે ઉઠો છો એ સમયે ઊઠી જાવ અને સવારના તમામ નિત્યકર્મ પરવારી લો. એવી તૈયારી રાખો કે તમારે સ્કાઈપ, ઝૂમ, ફેસટાઈમ કે ગૂગલ હેન્ગઆઉટ દ્વારા વર્ક મિટિંગ એટેન્ડ કરવાની છે કે પછી ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ આપવાનું છે. જો તમારા ઘરમાં જો જગ્યા હોય તો એક ખૂણાને પસંદ કરો જ્યાં બેસીને તમે શાંતિથી કામ કરી શકો. શક્ય હોય તો સયનખંડમાં બેડ પર બેસીને કામ કરવાનું ટાળો. તમારી ઓફીસમાં જેવું ઓફીસ ટેબલ હોય એવા સેટ અપ તમારા ઘરમાં ઊભો કરો. તમારો માઈન્ડસેટ કામ કરવા માટે તૈયાર થશે. ઘરેથી કામ કરતા હોવ ત્યારે જે કામ કરો છો એ કામ પર જ ફોકસ રાખો, એક સાથે

ઘણાં બધા કામ હાથમાં ન લો. કેમ કે આવું કરવાથી તમારું ટેન્સન વધશે અને કોઈ પણ કામને તમે ન્યાય આપી શકશો નહીં. માટે જે કામ અગત્યનું છે તેને પૂરતો સમય આપી તેને પૂર્ણ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરો.

2.2 માનસિક આરોગ્ય જાળવો

ઘરેથી કામ કરીએ એટલે માનસિક આરોગ્ય પર એની અસર થતી હોય છે. આથી ઘરેથી કામ કરતી વખતે માનસિક આરોગ્યની પણ જાળવણી કરવાનું ખૂબ મહત્વનું છે. કોરોના વાયરસના ચેપના કારણે ઘરેથી કામ કરતી વખતે ક્યારેક એવું લાગશે કે તમારો સામાજિક સંપર્ક તૂટી ગયો છે. માનવી સામાજિક પ્રાણી છે અને તેથી સામાજિક સંપર્ક ઘણો જરૂરી છે. તમારા મિત્રો અને સંબંધીઓને ફોન કરો અને એમની સાથે વાતચીત કરો. ઘરેથી કામ કરતી વખતે ઓફિસમાં જેમ ક્લીગસ સાથે લંચ કે કોફી બ્રેક લોઈએ એમ સામાજિક ફોન કે વીડીયો કોલ કરી લેવો જોઈએ. જેથી તમને એકલવાયું ન લાગે. માનસિક રીતે સ્વાસ્થ્ય રહેવા માટે સારામાં સારો ઉપાય છે નિયમિત રીતે યોગાસન કરવું. જેથી તમે માનસિક રીતે એકાગ્ર બનાસો અને તમને સ્ફૂર્તિની અનુભૂતિ થશે. સતત કામ કરવાથી તમે માનસિક રીતે થાક અનુભવો છો અને તેથી તમને કામ કરવામાં કંટાળો આવી શકે છે. માટે ઘરમાં જ્યાં તમે કામ કરો છો તે કામમાં થોડો સમય બ્રેક લો કે જેથી તમે માનસિક રીતે થાકી ન જાઓ.

2.3 યોગ્ય આયોજન બનાવો

તમે રોજ વીડીયો કોન્ફરન્સિંગથી મીટીંગના શેડ્યુલ નક્કી કરો. સ્ટાફ સાથે આ માધ્યમથી સંપર્કમાં રહો. તમારે જે કામ સૌથી પહેલાં કરવાના છે એનો પ્લાન બનાવો એ એ કામ સૌથી પહેલાં પૂરા કરવાની કોશિશ કરો. તમે જે કામ કરવાના છો એના વિશે તમારા ઉપરી કર્મચારી સાથે ચર્ચા કરો. તમે એ પણ નક્કી કરો કે સંસ્થા તમારી પાસેથી હાલમાં શું કામ ઈચ્છી રહી છે. તમારે કોઈને રીમાઈન્ડર મોકલવાના હોય તો એ દિવસની શરૂઆતમાં જ મોકલી આપો જેથી સાંજ સુધીમાં એનો જવાબ મળી જાય. જો તમે કોઈ એક મોટી ટીમનો હિસ્સો હોવ તો એ જાણી લો કે તમારી ટીમના દરેક મેમ્બર પાસે શું કામ છે અને ક્યાં સુધીમાં પૂરું કરવાનું છે. આ કામના સંદર્ભમાં ફોન કોલ અને ઈમેલનું સતત ફોલોઅપ કરત રહો. જેથી તમને તમારા કામ અંગે ની અપડેટ મળતી રહે. અને તમને તમારા કામ અંગે જે પણ મુશ્કેલી પડતી હોય તો તરત તેની જાણ તમારા ઉપલા કર્મચારીને કરો કે જેથી તેનું નિરાકરણ આવી શકે.

2.4 વર્ક લાઈફ બેલેન્સ

ઘર અને ઓફિસ બંનેનું વાતાવરણ અલગ-અલગ હોય છે. ઘરમાં વ્યક્તિ એકદમ રિલેક્સ હોય છે પણ જ્યારે એ ઓફિસમાં કામ કરે છે ત્યારે એ જીવનના શ્રેષ્ઠ ક્લાકો ત્યાં આપે છે. ઘરમાં જ જ્યાંએ ઓફિસનું કામ કરવાનું થાય ત્યારે થોડી મુશ્કેલી આવે છે. ઘરેથી કામ કરતા હોઈએ ત્યારે કામ પ્રતિ જરાપણ બેદરકારી દાખવવી જોઈએ નહીં. એના કારણે તમારી ટીમનું કામ બગડે છે. ઘરમાં હોઈએ એટલે ઘરના સભ્યોની પણ કેટલીક ડિમાન્ડ રહેતી હોય છે પરંતુ તે કામમાં બધાંરૂપ થવી જોઈએ નહીં. ઘરમાં હોઈએ એટલે ઘરનું કામ ઓફિસના સમય દરમિયાન ટાળી દેવું જોઈએ. આ માટે પાર્ટનર સાથે પણ વાતચીત કરી લેવી બહેતર છે. જ્યાં સુધી ઓફિસનું કામ પૂરું ન થાય ત્યાં સુધી ઘરના કામોને પ્રાધાન્ય આપો નહીં. ઘરમાં બેસીને ઓફિસનું કામ પણ સમયસર પૂરું કરો અને પછીનો સમય પરિવારને આપો. ઓફિસમાં જવા માટે ટ્રાવેલિંગનો જે સમય બચે છે એનો સદુપયોગ કરો.

3. ઉપસંહાર

આમ, આ કોરોનાના કપરા સમયમાં જ્યારે ઘરે રહીને કામ કરવાની જવાબદારી આવે છે ત્યારે ઉપરોક્ત બાબતોનું ધ્યાન રાખવું જરૂરી બને છે. કેમ કે ઘરે રહીને કામ કરવું અને પોતાના પરિવારને પણ સમય આપવો બંને જરૂરી બની જાય છે.

માટે કેવી રીતે આયોજન કરીને આગળ વધવું સાથે સાથે આપણા આરોગ્યનું પણ ધ્યાન કેવી રીતે રાખવું એ બધી બાબતો નું ધ્યાન રાખવું જરૂરી છે.

સંદર્ભસુચિ

1. વિવિધ વર્તમાનપત્રો
2. વિવિધ ઈન્ટરનેટ સાઈટ



કોરોના વાયરસ : એક વૈશ્વિક મહામારી

પ્રા. અનિરુદ્ધસિંહ યોગેન્દ્રસિંહ રાઉલજી

અધ્યાપક સહાયક

શ્રીમતી પી.કે .ઈનામદાર કોલેજ ઓફ એજ્યુકેશન, બાકરોલ

સારાંશ

આજે કોરોના વાયરસનું નામ સાંભળતા જ આપણા રૂંવાટા ઉચા થઈ જાય છે .ચીનના વુહાન શહેરમાં પ્રસરેલ નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસે આજે વૈશ્વિક મહામારીનું સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કરી લીધું છે. આખું વિશ્વ કોરોના વાયરસ સામે લડત આપી રહ્યું છે. વિશ્વમાં મહાસત્તા ધરાવતા દેશ જેવા કે અમેરિકા, ઈટલી, ફ્રાન્સ, જર્મની જેવા દેશોએ પણ આજે આ કોરોના વાયરસ સામે હજી સફળતા મેળવી શક્યા નથી. આજે કોરોનાનો કહેર રોજ ને રોજ વધતો જ જાય છે. આજે જ્યાં જુઓ ત્યાં બસ કોરોના વાયરસની જ વાતો ચાલે છે કે આ બીમારી માંથી બચવું કઈ રીતે? પોતાના દેશને આમાંથી કેવી રીતે બચાવવો? પ્રજાને કેવી રીતે સુરક્ષિત રાખવી? આ મહામારીને લઈને વર્તમાનપત્રો, ન્યુઝ ચેલન, ઈન્ટરનેટ, સોશિયલ મીડિયા પર અનેક પ્રકારની માહિતી ઉપલબ્ધ છે છતાં પણ આજે લોકો કોરોનાના સંક્રમણમાં ફસાઈ જઈ રહ્યા છે. થોડી સાવચેતી રાખવાથી આપણે પોતાને, પોતાના પરિવારને, સમાજને અને દેશને બચાવી શકીએ છીએ. પ્રસ્તુત લેખમાં કોરોના વાયરસનું ઉદભવ સ્થાન, તેનાં લક્ષણો, સાવચેતીનાં પગલાં, ભારત સરકારના પ્રયત્નો વગેરે જેવા મુદ્દાઓનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો : -કોરોના વાયરસ, COVID-19, વૈશ્વિક મહામારી, લોકડાઉન

1. પ્રસ્તાવના

આજે કોરોનાએ વિશ્વમાં હાહાકાર મચાવી દીધો છે. ચીનના હુબેઈ રાજ્યના વુહાન શહેરમાં પ્રસરેલ નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસે આજે વૈશ્વિક મહામારીનું સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કરી લીધું છે. આખું વિશ્વ કોરોના વાયરસ સામે લડત આપી રહ્યું છે. અમેરિકા, ઈટલી, ફ્રાન્સ, ઈરાન, જર્મની જેવા દેશોમાં હજારો લોકો વાયરસના ભોગ બની ચુક્યા છે, બ્રિટનના વડા પ્રધાન બોરિસ જોન્સન, પ્રિન્સ ચાર્લ્સ પણ વાયરસના સંક્રમણથી બચી નથી શક્યા. આ વૈશ્વિક મહામારીને પહોંચી વળવા તથા ભારતમાં તેનો પગપેસારો રોકવા માટે ભારત સરકાર અથાક પ્રયાસો કરી રહી છે. ભારતના વડા પ્રધાન નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદી દ્વારા સમગ્ર દેશને '૨૧ દિવસ સુધી લોકડાઉન' કરી કોરોના વાયરસને નિયંત્રિત કરવા માટે પહેલ કરાઈ છે. સમગ્ર દેશમાં જીવનજરૂરીયાતની વસ્તુઓ-સેવાઓ સિવાય તમામ સેવાઓ, પરીક્ષાઓ, સ્થળાંતર વગેરે સ્થગિત કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. વિશ્વની તમામ તબીબી નિષ્ણાત સંસ્થાઓ દ્વારા આ વાયરસની દવા વિકસાવવા માટે અથાક પ્રયાસ કરાઈ રહ્યા છે. વર્લ્ડ હેલ્થ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (WHO) નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસને વૈશ્વિક રોગચાળો જાહેર કર્યો છે. છેલ્લે વર્ષ ૨૦૦૮માં સ્વાઈન ફ્લુને વૈશ્વિક રોગચાળો જાહેર કરાયો હતો.

2. COVID-19 નો અર્થ

WHO એ કોરોના વાયરસનું નામ સત્તાવાર રીતે બદલીને COVID-19 રાખ્યું છે. જેમાં CO નો અર્થ કોરોના, VI નો અર્થ વાયરસ, અને D નો અર્થ ડીસીઝ થાય છે. જ્યારે '19' એ આ રોગચાળો ફાટી નીકળવાનું વર્ષ છે.

વાયરસનું નામ :- Severe Acute respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2)

રોગનું નામ :- Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

3. રોગનું ઉદ્દગમ સ્થાન

કોરોના વાયરસના ઉદભવ સ્થાન તરીકે ચીનના હુબેઈ રાજ્યના વુહાન શહેરને માનવામાં આવે છે. આ શહેર ચીનનું સૌથી મોટું માંસ બજાર તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. અહીં ફક્ત માછલી, મરઘી કે બકરીનું જ માંસ ઉપલબ્ધ નથી હોતું, પરંતુ દરેક પ્રકારનાં પ્રાણી-પક્ષીઓનું માંસ ઉપલબ્ધ હોય છે. આ પ્રકારની પ્રવૃત્તિને કારણે અહીં ખૂબ અસ્વચ્છતા, દુર્ગંધ અને ગંદકી જોવા મળે છે. તેવામાં અહીં માંસ માટે લવાયેલા મૃત ચામાચીડિયાઓમાંથી કોરોના વાયરસ ફેલાયો હોવાનું માનવામાં આવે છે.

4. કોરોના વાયરસના વિવિધ સ્ટેજ

સ્ટેજ ૧ – ટ્રાવેલર્સ

કોરોના વાયરસથી સૌપ્રથમ સંક્રમિત (અસરગ્રસ્ત) થયેલ વ્યક્તિઓ (જેમ કે ભારતમાં વિદેશથી આવેલ વ્યક્તિઓ જે આ વાયરસથી સંક્રમિત હોય).

સ્ટેજ ૨ – લોકલ ટ્રાન્સમિશન

તેમાં સ્ટેજ ૧ ધરાવતા વ્યક્તિઓ પોતાના નજીક (જેમ કે પરિવાર, મિત્રો, પડોશી, સગાસંબંધી) ના સંપર્કમાં આવતા તે લોકોમાં આ વાયરસનો ફેલાવો.

સ્ટેજ ૩ – કમ્યુનિટી ટ્રાન્સમિશન

તેમાં સ્ટેજ ૧ અને સ્ટેજ ૨ ધરાવતા લોકો (નોકરી, ખરીદી, હરવા-ફરવા) જ્યારે ઘણા બધા અજાણ્યા લોકોના સંપર્કમાં આવે છે ત્યારે તે અજાણ્યા લોકોમાં આ વાયરસનો ફેલાવો થાય છે.

સ્ટેજ ૪ – એપીડેમિક

આ સ્ટેજમાં વાયરસ એક મહામારી બની જાય, જેને નિયંત્રણમાં લેવું અશક્ય બને.

5. કોરોના વાયરસના લક્ષણો

કોરોના વાયરસના લક્ષણો આ મુજબ છે :

1. તાવ
2. કફ અને વહેતું નાક
3. શરીર ધ્રુજવું
4. સૂકી ઉધરસ
5. માથાનો દુખાવો
6. ગળાનો દુખાવો

6. કોરોના વાયરસ સામે સાવચેતીના પગલાં

1. દૈનિક ધોરણે નિયમિત સાબુ, હેન્ડવોશ અને આલ્કોહોલ યુક્ત સેનિટાઈઝરનો ઉપયોગ કરવો.

2. ઉધરસ અને છીંક ખાતી વખતે મોં અને નાક પર રૂમાલ અથવા માસ્કથી ઢાંકવું તથા આંખ, નાક અને મોં પર સ્પર્શ ટાળવો.
3. ભીડભાડ વાળી જગ્યાએ જવાનું ટાળવું તથા વ્યક્તિગત અંતર ૧ મીટર રાખવું.
4. જાહેરમાં થૂંકવું નહીં. વ્યક્તિગત સ્વચ્છતા જાળવવી.
5. હાથ મિલાવવાનું ટાળો. 'નમસ્તે' થી અભિવાદન કરવું.
6. લોકોએ કોઈ વાયરસ કે ચેપને ફેલાતો અટકાવવા માટે જાહેર સ્થળોએ કે ભીડમાં જ જવું જોઈએ. લોકોએ ધાર્મિક-સામાજિક પ્રસંગો કે અન્ય સમારંભમાં જવાનું ટાળવું જોઈએ. અને સોશિયલ ડિસ્ટન્સિંગ જાળવવું જોઈએ.

7. ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા લેવાયેલાં પગલાં

1. ભારતમાં કોરોના વાયરસના કેસોમાં તથા સતત વધારાને અંકુશમાં લેવાં વડાપ્રધાન મોદી દ્વારા 'ઈન્ડિયા ફાઈટ કોરોના' અભિયાન ચલાવાયું હતું.
2. ૨૩ માર્ચના રોજ સમગ્ર દેશમાં 'જનતા કાર્યક્રમ' જાહેર કરાયો હતો. જેમાં લોકો સવારે ૭ થી રાત્રે ૯ વાગ્યા સુધી ઘરમાં રહીને સ્વયંભૂ બંધ પાળ્યો હતો તથા કોરોના વાયરસ સામે જીવના જોખમે કામ કરતાં ડોક્ટરો, નર્સો, સફાઈ કર્મચારીઓ અને પોલીસ જવાનો વગેરેની કામગીરીને બિરદાવવા સાંજે ૫ વાગ્યે થાળી વગાડી, તાળી પાડી, શંખ વગાડીને સમર્થન આપ્યું હતું.
3. વૈશ્વિક કક્ષાએ કોરોનાની સ્થિતિ વકરતા વડાપ્રધાને સંપૂર્ણ ભારતને ૨૧ દિવસ (૨૫ માર્ચ થી ૧૪ એપ્રિલ) સુધી લોકડાઉન રાખવાની જાહેરાત કરી છે.
4. લોકડાઉનના પગલે સમગ્ર દેશમાં જરૂરિયાતની વસ્તુઓ સેવાઓ સિવાય તમામ પ્રકારની સુવિધાઓ સ્થગિત કરાવી છે.
5. COVID-19 ફેલાતો રોકવા માટે કેન્દ્ર સરકારે 'રોગચાળા અધિનિયમ ૧૯૮૭' અને 'ડિઝાસ્ટર મેનેજમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૫' લાગુ કર્યાં છે.
6. કેન્દ્ર સરકારે COVID-19 એ નોટિફાઈડ ડિઝાસ્ટર જાહેર કર્યું છે. જેથી સ્ટેટ ડિઝાસ્ટર રીલીફ ફંડ નો ઉપયોગ ખોરાક-તબીબી સંભાળ વગેરે માટે કરવામાં આવશે.
7. RBI એ રેપોરેટમાં ૭૫ બેઝિસ પોઈન્ટ સુધીનો ઘટાડો કર્યો છે તથા તમામ પ્રકારની ટર્મ લોનના EMI ત્રણ મહિના સુધી મોકૂફ રાખવાની પરવાનગી અપાઈ છે.
8. સરકારે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રવાસ પર પણ પ્રતિબંધ લાદી દીધો છે.

8. ઉપસંહાર

આમ, આ કોરોના નામની ગંભીર ભીમારીથી આપણે જાણકાર રહેવું જરૂરી છે. નાનકડી ભૂલ આપણને અને આપણા પરિવારને તેનું પરિણામ ભોગવવું પડે છે. તેથી 'ઘરમાં રહો સુરક્ષિત રહો' ના સૂત્ર સાથે આપને કોરોનાને લડત આપીએ તેમાંજ આપણી અને આપણા પરિવાર ની ભલાઈ છે.

સંદર્ભસૂચિ

1. વિવિધ વર્તમાનપત્રો
2. વિવિધ ઈન્ટરનેટ સાઈટ



કોરોનાની શિક્ષણ પરની અસરો

પ્રા. કેતુલભાઈ કિરીટભાઈ પરમાર

અધ્યાપક સહાયક

શ્રીમતી બી.સી.જે .કોલેજ ઓફ એજ્યુકેશન-એમ.એડ., ખંભાત

સારાંશ

આજે આખું વિશ્વ કોરોનાના કહેરથી ભયભીત થઈ ગયું છે. જ્યાં જુઓ ત્યાં ફક્ત કોરોના જ કોરોના. ચીનના વુહાન શહેરમાં પ્રસરેલ નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસે આજે વૈશ્વિક મહામારીનું સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કરી લીધું છે. આખું વિશ્વ કોરોના વાયરસ સામે લડત આપી રહ્યું છે. વિશ્વમાં મહાસત્તા ધરાવતા દેશ જેવા કે અમેરિકા, ઈટલી, ફ્રાન્સ, જર્મની જેવા દેશોએ પણ આજે આ કોરોના વાયરસ સામે હજુ સફળતા મેળવી શક્યા નથી. આજે કોરોનાનો કહેર રોજ ને રોજ વધતો જ જાય છે. ભારતના વડા પ્રધાન નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદી દ્વારા સમગ્ર દેશને '૨૧ દિવસ સુધી લોકડાઉન' કરી કોરોના વાયરસને નિયંત્રિત કરવા માટે પહેલ કરાઈ છે. સમગ્ર દેશમાં જીવનજરૂરીયાતની વસ્તુઓ-સેવાઓ સિવાય તમામ સેવાઓ, પરીક્ષાઓ, સ્થળાંતર વગેરે સ્થગિત કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. આવા લોકડાઉનના સમયમાં શિક્ષણ પર પણ તેની અસર જોવા મળી છે. આ અસરો હકારાત્મક અને નકારાત્મક બંને રીતે હોઈ શકે. કોરોનાના કહેર થી આજે વાર્ષિક પરીક્ષાઓ પણ મોકૂફ રાખવામાં આવી છે. તો આવા લોકડાઉનના સમયમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ, શિક્ષકોએ, સંસ્થાઓએ તેમજ યુનિવર્સિટીઓ એ શું કરવું? કોરોનાના આ કહેરની ટૂંકા તેમજ લાંબા ગાળાની ઘણી અસરો જોવા મળવાની છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો : - કોરોના વાયરસ, લોકડાઉન, શિક્ષણ, ઈ-લર્નિંગ,

1. પ્રસ્તાવના

કોરોના વાયરસના આતંકમાં દુનિયાના બધા દેશો સાથે ભારત ઉપર ઘણું મોટું જોખમ તોળાઈ રહ્યું છે. આ જોખમને ટાળવા ભારતભારતી વિવિધ યુનિવર્સિટીઓએ તેમનું કામકાજ લગભગ બંધ કરવું પડ્યું છે. મોટા ભાગના શિક્ષકો-પ્રોફેસરોને ક્લાસરૂમ ટીચિંગ સિવાયના ડોક્યુમેન્ટલ ને બીજા કામ સોંપી વર્ક ફ્રોમ હોમની સાથે તેમના ઘરે જ રહેવાની સૂચનાઓ અપાઈ ગઈ છે. મોટા ભાગના વિદ્યાર્થીઓની પરીક્ષાઓ ને શિક્ષણકાર્ય પણ સ્થગિત થઈ ગયા છે. વિદ્યાર્થીઓને પણ ઘરે રહી તેમ જ વિવિધ ડિજિટલ માધ્યમોથી શિક્ષણ અને શિક્ષકો સાથે સંપર્કમાં રહેવાની સૂચનાઓ અપાઈ છે. આમ આખા દેશમાં શિક્ષણ વિભાગ સંપૂર્ણ લોકડાઉન હેઠળ છે. કોરોનાના આ કહેરની ટૂંકા તેમજ લાંબા ગાળાની ઘણી અસરો જોવા મળવાની છે. આવા સમયમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અને શિક્ષકો માટે યુજીસી દ્વારા શિક્ષણ મેળવવા માટે ઓડિયો, વીડીયો અને ટેક્સ્ટ કન્ટેન્ટ માટે વિવિધ લિંક જાહેર કરી છે, જેથી વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં નીરસતાના આવે તેઓ ક્રિયાશીલ રહે.

2. કોરોનાની શિક્ષણ પરની અસરો

આજે આ લોકડાઉનના સમયમાં શિક્ષણ હકારાત્મક અને નકારાત્મક એમ બંને પ્રકારની અસરો જોવા મળે છે. જે નીચે મુજબ છે.

2.1 શિક્ષણ પરની હકારાત્મક અસરો

1. કોરોનાને લીધે ભારતવર્ષમાં પહેલીવાર વ્યાપક સ્તરે ઈ-લર્નિંગ એટલે કે ડિજિટલ માધ્યમો દ્વારા અભ્યાસ કરવાની તકને પૂરી રીતે ચકાસાઈ રહી છે. શિક્ષકો તેમજ વિદ્યાર્થી આ માધ્યમનું મહત્વ, તેની અમાપ શક્યતાઓ સમજી રહ્યા છે. આ માધ્યમથી શીખવાની આદત કેળવી રહ્યા છે. લોકોને આવા વિજ્ઞાણ માધ્યમોની ઉપયોગીતા સમજાઈ રહી છે અને એક માનસિક બદલાવ આવી રહ્યો છે. આ પરિવર્તન આવનાર સમય માટે સારો અણસાર છે.
2. બીજો મહત્વનો ફાયદો એ છે કે શિક્ષકો ખરેખર કોલોબ્રેટીવ સ્કીલનો ઉપયોગ કરતા શીખી રહ્યા છે. જુદી-જુદી યુનિવર્સિટીઓના શિક્ષકો એકબીજા સાથે સહકાર સાધી વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે અભ્યાસની સામગ્રીઓ તૈયાર કરી રહ્યા છે. એક બીજા સાથે નવા માધ્યમોના અનુભવો શેર કરવા, એકબીજાની મદદ કરવી, માર્ગદર્શન આપવું, એક ખૂબ જ સરસ સામુહિક પ્રયાસ દેખાઈ રહ્યું છે. આ એક તંદુરસ્ત એજ્યુકેશન સોસાયટીનું લક્ષણ છે.
3. આજે શિક્ષકો વિદ્યાર્થીઓનું એક સોશિયલ મીડિયાનું ગ્રુપ બનાવીને તેમાં ઓનલાઈન લેશન પણ આપી રહ્યા છે. વિદ્યાર્થીઓને વિવિધ પ્રોજેક્ટ પણ આપી રહ્યા છે કે જેથી વિદ્યાર્થી ઘરે હોવા છતાં પણ તે શાળા કે કોલેજમાં છે તેવો અહેસાસ થાય અને પ્રોજેક્ટ આપવાથી તે અધ્યાપન કાર્યમાં સક્રિય રહી શકે.
4. શિક્ષકો આ સમયનો સદુપયોગ પોતાની આવડત અને નવી બાબતો શીખવામાં કરી રહ્યા છે. કેટલાક સિનિયર શિક્ષકો કે જેઓ પોતાનો ઈ-મેઈલ અને કમ્પ્યુટર પણ વ્યવસ્થિત નહોતા ઉપયોગ કરી શકતા તેઓ આજે વિવિધ વિજ્ઞાણ સાધનોથી વિદ્યાર્થીઓના સંપર્કમાં રહી તેમને શીખવાડી રહ્યા છે. વિદ્યાર્થી-શિક્ષકોના સંબંધોને આમાં નવી જ રીતે વિકસતા જોવા મળી રહ્યા છે.
5. વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં શિક્ષકો માટેનો આદર તેમજ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે કરી રહેલી મહેનતથી શિક્ષકોનું મહત્વ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સમજી શક્યા છે.
6. કેટલાય લોકો ઈ-લર્નિંગ ક્ષેત્રની શક્યતાઓને લીધે નવા ધંધાકીય સાહસ માટે તૈયાર થશે. હવે તેમની માટે લોકો માનસિક રીતે તૈયાર થશે.
7. કોરોનાને લીધે ખરેખર પહેલીવાર વિદ્યાર્થીકેન્દ્રી શિક્ષણ માળખાનું અમલીકરણ જોઈ શકાય છે. જ્યાં શિક્ષકોની ભૂમિકા શિક્ષકથી વધીને એક મદદગાર તેમજ મેન્ટોરની રહે છે. આ અનુભવો પછી આવનારો સમય શિક્ષણ ક્ષેત્રે ખરેખર એક અદ્ભુત બદલાવ લાવશે તે નક્કી છે.
8. લોકડાઉનનો આ સમાય વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે શિક્ષણ માટેની એક સુવાર્ણ તક કહેવાય. કેમ કે આ અમર્યાદિત સમયમાં વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાના માતા-પિતા, તેમજ ઘરના વડીલો સાથે ભવિષ્યમાં કયા ક્ષેત્રમાં આગળ વધવું, કયા ક્ષેત્રમાં વધુ નોકરી મળી શકે એમ છે? તેનું અગાઉ થી આયોજન કરીને તેનો અભ્યાસ અત્યાર થી શરૂઆત કરી શકે છે.
9. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે પોતાના કારકિર્દી ઘડવા માટેની આ એક ઉત્તમ તક છે.

2.2 શિક્ષણ પરની નકારાત્મક અસરો

કોરોનાના કારણે શિક્ષણ પર તેની હકારાત્મક અસર તો જોઈ પરંતુ તેનું બીજું બાજુના પાસાનો પણ વિચાર કરવો જરૂરી છે.

1. સૌપ્રથમતો આવીકોઈપરિસ્થિતિમાટેઆપણીકોઈતૈયારી, ખાસ કરીને શિક્ષણ ક્ષેત્રમાં તો જોવા નથી મળી. કેટલીય યુનિવર્સિટી કે સંસ્થાઓ પાસે ડિજિટલ માધ્યમોની પુરતી વ્યવસ્થા તેમજ માનસિક તૈયાર ન હોવાથી આવા સમયે તેનો ઉપયોગ થઈ શક્યો નથી. હજી પણ મોટે ભાગના લોકો આગ લાગે ત્યારે કુવો ખોદવામાં માને છે, તેમાં પણ શિક્ષણ ક્ષેત્ર જેવા સૌથી વધુ વૈચારિકશક્તિ ધરાવતા ક્ષેત્રમાં પણ સંચાલકો માર ખાઈ ગયા છે.

2. ડિજિટલ-ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક માધ્યમો માટેનું જરૂરી માળખું તેમજ શિક્ષકોની તાલીમ, માનસિક તૈયારી પણ હોવી જરૂરી છે. જેથી શિક્ષક વિદ્યાર્થીઓને શિક્ષણ બાબતે યોગ્ય ન્યાય આપી શકે.કોરોનાના લીધે આવનારો ભારતની અર્થવ્યવસ્થા માટે સારો ના હોય તેની અસર સીધી પ્રોફેશનલ કોર્સીસના પ્લેસમેન્ટ ઉપર પડશે.કેટલાય લોકોની નોકરી ધંધા બંધ થવાને લીધે મોંઘા અભ્યાસક્રમોમાં એડમિશનની મુશ્કેલી સર્જશે. જેને લીધે શિક્ષકને પણ આર્થિક સ્તરે માર પડશે.
3. સમયની સાથે અપડેટ તેમજ નવા વિચારોને પોતાની શિક્ષણપદ્ધતિમાં ન સ્વીકારનાર શિક્ષકો માટે તેમના ક્ષેત્રમાં ટકી રહેવું મુશ્કેલ રહેશે. લોકડાઉનના કારણે જે વિદ્યાર્થીઓ વિજ્ઞાણનો ઉપયોગ કરવાનું જાણતો નથી તેઓમાં નિરસતા પેદા થવાની સંભાવના રહી શકે છે.
4. લોકડાઉનના કારણે આજે શિક્ષણ પણ સ્થગિત થઈ ગયું છે. પરીક્ષા હોય કે કોઈ પણ કાર્ય અંગે કરેલું અગાઉથી આયોજન નિષ્ફળ ગયું છે જેથી આવનારા ટૂંકા સમયમાં આ બધું આયોજન પછીથી કરવાનું રહેશે.કોરોનાના કારણે હજુ પરીક્ષાઓ ક્યારે લેવી તેની કોઈ જાણ નથી. જેથી વિદ્યાર્થીઓને તમના કારકિર્દી અંગેના પ્રશ્નો પણ ઉભા થશે.
5. વિદ્યાર્થીઓને એડમિશન મેળવવામાં પણ તકલીફ પડશે. કોરોનાના આ કહેરને કારણે શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ ખોરવાયું છે. જેની શિક્ષણ પર ઘણી અસર પડી શકે છે. વિદ્યાર્થીઓને આવા સમયમાં કેવી રીતે વધુને વધુ સક્રિય રાખવા એ શિક્ષકો અને સંસ્થાઓ માટે એક મોટી ચુનોતી છે.

3. ઉપસંહાર

આમ, આ કોરોનાનો આ કપરો સમય શિક્ષણ ક્ષેત્રે ઘણો મોટો બદલાવ લાવશે, તો સાથે સાથે એ બોધપાઠ પણ આપી રહ્યો છે કે સાથે આપણી શિક્ષણ ક્ષેત્રની નીતિરીતિઓ બદલવાનો પણ સમય આવી ગયો છે.

4. સંદર્ભ સાહિત્ય

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2. <https://www.bbc.com>
3. <https://gu.quora.com>
4. વિવિધ વર્તમાનપત્રો
5. વિવિધ ઈન્ટરનેટ સાઈટ



COVID-19ની ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર પર અસરોના પરિપ્રેક્ષમાં સમિક્ષા

Dr. Kalpesh U Suthar

સારાંશ

વર્તમાન સમયમાં આખા વિશ્વ પર કોરોના વાઈરસનું સંકટ છાંયેલું છે. રોજબરોજના સમાચારો દ્વારા જણાય છે કે આ મહામારીનો વિશ્વ પર કેવી અસર થઈ છે. 1919ની મહામારીને યાદ કરાવનારી આ પરિસ્થિતિને પહોંચી વળવા વિશ્વ આખું એકજૂટ થયું છે. એકબીજાને શક્ય મદદ કરી રહ્યું છે. વૈજ્ઞાનિકો તેનો તોડ શોધવામાં વ્યસ્ત છે ત્યારે દાકતરો, સંરક્ષણ વિભાગ અને સફાઈ કામદારો પોતાની ફરજો યુક્તા નથી. સેવા કાર્યોમાં વ્યસ્ત સમૂહો, વ્યક્તિઓ તેમના આજુબાજુના ગરીબ તેમજ બેકાર લોકોને શક્ય મદદ કરી રહ્યા છે. આવા સમયે ભારતના અર્થતંત્રને ભારે નુકસાન વેઠવું પડ્યું છે. ભારતે જન સમુદાયની રક્ષા માટે પોતાના અર્થતંત્રનું નુકસાન વેઠવાનું સ્વીકાર્યું છે. આજે ભારતના નેતૃત્વની, તેમના કાર્યોની અને ભારતની પ્રજાની ચારે બાજુ પ્રસંશા થઈ રહી છે. અહીં સંશોધકને અર્થતંત્રની કેટલીક બાબતો પર દરેકનું ધ્યાન દોરવું આવશ્યક જણાયું તેથી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પત્રમાં સંશોધકે કોરોના વાઈરસની ભારતના અર્થતંત્ર પર થયેલ ઘાટ અસરોની સમીક્ષા કરેલ છે. તેમાં એક મહત્વનું તારણ એ છે કે ભારતીય અર્થતંત્રને આ નુકસાનમાંથી બહાર આવતા લગભગ બાર માસથી પણ વધુ સમય લાગી શકે છે. આ સમસ્યાને એક જૂટ થઈને વિવેક પૂર્વક સામનો કરવો રહ્યો.

1. પ્રસ્તાવના:

વર્તમાન સમયમાં આખા વિશ્વ પર કોરોના વાઈરસનું સંકટ છાંયેલું છે. રોજબરોજના સમાચારો દ્વારા જણાય છે કે આ મહામારીનો વિશ્વ પર કેવી અસર થઈ છે. 1919ની મહામારીને યાદ કરાવનારી આ પરિસ્થિતિને પહોંચી વળવા વિશ્વ આખું એકજૂટ થયું છે. એકબીજાને શક્ય મદદ કરી રહ્યું છે. વૈજ્ઞાનિકો તેનો તોડ શોધવામાં વ્યસ્ત છે ત્યારે દાકતરો, સંરક્ષણ વિભાગ અને સફાઈ કામદારો પોતાની ફરજો યુક્તા નથી. સેવા કાર્યોમાં વ્યસ્ત સમૂહો, વ્યક્તિઓ તેમના આજુબાજુના ગરીબ તેમજ બેકાર લોકોને શક્ય મદદ કરી રહ્યા છે. આવા સમયે ભારતના અર્થતંત્રને ભારે નુકસાન વેઠવું પડ્યું છે. ભારતે જન સમુદાયની રક્ષા માટે પોતાના અર્થતંત્રનું નુકસાન વેઠવાનું સ્વીકાર્યું છે. આજે વિશ્વમાં ભારતના નેતૃત્વની, તેમના કાર્યોની અને ભારતની પ્રજાની ચારે બાજુ પ્રસંશા થઈ રહી છે.

એકબાજુ જ્યારે ભારતના લોક-ડાઉન નિર્ણયને વિશ્વના તમામ પક્ષકારોએ યોગ્ય સમયે સાચો નિર્ણય કરીને સ્વીકાર્યો છે ત્યારે તેની ભારતના અર્થતંત્ર પરની વિપરીત અસરોથી તજજ્ઞો અજાણ નથી. વર્લ્ડબેન્કે અને કેડીટ એજન્સીઓએ તો 1990ના દાયકા પછીનો સૌથી નિમ્ન સ્તરનો વિકાસદર રજૂ કર્યો. લોક-ડાઉનથી ભારતના ધંધાકીય ક્ષેત્રની બંધીજ ચેઈન તૂટી જવા પામી છે. ભારતમાંના મજૂરો અને મધ્યમ વર્ગને સૌથી વધુ ફટકો પડ્યો છે. અહીં લગભગ 53 % ઉદ્યોગોને નુકસાન જવાની ભીતિ છે. (Mukharji, 2020) ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા સમસ્યાને પહોંચી વળવા વિવિધ યોજનાઓ અમલમાં મુકવામાં આવી છે. વળી તેનો અસરકારક અમલ પણ જોવા મળ્યો છે. ભારત સરકારે રૂ. 1.7 લાખ કરોડ રકમની જોગવાઈ કરેલ છે તથા ભારતના લોકો, કંપનીઓ, સંસ્થાઓ અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાઓએ પણ દાન સ્વરૂપે કરોડો રૂપિયા આપ્યા છે. હાલમાં ભારત આ મહામારીની માનવ હાનિને રોકવામાં અને તેમાંથી બહાર નીકળવાના રસ્તા શોધવામાં વ્યસ્ત છે, જ્યારે અર્થતંત્ર પરની વિપરીત અસરો પર તજજ્ઞો દ્વારા જુદીજુદી ટિપ્પણીઓ થવાની શરૂઆત થઈ ગઈ છે.

2. સંશોધનના ઉદ્દેશ

1. કોરોના વાઈરસની ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર અને માનવ સમાજ પર અસર તપાસવી
2. કોરોના વાઈરસથી અર્થતંત્રને ઉગારવાના ઉપાયો શોધવા

3. સંશોધનનું મહત્વ

સંશોધક દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ સંશોધન વાણીજ્ય ક્ષેત્રની અભ્યાસ સંસ્થાઓ, ધંધાકીય ક્ષેત્રો, રિસર્ચ સ્કોલર, સરકાર વગેરેને એક માર્ગદર્શક પ્લેટફોર્મ પૂરું પાડશે, જે કોરોના વાઈરસની એક તરફ વિશ્વના અર્થતંત્ર પર વિપરીત અસર થઈ રહી છે તેમાં ભારત પણ જપટમાં આવી ગયું છે અને તેમાંથી બચવા કે ઉગરવા કયા ઉપાયો ઘડવા તે અંગે માર્ગદર્શન પૂરું પાડશે.

4. સંશોધનનું કાર્યક્ષેત્ર

લોક-ડાઉનના સમયમાં સંશોધક બહાર જઈ શકે તેમ ન હોવાથી સરકારી સંસ્થાઓની વેબ સાઈટ, સમાચાર પત્રો, ઓનલાઈન સમાચારો, ઓનલાઈન મેગેઝિનો તથા તજજ્ઞોના વિડિઓ વ્યાખ્યાનો વગેરેનો ઉપયોગ કરીને છેલ્લા બે માસમાં જે ઘટ્યું છે તેના પર અસરકારક અધ્યયન કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરેલ છે.

5. સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ

સંશોધનમાં સંશોધકે સાહિત્ય સમીક્ષા અને સેકન્ડરી ડેટાનો ઉપયોગ કરેલ છે. સંશોધકે કેટલાક એક્સપર્ટના રજૂ કરેલા અભિપ્રાયોને ધ્યાને લીધા છે. તેમના પ્રકાશિત મંતવ્યો અને સલાહ સૂચનોને ધ્યાને લઈને વિશ્લેષણ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે, તદુપરાંત તારણો અને સલાહ સૂચનો રજૂ કરેલ છે.

6. સંશોધનની મર્યાદાઓ

સંશોધન સેકન્ડરી ડેટા પર આધારિત છે વળી તેમાં કરેલી સાહિત્ય સમીક્ષા તજજ્ઞોના વ્યાખ્યાન, લેખ કે અનુમાનો પર આધારિત હોઈ વાસ્તવિક પરિસ્થિતિથી વિપરીત પરિણામ આપી શકે છે. એ નોંધવું જરૂરી છે કે તે છેલ્લા બે માસ આધારિત હોઈ ભવિષ્યમાં આનાથી જુદું પરિણામ પણ હોઈ શકે છે.

7. સાહિત્ય સમીક્ષા

7.1 જે(2020) પ્રથીએશ અને અન્ય.ટી. એ COVID-19ની ભારતિય અર્થતંત્ર અને બેન્કિંગ ક્ષેત્રે અસરો પર સમીક્ષા કરતો એક સંશોધન પત્ર રજૂ કરેલ COVID-19 તેમણે .ની ભારત પરના સમયની અર્થતંત્ર અને બેન્કિંગ ક્ષેત્ર પર શું અસરો થઈ છે તે જાણવા કેમિકલ ઉદ્યોગટેક્, ફાર્માસ્યુટિકલ ઉદ્યોગ , ઓટો ઉદ્યોગ , શીપીંગ ઉદ્યોગ , સટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગસોલર , ડાઉનના સમય -તેમણે તારવ્યુ કે લોક .પ્રવાસન ઉદ્યોગ વગેરે પર અભ્યાસ કર્યો , ઈલેક્ટ્રોનીક્સ ઉદ્યોગ , પાવર ઉદ્યોગ ની ગાઈડલાઈન મુજબ બેન્કિંગ વ્યવહાર કરવા જે માટે ઓનલાઈન બેન્કિંગ સેવાઓ .આઈ.બી.દરમિયાન લોકોએ આર સરકારે તો પહેલાથીજ ડીજીટલ પેમેન .વાપરવીટ પર ભાર મુકેલો હતો .

7.2 રેખા રાની (2020) એ ભારતિય અર્થતંત્ર પર કોરોના વાઈરસની અસરો અંગે સંશોધન પત્ર રજૂ કરેલ તેમના પત્રમાં . કોરોના વાઈરસથી પોતાનું અને પોતાના પરિવારનું .તેમણે કોરોના વાઈરસની માનવ જીવન પર અસરો વ્યક્ત કરી છે રક્ષણ કેવી રીતે કરવું તે દર્શાવ્યું છે અમેરિકન 2 થી 1 તેમણે તારવ્યુ કે કોરોના વાઈરસના કારણે વૈશ્વિક અર્થતંત્રને .

તેમણે વિવિધ ધંધાકીય ક્ષેત્રે નુકસાનની વાત તો કરી તે સાથે તેમણે બેરોજગારી અને ટ્રિલિયન ડોલરની ખાધ પડશે. તેમણે સૂચવ્યું કે બિન જરૂરી મુસાફરી ત્યજવી જોઈએ. ડીફલેપનની પણ વાત કરી.

7.3 પી.વેક્ટ રાવ (2020)એ આંધ્ર કેસરી તંગતુરી પ્રકાસન યુનિવર્સિટી ખાતે યોજાયેલ બે દિવસીય નેશનલ સેમીનારમાં કે જે વિષય પર યુજીસી સ્પોન્સર હતો તેમાં વૈશ્વિક અર્થવ્યવસ્થામાં નાણાક્રિય "ભારતની તૈયારીઓ :ગ્લોબલ ટરબ્યુલેન્સ" તેમણે ચિંતા વિદેશ વેપાર પર લેકચર આપેલ ,તકલીફો વ્યક્ત કરી હતી કે વૈશ્વિક મંદીથી ભારત સાથે આયાત અને નિકાસના સંદર્ભે મોટી ઉથલ પાથલ થઈ શકે છે.વૈશ્વિક ઉથલ પાથલની ભારત પર ખુબજ ઘાટ અસર થઈ શકે છે .

7.4 અરુણ એમ. કુમાર (2020) એ 1લી એપ્રિલ, 2020ના રોજ એક રીપોર્ટ રજૂ કર્યો જેમાં તેમણે વૈશ્વિક કક્ષાએ અને ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર પર કોરોનાની કેવી અસર થઈ છે, તે વિષે તેમણે જણાવ્યું છે. તેમના મતે હાલમાં વૈશ્વિક મંદી ચાલી રહી છે, ત્યારે ભારત પણ તેમાં અસર પામ્યું છે. તેમણે ઉદ્યોગ વાઈસ અનાલિસિસ કરીને જણાવ્યું કે હાલમાં મોટાભાગના ઉદ્યોગોનું ઉત્પાદન બંદ છે. તેમના માટે ઓટોમોબાઈલ, કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન, જવેલરી, ક્લોથિંગ પ્રોડક્શન જેવા ઉદ્યોગો પર ખુબજ વધુ અસર જોવા મળી છે, જ્યારે ટેલીકોમ, એજ્યુકેશન, મિલ્ક પ્રોડક્શન જેવા ઉદ્યોગો પર મધ્યમ અસર થઈ છે, જ્યારે જીવન જરૂરી વસ્તુઓ ના વેપાર પર ઓછી અસર જણાઈ છે.

7.5 જસપ્રીત સિંગ અને જગન્દીપ સિંગ (2020) એ કોરોના વાઈરસની વૈશ્વિક સમાજ પર અસર દર્શાવતું સંશોધન કરેલ. તેમણે પોતાના સંશોધન પત્રમાં વિશ્વના કેટલા દેશો અને તેમાં પણ ભારતના કેટલા રાજ્યો કોરોનાથી અસર પામ્યા છે તે રજૂ કર્યું છે. તેમણે તારવ્યું કે સંપૂર્ણ માનવ સમુદાય પર કોરોનાની ગંભીર અસર વરતાઈ રહી છે. ગણા દેશો લોક-ડાઉનમાં છે. શાળા, કોલેજો, યુનિવર્સિટીઓ, મોલ, શોપિંગ કોમ્પ્લેક્સ વગેરે બંધ છે જ્યારે વસ્તીમાં ભય, ચિંતા અને તણાવપૂર્ણ વાતાવરણ છે. આર્થિક મંદી અને માનસિક તાણ વચ્ચે સરકાર અને સહાયક સંસ્થાઓ, દાકતરો, સુરક્ષા કર્મીઓ અને સફાઈ કામદારો પોતાની ફરજ અદા કરી રહ્યા છે. આ અંતર્ગત WHO પણ પોતાની ભૂમિકા ભજવી રહ્યું છે.

7.6 આર. લથા (2020) એ સ્વાસ્થ્ય પર જોખમ અને સ્વાસ્થ્ય વીમા પરના ધંધાક્રિય ક્ષેત્ર પર સંશોધન પત્ર રજૂ કર્યો છે. તેમણે સ્વાસ્થ્ય સંબંધિત વીમા, તેના પ્લાન, ભારતિય બજાર, હેલ્થ કેર ઉદ્યોગો, સરકારી આયોજનો વગેરે બાબતોને ધ્યાને લીધી છે. તેમણે શોધ્યું કે સરકાર દ્વારા ભારતમાં સ્વાસ્થ્ય સંબંધિત વીમા પોલિસીઓ પર વધુ પ્રમાણમાં કર વસુલવામાં આવે છે, પરિણામે કંપનીઓ વધુ પ્રીમિયમ વસુલે છે. વળી આવા જોખમો અનિશ્ચિત હોય છે, જ્યારે આ પ્રકારના વીમા ટર્મ ઈન્સ્યોરન્સ હોવાથી લોકો દ્વારા ભરાયેલ પ્રીમિયમથી કંપનીઓને વધુ આવક થાય છે. આવી વીમા પોલીસીની કોઈ મેચ્યુરિટી ફંડ હોતું નથી કારણ કે તે ટૂંકા ગણાના જ લાભ આપે છે. તેમણે એ પણ શોધ્યું કે કોરોના વાઈરસની અસરનો લાભ ઉઠાવી વીમા કંપનીઓ માર્કેટનો લાભ ઉઠાવે છે.

7.7 એસ.મહેન્દ્ર દેવ અને રાજેશ્વરી સેનગુપ્તા (2020) એ ભારતિય અર્થતંત્ર પર કોરોનાની અસર પર સંશોધન પત્ર રજૂ કરેલ, જેમાં તેમણે કોરોના પહેલાની સ્થિતિ, અર્થતંત્ર પર સંભવિત અસરો, કેન્દ્ર સરકાર અને રિસર્વ બેંક ઓફ દ્વારા જાહેર કરેલ વિવિધ યોજનાઓ અને સુધારા લક્ષી પગલાઓનો સમાવેશ કરેલ છે. તેમના પેપરમાં આઈસોલેટ કરેલ વ્યક્તિઓ, COVID-19ના શિકાર થયેલ વ્યક્તિઓ, વપરાશ અને માંગ, ઈન્ફોર્મલ સેક્ટર, બેન્કિંગ સેક્ટર વગેરેનું વિશ્લેષણ કરી તેની અસરોનું વર્ણન કરેલ છે. તેમના મતે હાલમાં દેશમાં વિવેક પૂર્વકના નિર્ણયની આવશ્યકતા છે. કારણ કે COVID-19ની અસર પહેલા અને અસર પછી અર્થતંત્રમાં ભરે તનાવભરી સ્થિતિ ઉદભવી છે. ભારતની સૌથી મોટી સમસ્યા વસ્તી અને સામાજિક અંતર જે કેન્દ્ર સરકાર અને રાજ્ય સરકારો માટે પડકાર રૂપ છે.

7.8 FICCI (2020) એ COVID-19ની ભારતિય અર્થતંત્ર પર થયેલ અસરો પર એક આર્ટિકલ રજૂ કર્યો, જેમાં તેમણે COVID-19ની માંગ પર અસરો, નાણાક્રિય બજાર પર અસરો, પુરવઠા પક્ષે અસરો, વિદેશ વેપાર સાથે અસરો, ધંધાકીય- ઉત્પાદન-ખેત ક્ષેત્રે વિવિધ અસરોનું વર્ણન કરેલ છે. તેમના મતે મોટા ભાગના ક્ષેત્રો પર તેની વિપરીત અસર જોવા મળી છે. તેમણે દરેક ક્ષેત્રમાં સરકારી હસ્તક્ષેપની વાત કરી છે. તેમણે સબસીડી જેવા ટૂલ્સનો ઉપયોગ કરીને ધીરે ધીરે ઉત્પાદન શરૂ કરવાની કે વધારવાની હિમાયત કરી છે.

8. વિશ્લેષણ

ઉપર સાહિત્ય સમીક્ષામાં કોરોના વાઈરસની ભારતિય અર્થતંત્ર પરની અસરો વિષે ટૂંકમાં રજૂઆત કરી હવે કેટલાક સેકન્ડરી ડેટા અને તજજ્ઞોના પ્રકાશિત મંતવ્યો અને સલાહ સૂચનો પરથી તપાસીએ કે દેશના અર્થતંત્ર પર તેની શું અસર જોવા મળે છે. જે અંગે વિસ્તૃત રજૂઆત નીચે મુજબ કરેલ છે.

1. સૌ પ્રથમ ખાદ્ય અને ખેતી ક્ષેત્રની અસર તપાસીએ તો ભારતમાં GDPમાં સૌથી વધુ ફાળો ખાદ્ય અને ખેતી ક્ષેત્રનો છે. ખાદ્ય પદાર્થ ઉત્પાદનમાં 16.5 ટકા રોજગારીમાં ફાળો છે. જ્યારે 43 ટકા રોજગારીમાં ફાળો ખેતી ક્ષેત્રનો છે. આ વિભાગના 29 ટકા ભાગ ડેરી ઉદ્યોગ, 32 ટકા ભાગ ખાદ્ય તેલ ઉત્પાદન અને 10 ટકા ભાગ અનાજ ઉત્પાદન સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે.¹⁶ હવે MSMEની વાત કરીએ તો આ ઉદ્યોગોનો GDPમાં 30 થી 35 ટકાનો ફાળો છે. બાયફરેકેશન કરીએ તો 99 ટકા ખુબજ નાના ઉદ્યોગો, 0.52 ટકા નાના ઉદ્યોગો, અને 0.01 ટકા મધ્યમ ઉદ્યોગોનો ફાળો છે. તેમાં મહારાષ્ટ્ર, ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ, બિહાર, તમિલનાડુ અને મધ્ય પ્રદેશમાં સૌથી વધુ MSMEs છે.¹⁷
2. ઓનલાઈન બિઝનેસ કે ઈન્ટરનેટ બિઝનેસ અત્યારે GDPમાં સૌથી મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે. લગભગ 950 અબજ અમેરિકન ડોલરનો ફાળો છે. તેનો GDPમાં ફાળો 10 ટકા છે જ્યારે રોજગારીમાં 2019ના વર્ષમાં 8 ટકા હિસ્સો રહ્યો છે. પર્સનલ કેર પ્રોડક્ટ્સમાં 50 ટકા, સ્વાસ્થ્ય સંબંધિત સેવામાં 31 ટકા અને ખાદ્ય-પેય પદાર્થોમાં 19 ટકા હિસ્સો ધરાવે છે.¹⁸
3. વિશ્વબંકના અહેવાલ મુજબ ભારતનો હાલનો GDP 5 ટકા જેટલો છે, તે 2021 સુધીમાં ઘટીને 2.8 ટકા થઈ જશે.
4. “સાઉથ એશિયા ઈકોનોમિક ફોક્સ” અને વિશ્વબંકના અહેવાલો મુજબ કાયામાલની આયાતમાં ભારત હાર્ડવેરની ચીજોમાંથી 55 ટકા આયાત ચીન પાસેથી કરે છે. ફાર્માસ્યુટિકલ ઉત્પાદન પણ ચીન પર આધારિત છે જે લગભગ 70 ટકા છે. સંપૂર્ણ ટ્રાવેલિંગ અને ટુરિઝમ ઉદ્યોગ બંદ છે. 600 જેટલી વૈશ્વિક ઉડાનો અને 90 જેટલી સ્થાનિક ઉડાનો રદ કરેલ છે.¹⁹
5. લગભગ 5 કરોડ કામદારો વતન તરફ પાછા ફર્યા છે અથવા તો જ્યાં રહે છે ત્યાં જ બેરોજગારીનો શિકાર બન્યા છે. ભારતમાં 90 ટકા કાર્યકારી વર્ગનો GDPમાં ફાળો 45 ટકા છે. ભારતને છેલ્લા પાંચ વર્ષમાં બે આંચકા લાગ્યા એક નવેમ્બર, 2016માં નોટ બંધી અને 2017માં GST અમલીકરણ, જેણે અર્થતંત્ર પર ઘાટ અસર પહોંચાડી હતી. હવે કોરોના અસરથી અર્થતંત્રને નુકસાન થઈ રહ્યું છે.
6. હવે એક નજર 2011-12ના આધારે વર્તમાન ભાવની સરખામણીએ ભારતીય અર્થવ્યવસ્થા GVA (ગ્રોસ વેલ્યુ એડેડ)ના ઘટકો પર નાખીએ.

¹⁶<https://government.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/opinion-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-indian-economy/75021731>

¹⁷<https://government.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/opinion-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-indian-economy/75021731>

¹⁸<https://government.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/opinion-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-indian-economy/75021731>

¹⁹<https://taxguru.in/finance/impact-covid-19-coronavirus-indian-economy.html>

ક્રમ	વિભાગ	GVA (રૂપિયા લાખ કરોડમાં)	કૂલ (ટકામાં)	અસર
1	ખેતી, જંગલ પેદાશ અને મત્સ્યઉદ્યોગ	27.76	16.00	આંશિક ચાલુ
2	ભારે ઉદ્યોગો	37.08	22.00	સંપૂર્ણ બંધ
3	ખાણો અને ક્વોરી	4.10	3.00	સંપૂર્ણ બંધ
4	નાના ઉત્પાદન ક્ષેત્રો	28.18	16.00	સંપૂર્ણ બંધ (મેડિકલ સિવાય)
5	વિજળી, ગેસ, પાણી અને અન્ય ઉપયોગી વસ્તુઓ	4.80	3.00	સંપૂર્ણ ચાલુ
6	સેવાઓ	107.15	62.00	આંશિક ચાલુ
7	બાંધકામ	13.76	8.00	સંપૂર્ણ બંધ
8	વેપાર, હોટેલ, પરિવહન, કોમ્યુનિકેશન વગેરે.	31.51	18.00	આંશિક ચાલુ
9	ફાઈનાન્સ, સ્થાવર મિલકતો અને પ્રોફેશનલ સેવાઓ	36.66	21.00	સંપૂર્ણ બંધ
10	જાહેર વહીવટ, સંરક્ષણ અને અન્ય સેવાઓ	25.22	15.00	આંશિક ચાલુ
કૂલ		171.99	100.0 0	

Source: RBI, હેન્ડબૂક ઓફ સ્ટેટિસ્ટિક્સ ઓન ધી ઈન્ડિયન ઈકોનોમિ 2018-19

નોંધ: આંશિક ચાલુ એટલે કે એવા ક્ષેત્રો કે જેમાં સરકાર દ્વારા આંશિક ઉદ્યોગોને છૂટ આપવામાં આવી છે. દા.ત. દવાના ઉત્પાદનનો ઉદ્યોગ

ઉપરના કોષ્ટક પરથી જોઈ શકાય છે કે લોક-ડાઉનથી ભારતને કેટલું નુકસાન થઈ શકે છે. Barclayના અંદાજ મુજબ ભારતનો GDP ઘટીને 2.5 ટકા થવાની સંભાવના છે. જ્યારે WHOના મતે વૈશ્વિક GDP ઘટીને 2.2 ટકા થવાની સંભાવના છે.

•Moodyના મતે ભારતમાં આ કટોકટીના સમયમાં GDP 5.3 ટકા થી 2.5 ટકા સુધી ઘટવાની સંભાવના છે. જે 2019માં 6.6 ટકા હતો, જ્યારે 2018માં 7.4 ટકા હતો. Crisilના મતે GDP 5.7 ટકાથી ઘટીને 5.2 ટકા થવાની સંભાવના છે. S&Pએ GDP 6.5 ટકાથી ઘટીને 5.2 ટકા થવાની સંભાવના છે. Fitchના માટે GDP 5.6 ટકાથી ઘટીને 5.1 ટકા થવાની સંભાવના છે. CARE Ratingના મતે GDP 4.7 ટકાથી ઘટીને 1.5 થી 2.5 ટકા થવાની સંભાવના છે.

9. તારણો:

ઉપરની સમીક્ષા પરથી તારવી શકાય કે કોરોના વાઈરસની અર્થતંત્ર પર ગંભીર અસર થઈ છે. કરોડો રૂપિયાના ઉદ્યોગ ધંધા બંધ થવાથી, લોકોની વતન વાપસીથી લોકોની આવકો ઘટી સાથે ઉત્પાદન બંધ છે ત્યારે ઓછી આવક અને વસ્તુના પુરવઠાના અભાવથી મોઘવારીનો માર લોકોએ ભોગવવો રહ્યો. વિતરણ ચેનલ બંદ પડી છે ત્યારે સરકાર પણ તેને જાળવવા શક્ય પ્રયત્નો કરી રહી છે. જુદા જુદા તજજ્ઞોના મંતવ્ય અને સંશોધનો પરથી લાગી રહ્યું છે કે ભારતને ફરીથી ઉભરતા લગભગ બાર માસથી પણ વધુ સમય લાગી શકે છે. જે લોકો વતનમાં પરત ગયા છે તેમને ઉત્પાદન એકમમાં

પરત બોલાવવા ખુબજ અગરુ બનશે. લોકોમાં વ્યાપેલ કોરોનાનો ભય શું તેમને પોતાના કારખાને પરત જવા દેશે? આ પ્રશ્નનો ઉત્તર આપવો સહેલો નથી. ભલે આજે વિશ્વમાં ભારતના દરેક નિર્ણયની પ્રસંશા થતી હોય પણ ભવિષ્યના ગર્ભમાં છુપાયેલી બાબતો જાણવી મુશ્કેલ છે.

10. સૂચનો

સરકારે સૌ પ્રથમ લોકોમાં છુપાયેલ ભયને દૂર કરી આશ્વસ્થ કરવા જોઈએ કે તેમને પુનઃ રોજગારી પ્રાપ્ત થશે. એક પછી એક જીવન જરૂરી ઉદ્યોગો શરૂ કરવા જોઈએ પરંતુ અહીં એ બાબતનું ધ્યાન રાખવું કે દરેક કામદારનું કોરોના પરીક્ષણ કરવું અને ત્યાર બાદ જ તેને કાર્યક્ષેત્રમાં પ્રવેશ આપવો. આ માટે બહુ મોટી તૈયારી કરવાની જરૂર છે. કામદારોએ પોતાના અને પરિવારની સુરક્ષા હેતુથી સાવચેતી રાખવી. લોક-ડાઉન સમયનો અને નિયમોનો જેટલો ચુસ્તપણે પાલન કરીશું તેટલા જ જલદીથી આ મહામારીમાંથી ઉભરી શકીશું. લોક-ડાઉન સમયમાંથી બહાર આવતા સૌ પ્રથમ લોકોને સ્વદેશી ઉત્પાદન અને સ્વદેશી વપરાશ પર ભાર મુકવો જેથી દેશની કમાણી વિદેશમાં ન જતા દેશના અર્થતંત્રને લાભ મળે. આર.બી.આઈ. એ લોકોએ લીધેલ લોનના વ્યાજ (ફક્ત લોક-ડાઉન સમય દરમિયાન અને તે પછીના અંદાજિત બે માસનું) માફ કરવા બેન્કોને સુચના આપવી જોઈએ. નાણાક્રિય પ્રવાહિતા જળવાય તેવા પગલા ભરવા જોઈએ. આ માટે લોકોને કે જેમની પાસે અનિરિક્ત બચત પડેલી છે તેણે કોર્પોરેટ ક્ષેત્રમાં રોકવા સમજાવવું જોઈએ. અંતે તમામ માટે અગ્નિ પરીક્ષાનો સમય છે જેમાંથી વિવેક પૂર્વક બહાર આવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવો જોઈએ.

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Role of Teacher Educators & Teaching Institutions

Dr. Arpita J. Chavda

Abstract:

The global lockdown of education institutions is going to cause major (and likely unequal) interruption in students' learning; disruptions in internal assessments; and the cancellation of public assessments for qualifications or their replacement by an inferior alternative. This article discusses what can be done to mitigate these negative impacts.

The COVID-19 pandemic is first and foremost a health crisis. Many countries have (rightly) decided to close schools, colleges and universities. The crisis crystallises the dilemma policymakers are facing between closing schools (reducing contact and saving lives) and keeping them open (allowing workers to work and maintaining the economy). The severe short-term disruption is felt by many families around the world: home schooling is not only a massive shock to parents' productivity, but also to children's social life and learning. Teaching is moving online, on an untested and unprecedented scale. Student assessments are also moving online, with a lot of trial and error and uncertainty for everyone. Many assessments have simply been cancelled. Importantly, these interruptions will not just be a short-term issue, but can also have long-term consequences for the affected cohorts and are likely to increase inequality.

1. Impacts on Education: Schools

Going to school is the best public policy tool available to raise skills. While school time can be fun and can raise social skills and social awareness, from an economic point of view the primary point of being in school is that it increases a child's ability. Even a relatively short time in school does this; even a relatively short period of missed school will have consequences for skill growth. But can we estimate how much the COVID-19 interruption will affect learning? Not very precisely, as we are in a new world; but we can use other studies to get an order of magnitude.

Two pieces of evidence are useful. Carlsson et al. (2015) consider a situation in which young men in Sweden have differing number of days to prepare for important tests. These differences are conditionally random allowing the authors to estimate a causal effect of schooling on skills. The authors show that even just ten days of extra schooling significantly raises scores on tests of the use of knowledge ('crystallized intelligence') by 1% of a standard deviation. As an extremely rough measure of the impact of the current school closures, if we were to simply extrapolate those numbers, twelve weeks less schooling (i.e. 60 school days) implies a loss of 6% of a standard deviation, which is non-trivial. They do not find a significant impact on problem-solving skills (an example of 'fluid intelligence').

A different way into this question comes from Lavy (2015), who estimates the impact on learning of differences in instructional time across countries. Perhaps surprisingly, there are very substantial differences between countries in hours of teaching. For example, Lavy shows that total weekly hours of instruction in mathematics, language and science is 55% higher in Denmark than in Austria. These differences matter, causing significant differences in test score outcomes: one more hour per week over the school year in the main subjects increases test scores by around 6% of a standard deviation. In our case, the loss of perhaps 3-4 hours per week teaching in maths for 12 weeks may be similar in magnitude to the loss of an hour per week for 30 weeks. So, rather bizarrely and surely coincidentally, we end up with an estimated loss of around 6% of a standard deviation again. Leaving the close similarity aside, these studies possibly suggest a likely effect no greater than 10% of a standard deviation but definitely above zero.

2. Impacts on Education: Families

Perhaps to the disappointment of some, children have not generally been sent home to play. The idea is that they continue their education at home, in the hope of not missing out too much.

Families are central to education and are widely agreed to provide major inputs into a child's learning, as described by Bjorklund and Salvanes (2011). The current global-scale expansion in home schooling might at first thought be seen quite positively, as likely to be effective. But typically, this role is seen as a complement to the input from school. Parents supplement a child's maths learning by practising counting or highlighting simple maths problems in everyday life; or they illuminate history lessons with trips to important monuments or museums. Being the prime driver of learning, even in conjunction with online materials, is a different question; and while many parents round the world do successfully school their children at home, this seems unlikely to generalise over the whole population. So while global home schooling will surely produce some inspirational moments, some angry moments, some fun moments and some frustrated moments, it seems very unlikely that it will on average replace the learning lost from school. But the bigger point is this: there will likely be substantial disparities between families in the extent to which they can help their children learn. Key differences include (Oreopoulos et al. 2006) the amount of time available to devote to teaching, the non-cognitive skills of the parents, resources (for example, not everyone will have the kit to access the best online material), and also the amount of knowledge – it's hard to help your child learn something that you may not understand yourself. Consequently, this episode will lead to an increase in the inequality of human capital growth for the affected cohorts.

3. Assessments

The closure of schools, colleges and universities not only interrupts the teaching for students around the world; the closure also coincides with a key assessment period and many exams have been postponed or cancelled. Internal assessments are perhaps thought to be less important and many have been simply cancelled. But their point is to give information about the child's progress for families and teachers. The loss of this information delays the recognition of both high potential and learning difficulties and can have harmful long-term consequences for the child. Andersen and Nielsen (2019) look at the consequence of a major IT crash in the testing system in Denmark. As a result of this, some children could not take the test. The authors find that participating in the test increased the score in a reading test two years later by 9% of a standard deviation, with similar effects in mathematics. These effects are largest for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Importantly, the lockdown of institutions not only affects internal assessments. In the UK, for example, all exams for the main public qualifications – GCSEs and A levels – have been cancelled for the entire cohort. Depending on the duration of the lockdown, we will likely observe similar actions around the world. One potential alternative for the cancelled assessments is to use 'predicted grades', but Murphy and Wyness (2020) show that these are often inaccurate, and that among high achieving students, the predicted grades for those from disadvantaged backgrounds are lower than those from more advantaged backgrounds. Another solution is to replace blind exams with teacher assessments. Evidence from various settings show systematic deviations between unblind and blind examinations, where the direction of the bias typically depends on whether the child belongs to a group that usually performs well (Burgess and Greaves 2013, Rangvid 2015). For example, if girls usually perform better in a subject, an unblind evaluation of a boy's performance is likely to be downward biased. Because such assessments are used as a key qualification to enter higher education, the move to unblind subjective assessments can have potential long-term consequences for the equality of opportunity.

It is also possible that some students' careers might benefit from the interruptions. For example, in Norway it has been decided that all 10th grade students will be awarded a high-school degree. And Maurin and McNally (2008) show that the 1968 abandoning of the normal examination procedures in France (following the student riots) led to positive long-term labour market consequences for the affected cohort.

In higher education many universities and colleges are replacing traditional exams with online assessment tools. This is a new area for both teachers and students, and assessments will likely have larger measurement error than usual. Research shows that employers use educational credentials such as degree classifications and grade point averages to sort applicants (Piopiunik et al. 2020). The increase in the noise of the applicants' signals will therefore potentially reduce the matching efficiency for new graduates on the labour

market, who might experience slower earnings growth and higher job separation rates. This is costly both to the individual and also to society as a whole (Fredriksson et al. 2018).

4. Graduates

The careers of this year's university graduates may be severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. They have experienced major teaching interruptions in the final part of their studies, they are experiencing major interruptions in their assessments, and finally they are likely to graduate at the beginning of a major global recession. Evidence suggests that poor market conditions at labour market entry cause workers to accept lower paid jobs, and that this has permanent effects for the careers of some. Oreopoulos et al. (2012) show that graduates from programmes with high predicted earnings can compensate for their poor starting point through both within- and across-firm earnings gains, but graduates from other programmes have been found to experience permanent earnings losses from graduating in a recession.

5. Conclusion

The global lockdown of education institutions is going to cause major (and likely unequal) interruption in students' learning; disruptions in internal assessments; and the cancellation of public assessments for qualifications or their replacement by an inferior alternative.

What can be done to mitigate these negative impacts? Schools need resources to rebuild the loss in learning, once they open again. How these resources are used, and how to target the children who were especially hard hit, is an open question. Given the evidence of the importance of assessments for learning, schools should also consider postponing rather than skipping internal assessments. For new graduates, policies should support their entry to the labour market to avoid longer unemployment periods.

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Importance Role of Digital Technology in Education: COVID-19

Prashant N. Pandya

Abstract:-

The world is currently grappling with one of the worst health crises in recent times. The corona virus pandemic has disrupted normalcy in every sphere of our life. India has the world's largest population in the age bracket of 5-24 years which accounts for the huge pool of students enrolled in the formal education system in the country. Like many other industries, the education sector has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of last fifteen days, 165 countries had closed schools nationwide, impacting over 1.5 billion children and youth, according to UNESCO (The United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization). There is also still great uncertainty as to when schools will reopen. Thankfully, these days, there are many free or low-cost, easy-to-use digital communication tools that allow for a range of remote learning solutions. For now, teachers, students and families are still grappling with the immediate task of conducting online classes and remote learning, in the confinement of their homes. Some, for the very first time.

Key Words:- COVID – 19, Digital Education

1. Introduction

Every challenge is an opportunity. I have been thinking about the impact of the Corona Virus, and the kinds of tools and services that could be focused on ensuring that students do not miss a beat in their learning. COVID-19 has brought home the reality that education technology that delivers great content and engages students and teachers has never been more important. While many education systems have resisted changing their many year old structure, necessity now compels them to do what declining student achievement could not. Thousands of entrepreneurs and innovations can help our students keep moving in their educational journey no matter where this virus disruption takes them. While we are all upset by this global problem, we can and we must overcome it. And fortunately the tools to do so are at hand.

2. Importance of Digital Technology in Education

Recently, the central government announced the closure of all educational institutions, including schools, colleges, and universities, till 15th May 2020, which was followed by an advisory to state governments for implementation. Even examinations conducted by central and state boards were postponed given the alarming situation. These decisions were taken to adopt and promote social distancing as a preventive measure for the spread of the virus through human contact.

While many educational institutions have been trying to mitigate this hurdle by going virtual to minimize the ill effects of this closure on students, Indian Educational Technology startups have been at the forefront of helping maintain continuity in learning of the budding students. They are helping in navigating these tough times by creating different solutions to serve the needs of students without compromising their health and safety. There are a number of startups that have been taking proactive measures by offering free or discounted live classes, providing a question banks and conducting mock practice tests to students, to ensure that learners' education is not obstructed amidst the Corona Virus crisis.

We have been taking about virtual classrooms and various online tools today allow us to make the engagement between the teachers and students as close to a real, in classroom type experience, as possible. Going forward, these tools can also make teachers and parent meeting as well as staff and management meetings more time and cost saving while providing the necessary interactivity.

Pedagogy in digital education is an important link between course content, educationist, technology and course takers. Democratization of technology is now an important issue, comprising internet connectivity, telecom infrastructure, affordability of online system, availability of laptop, desktop, software, educational tools, online assessment tools, etc. But it is a fact that technology based education is more transparent and does not make different with first v/s last benchers or girls v/s boys.

Looking at this challenge of colleges and schools being shut, government of India, as well as State Governments and private players have regularly been publishing information on various initiatives undertaken by ministries like MHRD, Department of Technical Education, NCERT and others to support and benefit students.

A few of the initiatives are **SWAYAM** online courses for teachers, UG/PG **MOOCs** for non-technology courses, **e-PG Pathashala** or e-Content containing modules on Social Science, Arts, Fine Arts, Natural and Mathematical Science, **CEC-UGC** YouTube channel, **Vidwan** – a database of experts who provide information to peers and prospective collaborators, in collaboration with Education Technology Companies and **National Digital Library (NDL)**, a repository of learning resources with single window facility. Many noteworthy initiatives have been taken up like Spoken Tutorial, **Free and Open Source Software for Education (FOSSEE)**, **e-Yantra**, **Google Classroom**. A private software application like **Byju's** is offering free access to students from class 1 to 12 until the end of April, **Unacademy** announced it will conduct free live classes across exam categories like UPSC, Banking, Railways, National Eligibility Test and Others.

For all this to be a reality, a drastic change in thought process is required in the mind set of policy makers, authorities, students and specially educationists. Faculty selection should gradually be linked to technology friendliness and keenness for technology adoption. Similarly, accreditation parameters, criteria need reconsideration. All the steps will help strengthen the country's digital learning infrastructure in the long run. COVID-19 has only accelerated adoption of technologies to deliver education.

3. Conclusion

While the Corona Virus spread across the world may not have been contained yet, the education system continues to sustain itself. These startups are making education accessible to students, even when they are not able to go to schools and colleges to attain it but Let the learning never stop!

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Role of Educators and Teaching Institutions during COVID-19

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1. Introduction

Educational institutions around the world have shut doors because of the Coronavirus pandemic, leaving more than 1.5 billion students stay at home. A nationwide lockdown, ordered by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in late March, means that India's school-age population of around 300 million is suddenly having to home educate.

This lockdown becomes a great inconvenience for many, consequently created a demand for online learning. Students stay at home and are opting for online classrooms and courses. The current school closures will not only boost online learning but will help to reset India's education system, with less emphasis on preparing for examinations.

2. Role of Educators

COVID-19 disruption can give educators time to rethink the sector. Technology has stepped into the breach, and will continue to play a key role in educating future generations. The COVID-19 crisis may teach us how education needs to be changed and to be able to prepare our young learners for their future needs.

In a world where knowledge is a mouse-click away, the role of the educator must change too. Educators grapple with the new ways of communicating with our students away from our classrooms. The role of educators will need to move towards facilitating young people's development as contributing members of society.

Looking at this challenge of colleges and schools being shut, government of India, as well as state governments and private institutions have regularly been publishing information on various initiatives undertaken by ministries like MHRD, Department of Technical Education, NCERT and others to support and benefit students.

2.1 Life skills teaching

During the changing global environment, our young learners require the skills of resilience, adaptability emotional intelligence, continuous reading, which are essential to navigate effectively through this pandemic. Creativity, effective communication, collaboration, empathy and emotional intelligence and effective teamwork are to be inculcated for future employment of learners.

2.2 Technology to deliver education

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in educational institutions across the world being compelled to utilize the available technological tools to create content for remote learning for students. Educators across the world are experiencing new possibilities to do things differently and with greater flexibility resulting in potential benefits in accessibility to education for students across the world.

The Digital India vision of the government is emerging as a vital instrument for solving the present crisis due to Covid-19. The lockdown has accelerated adoption of digital technology. Use of technology in education is resulting in different concepts in the system, for instance the move from teacher-centric education to student-centric education. Virtual classrooms and various online tools today allow us to make the engagement between the teacher and students as close to a real, in classroom type experience, as

possible. These tools can also make the teachers and parent meetings as well as staff/management meetings more time and cost saving while providing the necessary interactivity.

Educators may help students to be able to gain access to knowledge and learn a technical skill, through a few clicks on their phones, tablets and computers. But it is a fact that technology-based education is more transparent and does not make difference in front vs back benchers or girls vs boys.

This generation learners are defined by technology, where the terms FOBA (Fear of Being Alone) and FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) express their expectation of instant communication and feedback – effected through apps like Instant Messenger, Snapchat and WhatsApp. That includes from parents and educators, something being amplified with the current remote learning. In the midst of this COVID-19 crisis, we are sure that fellow educators, like us, are wondering what we need to be preparing our students for in the future.

3. Making use of various apps

Educational institutions are introducing online courses and some education technology start-ups are offering free classes to help students. These courses include some very powerful learning tools that include pedagogy, online tutoring and models to assess learning styles, etc.

Some of the initiatives for online courses mentioned as follows:

SWAYAM online courses for teachers, UG/PG MOOCs for non-technology courses, National Digital Library (NDL), a repository of learning resources with single window facility, e-content containing modules on social science, arts, fine arts, natural and mathematical science, CEC-UGC YouTube channel, NEAT – an initiative by AICTE based on the PPP model to enhance the employability skill among students, in collaboration with Education Technology Companies and Google Classroom and so on.

Through various ministries/departments, the government of India as well state governments have created infrastructure to deliver e-education. These include National Knowledge Network (NKN), National Project on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL), National Mission on Education Through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), National Academic Depository (NAD), among others. All these enhance our ability to connect easily with institutions and enhance our access to learning resources. For instance, NKN provides high speed network backbone to educational institutes in India.

Quality education will be measured not just by the quality of faculty but will also have quality of IT infrastructure and familiarisation of the faculty will digital teaching technologies as important parameters.

Byju's, an India-based education start-up announced it would give children free access to its learning app. The EdTech sector is booming and coming up with more wholesome experiences for students. Other Indian platforms, including Unacademy, Vedantu and Toppr are also offering free classes and content to students.

4. Dealing with curriculum over online platforms

Pedagogy in digital education is an important link between course content, educationists, technology and course-takers. This is the use of right technology and having the right mindset. Not all online technologies are the same. The use of right technology is using Engaged Online Learning (EOL), which provides a full classroom experience, delivered using the latest sophisticated technology. The right mindset means having an open mind to receiving learning from home. COVID-19 has forced students to learn online and once they adapted to SFH (study from home) they will begin to enjoy the experience. Educators have to devise a plan for online assessment tools which may need more improvement.

Teachers can be made extensive use of a free suite of cloud-based collaboration, computing, and productivity tools to manage class assignments. All assignments and exams are to be completed using an

online homework platform. Class meetings and hosts can be scheduled during virtual teaching hours through video conferencing.

For students with special needs, extra time can be given on their exams through the settings option for each assessment. Each of lectures are to be recorded and transcribed. Students can re-watch these videos and read the transcript, or have the transcript read to them using a reader.

Educators may utilize a free web service to distribute, collect, and grade assignments. They have to develop overall ability to deliver content, tailor it to students, collect feedback and adjust lessons in real time and accurately assess students' understanding. Similarly. A combination of cloud-based productivity tools, video conferencing, as well as mobile-app based instructional content platforms are to be experimented.

5. Educators can make use the following partner resources Commonwealth of Learning(COL)

COL Virtual Event Environment has over 100 courses on a range of subjects in the areas of technology, vocational education and higher education.

OER for Open Schooling has grade 10-12 textbooks in various subjects.

Directory of Open Educational Resources has over 7000 resources on higher education, open schooling, teacher education, and technical and vocational skills development.

Open Resources for English Language Teaching is intended to support classroom activities for teachers. **COL's Institutional Repository** provides access to a large number of resources on online learning and guides to help teachers plan, design, develop and offer quality online learning.

Keeping the doors of learning open COVID 19 is a dedicated web page with a curated list of resources for policymakers, school and college administrators, teachers, parents and learners to assist with student learning during the closure of educational institutions.

Facebook

Remote Resources outside institutions handles a wide range of conversations involving coronavirus (COVID-19) and overall health concerns in our institutions and communities . We have also included information about tools educators can use to continue building a connected learning community.

WhatsApp Educator uses to teach at a school or university, consider engaging with our students on WhatsApp if schooling is disrupted.

Facebook Live helps what's happening around the world in real-time, no matter where we are.

Get Digital

This tool provides schools, families and young people the tools, resources and support they need to create safe, healthy and supportive digital communities. The platform provides with lesson plans, conversation starters, activities, videos and other resources to help young people become empowered in a digital world.

Google

Teach from Home- A temporary hub of information and tools to help teachers during the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis: how to teach remotely with and without video calls, how to make lessons accessible to all, how to keep students engaged, how to keep in touch with other teachers and more additional support and inspiration.

Online Learning Consortium facilitates Moving Teaching Online, Developing Continuity Plans, **Comprehensive Resource Lists and Resources for K-12 Educators Teaching Remotely**

6. Conclusion

For all this to be a reality, a drastic change in thought process is required in the mind- set of policy makers, authorities, students and specially educationists. All these steps will help strengthen the country's digital learning infrastructure in the long run. Covid-19 has only accelerated adoption of technologies to deliver education.

As COVID-19 continues spreading in many countries posing a serious threat to our health, security and lives, education in schools and universities is also facing unprecedented challenges. As emphasized by Mrs Stefania Giannini, UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Education: "We need to come together not only to address the immediate educational consequences of this unprecedented crisis, but to build up the longer-term resilience of education systems." Educators join together for immediate joint actions for teachers, students at schools and universities, as well as education and technology specialists to share experience in responding to this new emergency, provide recommendations and technical support.

"Combat COVID-19: Keep learning. Together we are on the move!" with your expertise, practice and resources!

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Consequences of Closure of Schools under Lock down and Suggestions to Mitigate Negative Effects

Dr Swati S Kapadia

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has brought almost the entire world to a standstill. Majority of the countries are under the lockdown situation; millions of people are affected, directly or indirectly, by either catching the disease or shutting themselves in their homes in order to be saved from the monstrous, fearsome, threatening pandemic. As a part of the lock down of varying degree, academic institutions ranging from pre-primary schools to universities have been closed down in majority of the countries – the closure affecting over 91.3% of the world's student population; reports UNESCO.

Such a closure along with lock down or situations resembling official lock down, will inevitably have short term as well as long term effects not only on the process, system and progress of learning but also on students, teachers and society at large. "School closures impact not only students, teachers and families but have far-reaching economic and social consequences."

The effects, though negative by and large, may slowly initiate a change in education system as well. Not to indulge into strict and rigid value judgements, for it is too early to make such statements, the present paper tries to bring out the effects of closure, especially of schools, discuss its implications in future and comment in a self effacing way on the change it foreshadows.

1. School closure in the first place has left the tender, young minds throbbing with energy, holding out great possibilities of creativity, idle, rotting, and raising a possibility of being devil's workshops. Going to school, following its codes and discipline, meeting teachers and friends, attending classes, participating in school activities, socializing with friends etc. keep students busy; their minds vigorous, creative, enthusiastic and positive to a great extent. Most of the students feel lost at home. Excess of leisure hours are hardly motivatedly spent in enhancing, learning and intellectual development. Most of the students while away time watching films, web series, playing online games and using social media.
2. Learning process has stopped or slowed down to a great extent. Some schools have adopted online teaching. There are many challenges against successful online teaching – learning process. Technology is the biggest constraint. We are neither thoroughly sound nor ready for complete adherence to technology for this purpose. Problems of connectivity also tend to interrupt learning.
3. In rural areas especially, for lack of education among the parents, lack of adequate infrastructure, financial constraints etc. such techniques of online and distance learning are difficult to be adopted. By and large, it remains the privilege of the educated urban upper middle class. Uneducated parents cannot support their children with any guidance; lower middle class and poor parents cannot facilitate online learning to their wards even in urban areas. Thus, as an overall effect, learning will be delayed.
4. All government schools provide free lunch to children of primary and upper primary classes under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Children are given nutritious food. With closure of schools, millions of poor children are deprived of nutritious diet.
5. Alternative learning resources are becoming popular. Some parents and students have started using study material, reference material and general and advance learning material from web resources such as CBSE, GSEB sites, Byjus, Vedantu and Amazon Audio Books.
6. Working parents who are part of essential services and are compelled to work even in the lock down situation have to leave their kids alone in the house. With the closure of day care centres and schools, working parents face the challenge of giving good care to their kids. On the other hand, some working parents have to forego their earning opportunities and duties in order to take care of their small kids. At least, one of the parents has to be at home. Thus, in the long run, home economy may also get affected.

7. There is a high disparity between the schools arranging online teaching and schools not going for it. Schools may be under pressure of various kinds. Those which have started online teaching will be under the stress to handle technology efficiently, communicate successfully and also prepare special study material for such classes. Schools totally closed are likely to face peer pressures from parents.
8. Human beings are social by nature. We all live in society and want our children to learn to live in society. Apart from formal education, children acquire lessons of life in schools. They learn community life; they learn to live together in different situations among people of different nature. Closure of schools have led the children in social isolation. In closed, domestic environment of home, they will perhaps forget to make adjustments in a large group. Social isolation will affect psychologically and stunt development of school going kids.

In the present scenario, it is impossible to say when schools will reopen. No one knows how long this situation will last. The closure of schools may go on for a long period of time. Its long term consequences also may have to be borne by the society, the nation rather the world at large. These long term effects may be evident even when schools reopen. Here are a few points which I think, one needs to consider:

1. Number of dropouts may increase when the school reopens.
2. Students may become victims of physical and mental laziness which may stunt their development, affect their learning outcome; mar their creativity and rust their potential and talent.
3. Students may become more addict to social media, online games, etc.
4. If the closure lasts for very long, the teachers and the students may experience stress in completing the defined syllabus in stipulated time.

To make the best out of the hazardous situation, the following measures may be taken. I do not claim that these will control the situation or even check the consequences; but these will at least retain or even regenerate hope in the students, teachers, schools and community at large regarding the value, significance and role of formal education in building up nation; it may also try to save the students from becoming victims of demotivation, aimlessness, laziness, social isolation and depression.

1. Parents should spare more time with their children talking to them, playing board games, etc. with them.
2. Schools can start online classes whereby, teachers can interact with students. At the most, some study material or inspirational tips can be provided by schools through simple means such as what's app or You tube.
3. Parents should motivate children to read books.
4. Children can be encouraged to think creatively and wherever possible, practice it. For instance, organizations have been conducting online drawing, writing competitions. Students must be encouraged to participate in such events. They may give way to their creative impulse in the house as well by writing poems, doing craft work, drawing, making simple experiments etc.
5. Parents as well as schools should monitor mental health of students.

Conclusion

Lock down certainly affects all facets of public and even personal life. Closure of schools is bound to have its effects. In this situation, we all – parents, teachers, schools and society together, should take care of the physical, mental and emotional health of children and should facilitate them learning as far as possible.

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कोरोना वायरस: शिक्षा के संदर्भ में एक चुनौती

डॉ. दुष्यंतकुमार सी. अलगतोर

सूरजबा कालेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन फोर वूमन, कडी.

1. प्रस्तावना

आज पूरा विश्व कोरोना महामारी के सामने लाचार बनके उसके सामने जजुमता दिख रहा है। हमारे पूरे ग्रह पर फैल चुकी कोरोना वायरस की महामारी का खौफ़ इस क़दर है कि अब, कोई भी 'दुनिया के चौराहे' पर मिलने को राज़ी नहीं है। कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण के द्वारा पैदा हुई बीमारी कोविड १९ से चीन इटली फ्रांस अमेरिका भारत समेत पूरा विश्वास स्वास्थ्यलक्षी सामाजिकलक्षी और आर्थिकलक्षी समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। इस कठिन घड़ी में शिक्षा जगत भी एक बड़ी चुनौती का सामना कर रहा है। विश्व की एक बड़ी आबादी किसी न किसी प्रतिबंध के तहत अपने घरों में बंद है। इस महामारी की विकरालता को देखते हुए ही विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने कोविड-19 के प्रकोप को महामारी घोषित किया है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने सभी प्रभावित देशों से उन सभी बचाव प्रयासों को जारी रखने की अपील की है जो इस वायरस के प्रसार को धीमा करने में प्रभावी रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के भी आह्वान पर पूरा देश संक्रमण रोकने के लिए लॉकडाउन का पालन कर रहा है। जाहिर है आपदा की इस घड़ी ने सबको झकझोर कर रख दिया है। देश भर में लोगों का दैनिक जीवन ठहर सा गया है। हवाई, रेलमार्ग और सड़क मार्गों पर आवाजाही बंद है। देश में चलते हुए लॉक डाउन के दौरान सभी छात्राओं की शिक्षा रुक सी गई है। इस दौरान भारत देश की सभी यूनिवर्सिटी, कोलेज एवं स्कूल के प्राध्यापक एवं शिक्षक सभी बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए हर एक मार्ग अपना रहे हैं। देश में चलते हुए लॉक डाउन के दौरान पढ़ाई का माध्यम आज इंटरनेट के माध्यम से पढ़ाना बन गया है। इस माध्यम का उपयोग का हिस्सा कहीं छात्र बन पा रहे है और कहीं नहीं बन पा रहे हैं। यहां शोध पत्र इंटरनेट के माध्यम से बच्चों की शिक्षा लॉक डाउन के दौरान एक चुनौती कैसे बन रही है वही स्पष्ट करता है।

2. कोरोना वायरस एवं शिक्षा

पूरी दुनिया में कोरोना वायरस एक महामारी के रूप में फैला हुआ है इस दौरान भारत देश में वडाप्रधान श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने लॉक डाउन का पालन स्वयंभू तौर पर करने के लिए विनंती की और सभी देशवासियों ने वडाप्रधान श्री की विनंती को स्वीकार किया और लॉक डाउन का गंभीरता से पालन कर रहे हैं इस दौरान शिक्षा जगत में चुनौती है कि बच्चों को कैसे पढ़ाए, बच्चों का मूल्यांकन कैसे करें, बच्चों को अगली कक्षा में कैसे भेजा जाए, यूनिवर्सिटी छात्रों का मूल्यांकन कैसे करें।

3. मौजूदा परिस्थिति के सामने शिक्षा के माध्यम

जहां पूरे देश में कोरोना वायरस फैला हुआ है तब शिक्षा कैसे प्रदान की जाए उस पर बहुत सारे शिक्षक तथा अध्यापकों ने स्वयं विचार करते हुए या फिर दूसरे अध्यापक या शिक्षक से सीखते हुए ऑनलाइन शिक्षण का सहारा लिया है जिसमें कई सारे माध्यमों का उपयोग हो रहा है जैसे कि कई सारे शिक्षक एवं अध्यापक छात्रों

को पढ़ाने के लिए यूट्यूब लाइव, फेसबुक लाइव, इंस्टा लाइव, झूम एप, स्क्रीन रेकॉर्डर, गूगल क्लासरूम, गूगल फॉर्म, एकलव्य ऑनलाइन परीक्षा एप, पावरपॉइंट रेकॉर्डर जैसे कई माध्यमों का विनियोग कर रहे हैं।

4. शिक्षा के माध्यम के उपयोजन में चुनौती

बीबीसी न्यूज़ के एक आर्टिकल में लॉकडाउन की वजह से भावना की दोनों बेटियां स्कूल नहीं जा पा रही हैं। उनका स्कूल ऑनलाइन क्लासेस के ज़रिए घर में ही पढ़ाई करवा रहा है। लेकिन भावना के घर में एक ही लैपटॉप है। उन्हें वर्क फ्रॉम होम भी करना है और दोनों बेटियों की अलग-अलग ऑनलाइन क्लास भी है। बेटियां स्मार्ट फोन से क्लास नहीं लेना चाहतीं, क्योंकि क्लास के दौरान शेयर स्क्रीन भी करनी होती है। जिसमें उनका कहना है कि दिक्कत आत एक सर्वे के मुताबिक हर पांच में से दो माता-पिता के पास बच्चों की ऑनलाइन क्लासेस के सेटअप के लिए ज़रूरी सामान ही नहीं है। ऑनलाइन पढ़ाई में गरीब बच्चों के लिए कई सारी चुनौतियां हैं। हो सकता है, उनके पास स्मार्ट फोन या लैपटॉप ना हो। इंटरनेट की सुविधा ना हो और वो इन उपकरणों को ठीक से इस्तेमाल करना ना जानते हों। वहीं आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर स्कूली बच्चों की परेशानी इससे बिल्कुल अलग है। लैपटॉप, टेबलेट जैसे उपकरणों के आभाव में वो ऑनलाइन पढ़ाई में कहीं पीछे छूटते दिख रहे हैं।

दिल्ली के सुभाष नगर स्थित सर्वेदय बाल विद्यालय के प्रिंसिपल जोगिंदर अरोड़ा कहते हैं कि उनके स्कूल में 1500 से ज़्यादा बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, जो अधिकतर गरीब परिवारों के हैं और नज़दीक के तिहाड़ गांव से आते हैं 90 प्रतिशत बच्चों के घर की आय दो-ढाई लाख से कम है। दिक्कत सिर्फ इंटरनेट की सुविधा या लैपटॉप, टेबलेट की नहीं है। दिक्कत ये है कि इस वक्त ज़्यादातर लोग वर्क फ्रॉम होम कर रहे हैं। लोगों का कहना है कि हमारे पास एक ही लैपटॉप है। जिससे या बच्चे की पढ़ाई का नुकसान होगा या उनके काम का। और एक सर्वे के मुताबिक कई सारे बच्चों के पास हार्डवेयर के संबंधित सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होती है लेकिन वह जहां रह रहे होते हैं वहां नेटवर्क की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं होती है नेटवर्क की सुविधा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण भी कई सारे बच्चे शिक्षा से अभी वंचित बने हुए हैं कई सारे घर में दो और तीन बच्चे होते हैं तब एक लैपटॉप या फिर एक स्मार्टफोन हो तो कोई एक या दो ही उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं किसी ना किसी को उससे वंचित रहना ही पड़ता है तो यह भी एक चुनौती है।

कई सारे राज्यों में पूरी किताब को ही डिजिटलाइज़ करके वेबसाइट में डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कुछ वीडियो और ऑडियो अपलोड करने की बात भी चल रही है। अगर आप लोगों को बोल रहे हैं कि वो वेबसाइट पर जाकर ये डाउनलोड करें, तो उसकी भी एक विधि होती है। वो हर किसी को नहीं आती है उपरांत हर राज्य में डिजिटल पाथवे को लेकर शोर शराबा चल रहा है। ज़रूर ये एक माध्यम है, जिसके ज़रिए बच्चों तक पहुंचने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इसमें कुछ चुनौतियां भी हैं। हर किसी के पास स्मार्टफोन और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है। भारत में स्कूल जाने वाले करीब 26 करोड़ छात्र हैं।

ज़ाहिर है, ऑनलाइन क्लासेस के ज़रिए शहरों में स्कूलों के नए एकेडमिक सेशन शुरू हो गए हैं, जबकि आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर और ग्रामीण इलाकों में रहने वाले छात्र इस मामले में कहीं पीछे छूट रहे हैं।

5. ईलर्निंग की तरफ़ सरकार का क़दम-

5.1 दीक्षा

इसमें पहली से 12वीं कक्षा तक के लिए सीबीएसई, एनसीईआरटी, और स्टेट/यूटी की ओर से बनाई गई अलग-अलग भाषाएं में 80 हज़ार से ज़्यादा ई-बुक्स हैं. इसका ऐप डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है.

5.2 ई-पाठशाला

इस वेब पोर्टल में कक्षा पहली से 12वीं तक के लिए एनसीईआरटी ने अलग-अलग भाषाओं में 1886 ऑडियो, 2000 वीडियो, 696 ई-बुक्स डाली है. नेशनल रिपोसिटरी ऑफ ओपन एजुकेशनल रिसोर्सेस (NROER) : इस पोर्टल में कुल 14527 फाइल्स हैं, जिसमें अलग-अलग भाषाओं में ऑडियो, वीडियो, डॉक्यूमेंट, तस्वीरें, इंटरैक्टिव शामिल हैं. स्वयं: ये नेशनल ऑनलाइन एजुकेशन प्लेटफॉर्म है. जिसमें 11वीं-12वीं कक्षा और अंडर ग्रेजुएट-पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट दोनों ही तरह के छात्रों के लिए सभी विषयों में 1900 कोर्स हैं.

5.3 रेडियो और टीवी माध्यम के रूप

ग्रामीण भारत में रेडियो और टीवी की प्रोग्रामिंग की अहमियत समझने की ज़रूरत भी बताते हैं. उनके मुताबिक रेडियो में विविध भारती जैसे अन्य ज़रिए से दूर-दराज़ के इलाकों में पहुंचा जा सकता है. उसमें रोज़ 10-15 मिनट का एक मज़ेदार और ज्ञानवर्धक कार्यक्रम दिया जा सकता है और हर राज्य को रेडियो की पोटेंशियल को एक्सप्लोर करना चाहिए. साथ ही दूरदर्शन में रेगुलर एक-आधे घंटे का प्रोग्राम हो. लेकिन ये बच्चों को डल ना लगे, बल्कि एक्टिविटी से भरा और इंगेजिंग हो।

प्रोफेसर और छात्र कॉलेज का एक साल बचाने और अध्ययन जारी रखने के लिए स्काइप, व्हाट्सएप से लेकर जूम एप जैसे कई डिजिटल मंचों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इंटरनेट स्पीड और कनेक्टिविटी इसमें चुनौती बन रही है। कोरोना वायरस के कारण छात्र दोहरी मुसीबत का सामना कर रहे हैं क्योंकि तेज रफ्तार इंटरनेट के लिए वे इंटरनेट कैफे भी नहीं जा सकते। विज्ञान विषयों में प्रायोगिक कक्षाओं की ज़रूरत होती है ऐसे में इसकी भी आशंका है कि विश्वविद्यालय को सेमेस्टर का विस्तार करना होगा।

दुनियाभर में कोरोना वायरस के चलते खौफ का माहौल है, ऐसे में छात्रों की सुरक्षा के मद्देनजर स्कूलों में छुट्टी घोषित कर दी गई है. राज्य की स्कूलों में छुट्टी है. छुट्टियां खत्म होते ही स्कूलों में छात्रों के फाइनल इम्तिहान भी शुरू हो जाएंगे. छात्रों में पढ़ाई का माहौल बना रहे इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार ने अब नया प्रयोग शुरू किया है. इसके तहत आज से गुजरात सरकार का शिक्षा विभाग डीडी गुजराती समेत सभी 9 गुजराती क्षेत्रीय चैनलों को क्लास के लिए 1 -1 घंटे का वक्त देगा. इस क्लास का मकसद कोरोना के कारण पढ़ाई में हुई दिक्कतों से छात्रों को राहत दिलाना है।

6. निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त सभी चर्चा निर्दिष्ट मुद्दों को ध्यान पे रखके हम यही कह सकते हैं कि स्कूल कॉलेज एवं यूनिवर्सिटी के शिक्षक एवं अध्यापक कोरोना वायरस जैसी महामारी के सामने जूझ रहे हैं वही हम एक पहलू यह भी सोच

सकते हैं कि शिक्षा के माध्यम से जुड़े सभी गुरु अपने शिष्य को पर्याप्त ज्ञान देने हेतु सभी प्रयास कर रहे हैं दूसरे पहलू ये भी है कि वह प्रयास के सामने ढेर सारी चुनौती भी है जो बच्चों को शिक्षा से दूर कर रही है। आज हम यही कह सकते हैं कि जल्द ही इस महामारी से मुक्त होने के लिए कोई उचित उपाय मिल जाएं और जल्द ही सभी छात्र एवं गुरु अपने कार्य से जुड़ जाए और एक बेहतर भारत एवं कल का निर्माण हो सके।

संदर्भ

१. कोरोना वायरस: इंटरनेट स्पीड और कनेक्टिविटी डीयू की ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं के लिए बन रही चुनौती, एज्युकेशन डेस्क, अमरउजाला.
२. नॉवेल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) संक्रमण के संदर्भ में दिशा-निर्देश, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण, बिलासपुर.
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COVID-19 and the Environment

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Abstract

*Emerging infectious diseases, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Zika virus disease, present a major threat to public health. Despite intense research efforts, how, when and where new diseases appear are still a source of considerable uncertainty. According to WHO (World Health Organization) Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in **Wuhan**, China, in December 2019. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. COVID-19 outbreaks can be contained and transmission stopped, as has been shown in China and some other countries. Unfortunately, new outbreaks can emerge rapidly. It's important to be aware of the situation where you are or intend to go. The paper highlights the awareness about COVID-19.*

Keywords-COVID-19, Epidemic, Coronavirus, exhales.

1.Introduction

Before going to start this research paper I would like to say that “STAY HOME and BE SAFE”.Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in **Wuhan**, China, in December 2019.

According to medical definition Coronavirus: a type of common virus that infects humans, typically leading to an upper respiratory infection (URI.) Seven different types of human coronavirus have been identified. Most people will be infected with at least one type of coronavirus in their lifetime. The viruses are spread through the air by coughing and sneezing, close personal contact, touching an object or surface contaminated with the virus and rarely, by fecal contamination. The illness caused by most coronaviruses usually lasts a short time and is characterized by runny nose, sore throat, feeling unwell, cough, and fever.

Examples of human coronaviruses that have been reported to cause severe symptoms include the MERS-CoV (the beta coronavirus that causes Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, or MERS), SARS-CoV (the beta coronavirus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS), and the new 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak that began in Wuhan, China.

When we moved to past time we find there were several types of lungs infections like-Whooping Cough(Pertussis), Swine flu(H1N1), Bird Flu(Avain flu H5N1), Enterovirus, Flu in children, SARS (Severe acute respiratory syndrome) , MERS (Middle east respiratory syndrome) etc.A severe respiratory disease was recently reported in Wuhan, Hubeiprovince, China. As of 25 January 2020, at least 1,975 cases had been reported since thefirst patient was hospitalized on 12 December 2019. Epidemiological investigationshave suggested that the outbreak was associated with a seafood market in Wuhan.Here we study a single patient who was a worker at the market and who was admittedto the Central Hospital of Wuhan on 26 December 2019 while experiencing a severerespiratory syndrome that included fever, dizziness and a cough. Metagenomic RNAsequencing4 of a sample of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid from the patient identifieda new RNA virus strain from the family Coronaviridae, which is designated here‘WH-Human 1’ coronavirus (and has also been referred to as ‘2019-nCoV’).

Phylogenetic analysis of the complete viral genome (29,903 nucleotides) revealedthat the virus was most closely related (89.1% nucleotide similarity) to a group ofSARS-like coronaviruses (genus Betacoronavirus, subgenus Sarbecovirus) that hadpreviously been found in bats inChina.This outbreak highlights the ongoing abilityof viral spill-over from animals to cause severe disease in humans.The patient studied was a 41-year-old man and he was admitted to and hospitalizedin the Central Hospital of Wuhan on 26 December 2019, 6 days afterthe onset of disease. The patient reported fever, chest tightness,unproductive cough, pain and weakness for 1 week on presentation.

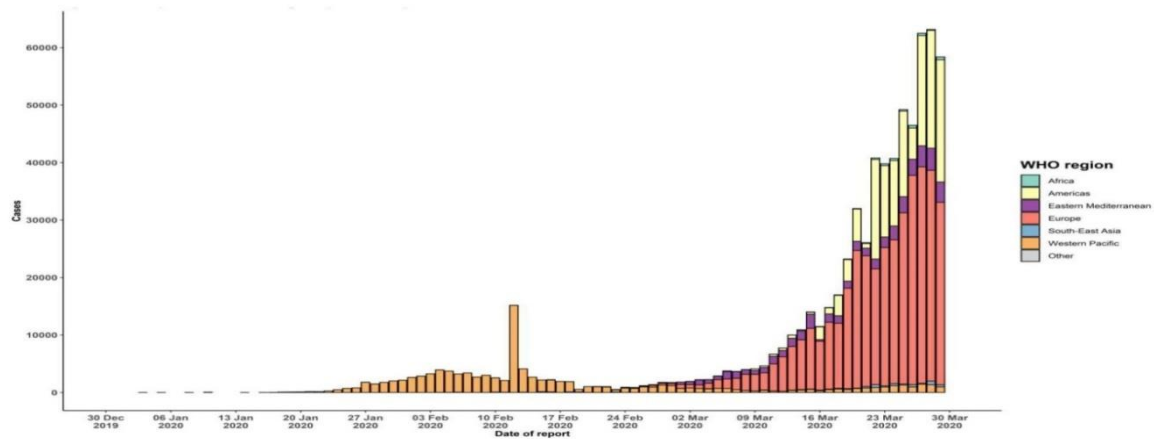
Table 1 | Clinical symptoms and patient data

Characteristic	Patient
Age(years)	41
Sex	Male
Date of illness onset	26 December2019
Date of admission	26 December 2019

Signs and Symptoms

Fever	Yes
Body temperature	38.4
Cough	Yes
Sputum production	Yes
Dizzy	Yes
Weakness	Yes
Chest tightness	Yes
Dyspnoea	Yes
Bacterial Culture	Negative
Glucocorticoid therapy	Yes
Antibiotic therapy	Cefoselis
Antiviral therapy	Oseltamivir
Oxygen therapy	Mechanical ventilation

Figure 1. Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19, by date of report and WHO region through 30 March 2020



Where as in India the report of Coronavirus according to Ministry of Health is about Confirmed cases-16,116 Recovered- 2,302 and Death – 519 (upto 19 April 2020).

2. Symptoms of COVID-19

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness. People with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

3. Spread Of COVID-19

People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. People can also catch COVID-19 if they breathe in droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets. This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick.

4. Incubation period of COVID-19

The "incubation period" means the time between catching the virus and beginning to have symptoms of the disease. Most estimates of the incubation period for COVID-19 range from 1-14 days, most commonly around five days. These estimates will be updated as more data become available.

5. Effect on Environment in Present time and In Future

The streets of Wuhan, China, are deserted after authorities implemented a strict lockdown. In Italy, the most extensive travel restrictions are in place since World War Two. In London, the normally bustling pubs, bars and theatres have been closed and people have been told to stay in their homes. Worldwide, flights are being cancelled or turning around in mid-air, as the aviation industry buckles. Those who are able to do so are holed up at home, practicing social distancing and working remotely.

It is all aimed at controlling the spread of Covid-19, and hopefully reducing the death toll. But all this change has also led to some unexpected consequences. As industries, transport networks and businesses have closed down, it has brought a sudden drop in carbon emissions. Compared with this time last year, levels of pollution in New York have reduced by nearly 50% because of measures to contain the virus.

In China, emissions fell 25% at the start of the year as people were instructed to stay at home, factories shuttered and coal use fell by 40% at China's six largest power plants since the last quarter of 2019. The

proportion of days with “good quality air” was up 11.4% compared with the same time last year in 337 cities across China, according to its Ministry of Ecology and Environment. In Europe, satellite images show nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions fading away over northern Italy. A similar story is playing out in Spain and the UK.

The COVID-19 outbreak affects all segments of the population and is particularly detrimental to members of those social groups in the most vulnerable situations, continues to affect populations, including people living in poverty situations, older persons, persons with disabilities, youth, and indigenous peoples. Early evidence indicates that the health and economic impacts of the virus are being borne disproportionately by poor people. For example, homeless people, because they may be unable to safely shelter in place, are highly exposed to the danger of the virus. People without access to running water, refugees, migrants, or displaced persons also stand to suffer disproportionately both from the pandemic and its aftermath – whether due to limited movement, fewer employment opportunities, increased xenophobia etc.

6. Time Period of Coronavirus on Surface

It is not certain how long the virus that causes COVID-19 survives on surfaces, but it seems to behave like other coronaviruses. Studies suggest that coronaviruses (including preliminary information on the COVID-19 virus) may persist on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days. This may vary under different conditions (e.g. type of surface, temperature or humidity of the environment).

If you think a surface may be infected, clean it with simple disinfectant to kill the virus and protect yourself and others. Clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, or nose.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

As we know No. Antibiotics do not work against viruses, they only work on bacterial infections. COVID-19 is caused by a virus, so antibiotics do not work. Antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment of COVID-19. They should only be used as directed by a physician to treat a bacterial infection. Not yet. any vaccine and no specific antiviral medicine to prevent or treat COVID-2019. However, those affected should receive care to relieve symptoms. People with serious illness should be hospitalized. Most patients recover thanks to supportive care.

The most effective ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are to frequently clean your hands, cover your cough with the bend of elbow or tissue, and maintain a distance of at least 1 meter (3 feet) from people who are coughing or sneezing.

Only wear a mask if you are ill with COVID-19 symptoms (especially coughing) or looking after someone who may have COVID-19. Disposable face mask can only be used once. If you are not ill or looking after someone who is ill then you are wasting a mask. There is a world-wide shortage of masks, so WHO urges people to use masks wisely. The most effective ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are to frequently clean your hands, cover your cough with the bend of elbow or tissue and maintain a distance of at least 1 meter (3 feet) from people who are coughing or sneezing.

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Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

Dr. Idrish Allad

Abstract:

As of February 2020, the number of people infected with the corona virus Covid-19 has exceeded 80,000, with nearly 2,700 deaths. As the human costs in China and other countries continue to rise, the virus is also taking its toll on different industrial sectors and decreased the demand and supply across industries. It also increases uncertainty over the global economy. The COVID-19 pandemic caused the largest global recession in history, with more than a third of the global population at the time being placed on lockdown. Global stock markets crashed in March, 2020, with falls of several percent in the world's major indices. As the pandemic spreads, global conferences and events across technology, fashion, and sports are being cancelled or postponed. While the monetary impact on the travel and trade industry is yet to be estimated, it is likely to be in the billions and increasing. Today confirmed corona virus cases across the world now stand at over 23,33,000 and over 1,60,000 deaths. However, over 6,00,000 are recovered from COVID-19 disease. The analysis by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) said the COVID-19 pandemic is disrupting global supply chains and international trade. With nearly 100 countries closing national borders during the past month, the movement of people and tourism flows has come to a screeching halt. The COVID-19 has badly affected almost all sectors of global economy like economic, financial, social and many more.

Keywords: COVID-19, Global Economy, Corona Virus, Financial Market

1. Introduction to COVID-19

As of February 2020, the number of people infected with the corona virus Covid-19 has exceeded 80,000, with nearly 2,700 deaths. Efforts to contain the outbreak have led to full or partial quarantines of several Chinese cities, as well as other countries that have been hit. The movement restrictions that have been implemented currently affect 500 million people.

As the human costs in China and other countries continue to rise, the virus is also taking its toll on different industrial sectors and decreased the demand and supply across industries. It also increases uncertainty over the global economy. The socio-economic impact of the COVID19 pandemic had far-reaching consequences beyond the spread of the COVID-19 virus itself and efforts to quarantine it. The corona virus pandemic caused the largest global recession in history, with more than a third of the global population at the time being placed on lockdown.

Global stock markets fell on 24 February 2020 due to a significant rise in the number of COVID-19 cases outside mainland China. By 28 February 2020, stock markets worldwide saw their largest single-week declines since the 2008 financial crisis. Global stock markets crashed in March, 2020, with falls of several percent in the world's major indices. As the pandemic spreads, global conferences and events across technology, fashion, and sports are being cancelled or postponed. While the monetary impact on the travel and trade industry is yet to be estimated, it is likely to be in the billions and increasing. Today confirmed corona virus cases across the world now stand at over 23,33,000 and over 1,60,000 deaths. However, over 6,00,000 are recovered from COVID-19 disease.

2. Impact on COVID-19 on Various Sectors

The analysis by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) said the COVID-19 pandemic is disrupting global supply chains and international trade. With nearly 100 countries closing national borders during the past month, the movement of people and tourism flows has come to a screeching halt. COVID-19 has created negative socio-economic impact on almost all sectors across the world as under.

2.1 Economic impact

Some economists suggest that China's economy may contract for the first time since the 1970s. Caixin's purchasing managers index for the services sector of China's economy fell to 26.5 in February 2020, the lowest figure recorded since the survey's advent in 2005. As the corona virus spreads around the world, the stock markets have experienced their worst crash since 1987. Many countries with large economies, such as Italy and Spain, have enacted quarantine policies. This has led to the disruption of business activities in many economic sectors.

2.2 Political impacts

A number of provincial-level administrators of the Communist Party of China (CPC) were dismissed over their handling of the quarantine efforts in Central China, a sign of discontent with the political establishment's response to the outbreak in those regions. A number of countries have been using the outbreak to show their support to China, such as when Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia made a special visit to China with an aim to showcase Cambodia's support to China in fighting the outbreak of the epidemic. The United States president Donald Trump was criticized for his response to the pandemic. He was accused of making several misleading or false claims, of failing to provide adequate information, and of downplaying the pandemic's significance. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been heavily affected by the virus, with at least two dozen members (approximately 10%) of the Iranian legislature being infected, as well as at least 15 other current or former top government officials, including the vice-president. The spread of the virus has raised questions about the future survival of the regime.

2.3 Manufacturing Impact

Due to COVID-10, new vehicle sales in the US have declined by 40%. The American Big Three have all shut down their US factories. The German Automotive Industry is coming into the crisis after having already suffered from the dieseltgate-scandal, as well as competition from electric cars. The Car sales have dropped by 86% in China in February, 2020.

2.4 Impact on Financial Markets

The COVID-10 has created severe impacts on financial markets, like stock, bond and commodity (including crude oil and gold) markets. Major events including the Russia-Saudi Arabia Oil Price War that resulted in a collapse of crude oil prices and a stock market crashed in March 2020. The United Nations Development Programme expects a US\$220 billion reduction in revenue in developing countries. Since then, global stock markets have suffered dramatic falls due to the outbreak, and the Dow Jones reported its largest-ever single day fall of almost 3,000 points on March 16, 2020 – beating its previous record of 2,300 points that was set only four days earlier.

2.5 Impact on Retail Sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted the retail sector. Retail stores across the world have seen product demand exceeding supply for many consumables, resulting in empty retail shelves. Small-scale farmers have been embracing digital technologies as a way to directly sell produce, and community-supported agriculture and direct-sell delivery systems are on the rise. Shopping centers around the world responded by reducing hours or closing down temporarily in response. As on 18th March 2020, the footfall to shopping centers fell upto 30%, with significant impact in every continent. Simon Property Group became the first major US-based mall operator to close all centers on 18 March, with government mandated closures in UAE, Italy, Germany, Spain, Brazil and Austria as of 23 March. Diamond Comic Distributors announced on March 24, 2020 a full suspension of distributing published material and related merchandise as April 1, 2020 until further notice.

2.6 Impact on Restaurant Sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the restaurant business. In the beginning of March 2020, some major cities in the US announced that bars and restaurants would be closed to sit-down dinners and limited to takeout orders and delivery. Some employees were fired, and more employees lacked sick leave in the sector compared to similar sectors.

2.7 Impact on Science and Technology Sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted productivity of science, space and technology projects, and to the world's leading space agencies including NASA and the European Space Agency having to halt production of the Space Launch System, James Webb Space Telescope, and put space science probes into hibernation or low power mode.

2.8 Impact on Tourism Sector

The Covid-19 has also affected on global tourism early in March, 2020. Tourism sector has badly affected because tourism depends on travel, quarantine restrictions, fear of airports and other places of mass gathering, fears of illness abroad, issues with cross-border medical insurance, tourism enterprise bankruptcies, tourism industry unemployment and many more.

2.9 Impact on Transportation Sector

The pandemic has made a significant impact on aviation industry due to the travelling restrictions. Major reductions in the number of passengers have resulted in planes flying empty between airports and the cancellation of flights. The cruise ship industry has also been heavily affected by a downturn, with the share prices of the major cruise lines down by 70 to 80%.

2.10 Educational Impact

The pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the widespread closures of Schools and Universities. 25th March, 2020 School and University closures due to COVID-19 were implemented nationwide in 165 countries. Including localized closures. It affects over 1.5 billion students worldwide, accounting for 87% of enrolled learners.

2.11 Impact on Entertainment

The pandemic has also impacted the film industry. Across the world cinemas have been closed, festivals have been cancelled or postponed, and film releases have been moved to future dates. As cinemas closed, the global box office dropped by billions of dollars. Almost all blockbusters to be released after the March opening weekend were postponed or cancelled around the world. Massive losses in the industry have been predicted.

2.12 Impact on Television Programs

The COVID-19 pandemic has shut down or delayed production of television programs in several countries.

2.13 Impact on Sports

Most major sporting events were cancelled or postponed, including the 2020 Summer Olympic in Tokyo, which were postponed until 2021.

2.14 Impact on Publishing

The pandemic is predicted to have a direct effect on local newspapers in the United States, where many were already severely struggling beforehand. Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, and Yemen banned the printing and distribution of newspapers.

2.15 Impact on Aviation

The pandemic has created a significant impact on the aviation industry due to the resulting travel restrictions as well as a slump in demand among travellers. Significant reductions in passenger numbers have resulted in planes flying empty between airports and the cancellation of flights.

2.16 Corona Virus and Income

Low income individuals are more likely to contract the corona virus and to die from it. In both New York City and Barcelona, low income neighborhoods are disproportionately hit by corona virus cases. Hypotheses for why this is the case include that poorer families are more likely to live in crowded housing and work in the low skill jobs, such as supermarkets and elder care, which are deemed essential during the crisis. In the

United States, millions of low-income people may lack access to health care due to being uninsured or underinsured. Many low income workers in service jobs have become unemployed.

2.17 Corona Virus and Unemployment

The International Labour Organization stated on 7th April, 2020 that it is predicted a 6.7% loss of job hours globally in the second quarter of 2020, equivalent to 195 million full-time jobs. They also estimated that 30 million jobs were lost in the first quarter alone, compared to 25 million during the 2008 financial crisis. In January and February 2020, during the height of the epidemic in Wuhan, about 5 million people in China lost their jobs. Many of China's nearly 300 million rural migrant workers have been stranded at home in inland provinces or trapped in Hubei province. In March 2020, more than 10 million Americans lost their jobs and applied for government aid. The corona virus outbreak could cost 47 million jobs in the United States and unemployment rate may hit 32%, according to estimates by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The lockdown in India has left tens of millions of migrant workers unemployed. The survey from the Angus Reid Institute found that 44% of Canadian households have experienced some type of job loss. Nearly 900,000 workers lost their jobs in Spain since it went into lockdown in mid-March 2020. During the second half of March, 4 million French workers applied for temporary unemployment benefits and 1 million British workers applied for a universal credit scheme. Almost half a million companies in Germany have sent their workers on a government-subsidized short-time working schemes known as Kurzarbeit. The German short-time work compensation scheme has been copied by France and Britain.

3. Comparison of Global Economy with major Economies

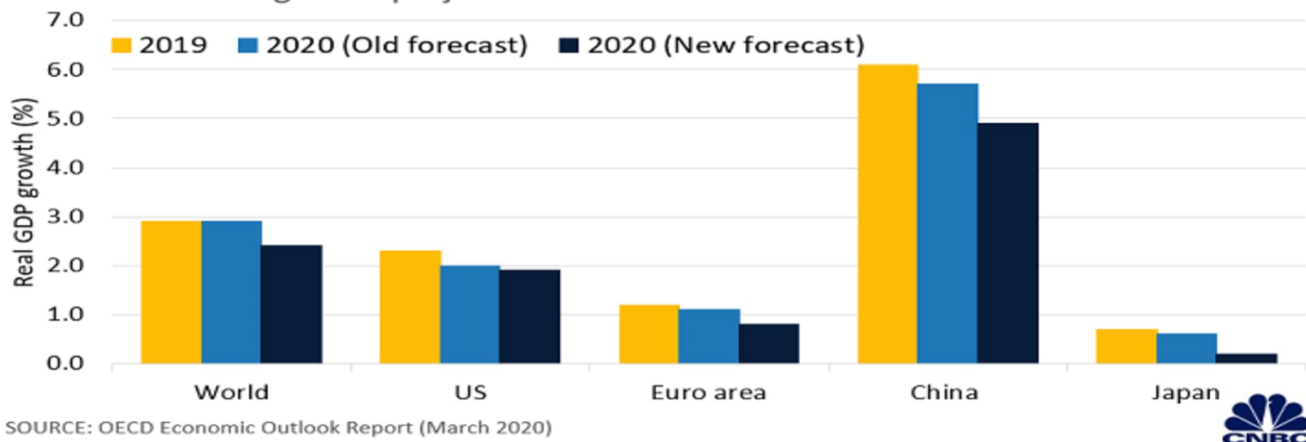
3.1 Impact on GDP

It is difficult to tell exactly what the economic damage from the global COVID-19 novel corona virus pandemic. There is widespread agreement among economists that it will have severe negative impacts on the global economy. Early estimates predicated that, should the virus become a global pandemic, most major economies will lose at least 2.4 percent of the value their GDP over 2020, leading economists to already reduce their 2020 forecasts of global economic growth down from around 3% to 2.4%. To put this number in perspective, global GDP was estimated at around 86.6 trillion U.S. dollars in 2019 – meaning that just a 0.4 percent drop in economic growth amounts to almost 3.5 trillion U.S. dollars in lost economic output. However, these predictions were made prior to COVID-19 becoming a global pandemic, and before the implementation of widespread restrictions on social contact to stop the spread of the virus.

Figure 1: Chart showing Global Economic Growth Slowdown

Global economic growth slowdown

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) downgraded its 2020 real GDP growth projections for almost all economies



Above figure 1 shows that China's GDP growth indicated the largest downgrade in terms of magnitude, according to the report. The Asian economic giant is expected to grow by 4.9% this year, slower than the earlier forecast of 5.7%, said OECD. Meanwhile, the global economy is expected to grow by 2.4% in 2020 — down from the 2.9% projected earlier, said the report.

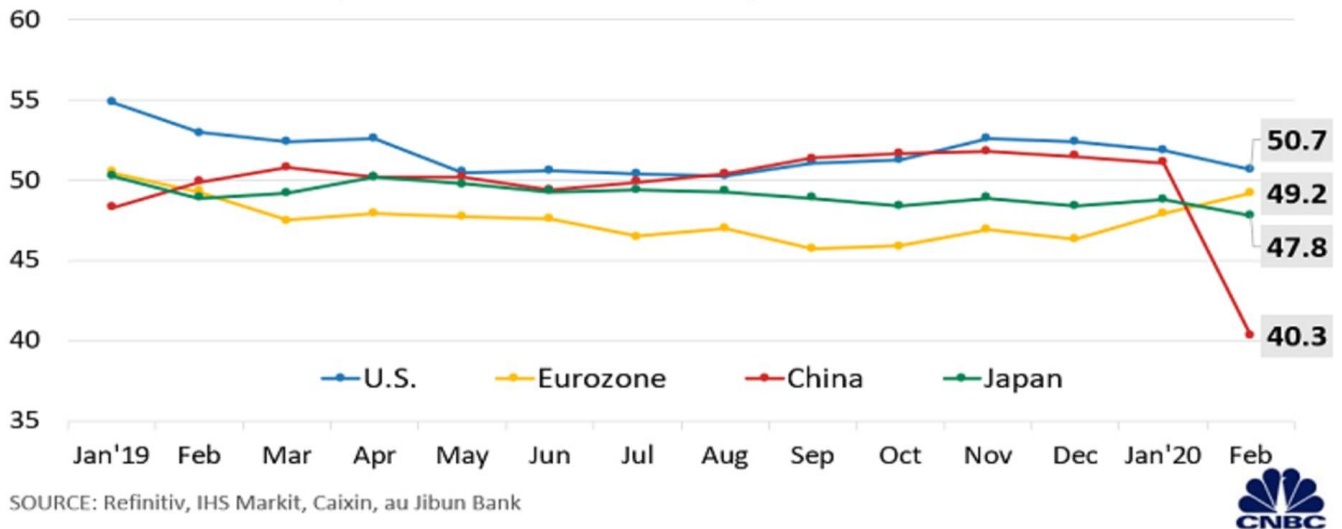
3.2 Impact on Manufacturing Activity

The manufacturing sector in China has been hit hard by the virus outbreak. Figure 2:

Figure 2: Chart showing Manufacturing Activity in Major Economies

Manufacturing activity in major economies

The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an indicator of economic activity. A reading above 50 indicates expansion, while below 50 represents contraction



Above Figure 2 shows that the Caixin/Markit Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index - a survey of private companies - showed that China's factory activity contracted in February, coming in at a record-low reading of 40.3. A reading below 50 indicates contraction. Such a slowdown in Chinese manufacturing has hurt countries with close economic links to China, many of which are Asia Pacific economies such as Vietnam, Singapore and South Korea. Factories in China are taking longer than expected to resume operations, several analysts said. That, along with a rapid spread of COVID-19 outside China, means that global manufacturing activity could remain subdued for longer.

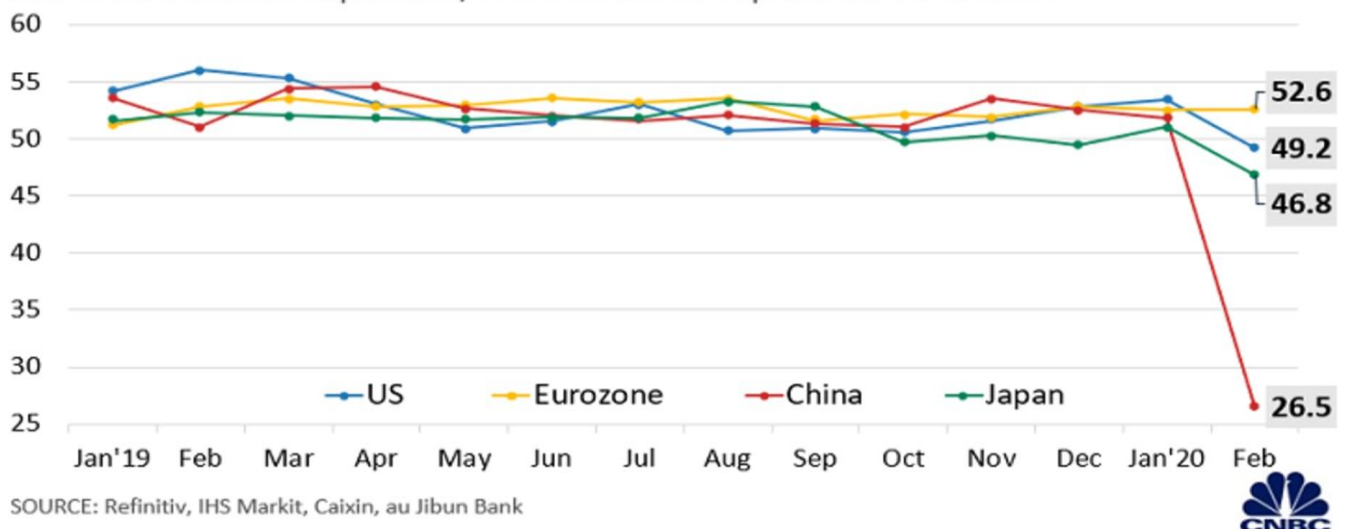
3.3 Impact on Services Contraction

The virus outbreak in China has also hit the country's services industry as reduced consumer spending hurt retail stores, restaurants and aviation among others.

Figure 3: Chart showing Services Activity in Major Economies

Services activity in major economies

The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an indicator of economic activity. A reading above 50 indicates expansion, while below 50 represents contraction



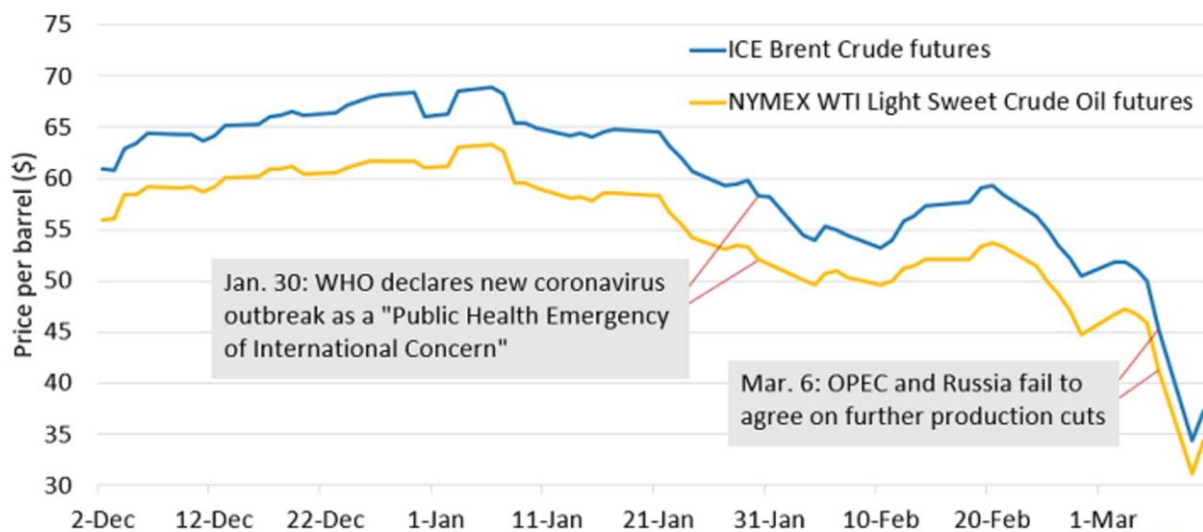
Above Figure 3 indicates that the Caixin/Markit Services PMI for China came in at just 26.5 in February, the first drop below the 50-point level since the survey began almost 15 years ago. China is not the only country where the services sector has weakened. The services sector in the U.S., the world's largest consumer market, also contracted in February, according to IHS Markit, which compiles the monthly PMI data. According to HIS Markit, "One reason behind the U.S. services contraction was a reduction in new business from abroad as customers held back from placing orders amid global economic uncertainty and the coronavirus outbreak."

3.4 Impact on Oil Prices

A reduction in global economic activity has lowered the demand for oil, taking oil prices to multi-year lows. That happened even before a disagreement on production cuts between OPEC and its allies caused the latest plunge in oil prices. Analysts from Singaporean bank DBS said reduced oil demand from the virus outbreak and an expected increase in supply are a "double whammy" for oil markets.

Figure 4: Chart showing Slump in Oil Demand

Slump in oil prices



SOURCE: Refinitiv (Data as of March 10)



China, the epicenter of the corona virus outbreak, is the world's largest crude oil importer. "The spread of the virus in Italy and other parts of Europe is particularly worrying and will likely dampen demand in OECD countries as well," the DBS analysts wrote in a report.

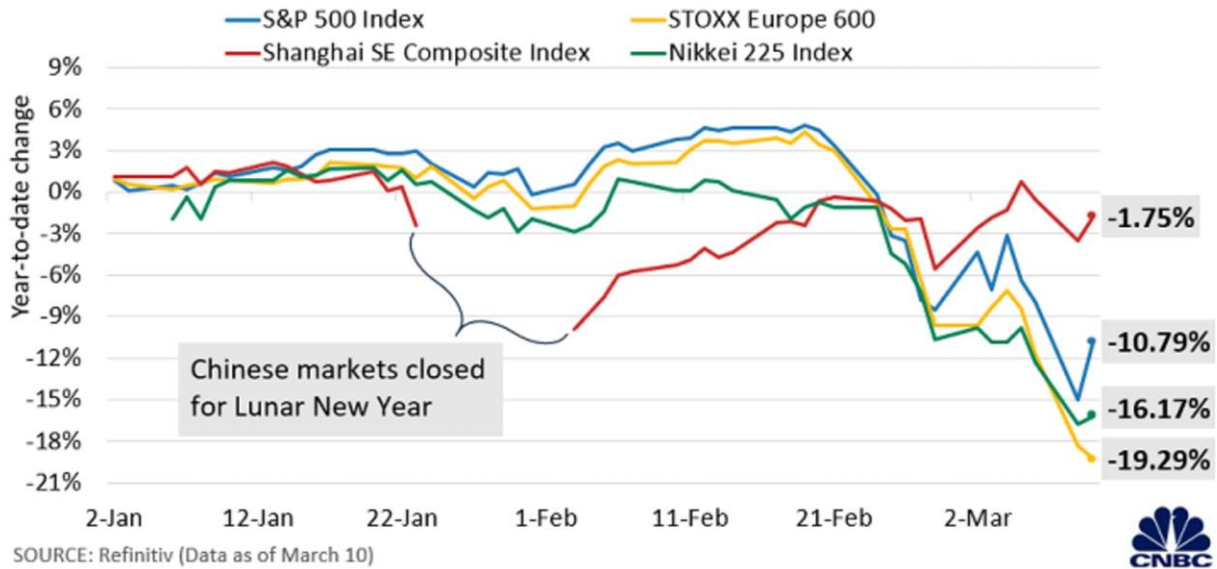
3.5 Impact on Stock Market

Fear surrounding the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy has hurt investor sentiment and brought down stock prices in major markets.

Figure 5: Chart Showing Sell off in Stock Market

Sell off in stock markets

Chart shows the year-to-date percentage changes in major stock indexes



Cedric Chehab, head of country risk and global strategy at Fitch Solutions, said there are three ways the COVID-19 outbreak could work its way through sentiment in markets. “We have identified three channels through which the COVID-19 outbreak was going to weigh on markets so that’s the slowdown in China, the slowdown from domestic outbreaks and the third channel was financial markets stress,”

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Positive impact of lockdown due to pandemic coronavirus disease (Covid-19)

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Abstract:

We are collectively facing a Pandemic threat that is sweeping across the humanity beyond oceans and borders. Considering the seriousness of COVID-19, it's about time we step up against this deadly disease. For the sake of lives lost and the rest of humanity, let us all pledge to beat Corona back. Whole world gazes like stopped due to lockdown. In these type of crucial time we must see about positive things also because every coin has two sides. Instead of worrying about what you cannot control, shift your energy to what you can create. That's why here I am discussing about the positive impact of lockdown due to pandemic coronavirus disease (covid-19).

Key words: Lockdown, Pandemic coronavirus, Positive impact

1. Introduction

We are collectively facing a Pandemic threat that is sweeping across the humanity beyond oceans and borders. Considering the seriousness of COVID-19, it's about time we step up against this deadly disease. For the sake of lives lost and the rest of humanity, let us all pledge to beat Corona back. Whole world gazes like stopped due to lockdown. Government of India is taking all necessary steps to ensure that we are prepared well to face the challenge and threat posed by the growing pandemic of COVID-19 the Corona Virus. With active support of the people of India, we have been able to contain the spread of the Virus in our country. The most important factor in preventing the spread of the Virus locally is to empower the citizens with the right information and taking precautions as per the advisories being issued by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. In these type of crucial time we must see about positive things also because every coin has two sides. Instead of worrying about what you cannot control, shift your energy to what you can create. That's why here I am discussing about the positive impact of lockdown due to pandemic coronavirus disease (covid-19).

2. Lockdown

A situation in which people are not allowed to enter or leave a building or area freely because of an emergency: Wikipedia The emergency safety protocol drills would include lockdown, evacuation and reverse-evacuation and shelter in place drills. The school was put on lockdown and police were dispatched for extra security for a couple days until threat was minimized.

On 24th March, the Government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, limiting movement of the entire 1.3 billion population of India as a preventive measure against the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India.

The world's largest lockdown means all factories, markets, shops, and places of worship are now closed, most public transport suspended and construction work halted, as India asks its citizens to stay home and practice social distancing.

3. Pandemic coronavirus

The 2019–20 pandemic coronavirus is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, and then recognized it as a pandemic on 11

March 2020. As of 18 April 2020, more than 2.25 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in 210 countries and territories, resulting in more than 154,000 deaths. More than 571,000 people have recovered.

4. Positive impact

Very day we are flooded with negative news about the coronavirus, which is understandable in times of a crisis. But while we are probably all aware of the negative effects of the coronavirus, it has a rather unexpected side effect: a positive impact on the individuals, family, society, world and whole environment. Since the outbreak began, measures have been taken to limit the spread of the virus worldwide. The positive impact of lockdown due to pandemic coronavirus disease (covid-19) are as follows:

4.1 Individual

1. Awareness about health, habit, hygiene, hobby, harmony and hospitality.
2. Awareness about cleanliness, climate, clearly washing hands and cloths, clubbing together with social distancing.
3. Awareness about self and peak them up quality development.
4. Quality time spend with self which is not spent due to job or services.
5. Enough time to spend for him/her hobbies such as: reading, watching movies, yoga, exercise, cooking and many more.
6. Able to development of individual skill like self-learning attitude with work at home.

4.2 Family

1. Tendency of joint family was increased.
2. There is no better time than right now to start increasing the quality of your relationships with those you love in the family.
3. It is exhausting, drains your energy and robs you of the opportunity to use that time to allow you to refresh your mind and body and increase your levels of happiness by spending quality time with your family.
4. Start by sitting at the table together to have a real conversation minus the technology gadgets - talk, laugh and learn what happened throughout the day.
5. Playing with children, which is not possible in everyday life.
6. Quality time filled the gaps between three generations.
7. Family members have come closer to each other.
8. It is said that suffering unites everyone so, family became unite.
9. Most people have spent most time with family in the home.

4.3 Society

1. It is said that true man is identified in suffering time, which is proven by the celebrities, Athletes, civilians giving back during this crucial time.
2. Many communities started giving more and helping the needy people and has an immediate positive impact for both parties.
3. From acts of kindness to major donations that will help those who are sick and/or out of work, here are just a few of the ways celebrities and regular people, alike, are doing good in the midst of the coronavirus outbreak.
4. Many community doing the great job for providing food and other requirements of livelihood.
5. Third gender community gave them support too.
6. Though social distancing is needed but doctors, police man and swappers done their job wonderfully without any type of hazard and without any type of casteism.
7. People now understand and respect those people who are done their job regularly to prevent the local people.

4.4 Environment

1. The natural world has continued to rumble on, and even shown signs of benefiting from our absence.

2. Cleaner air, water and liberated wildlife have been the greatest positive effect of the lockdowns on the environment.
3. Citizens in Northern India are seeing the view of the Himalayan mountain range for the first time in their lives, due to the drop in air pollution caused by the country's coronavirus lockdown.
4. Those living in Jalandhar in northern Punjab have shared pictures of the mountains from rooftops and empty streets, amazed by the view which has been hidden by pollution for 30 years.
5. In fact cities across the world have seen pollution levels plummet as people have spent less time in vehicles, offices and factories and more time at home.
6. Reductions in particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide have been registered in localities throughout the UK, with London and several other major cities all recording a dip in the presence of the harmful substances.
7. Elsewhere in Europe, cities including Paris, Madrid and Milan have all seen a reduction in average levels of nitrogen dioxide from March 14-25, compared with the same period last year, according to new satellite images.
8. Sabarmati, one of the major west-flowing rivers in India and Sabarmati riverfront
9. Sabarmati Riverfront is a waterfront being developed along the banks of Sabarmati river in Ahmedabad delightfully nails up the beauty of the nature.
10. In Venice, famous for its winding canals, water quality appears to have improved amid Italy's stringent coronavirus lockdown.
11. The change has meanwhile reportedly offered locals clear views of shoals of small fish, crabs and multicoloured plant-life - sights often obscured by busy boating movement in the Lagoon.
12. Wildlife elsewhere has also taken the opportunity presented by our widespread absence.
13. While there have been a host of now debunked fake stories about animals' activities during Covid-19 lockdowns, there have also been plenty of instances of creatures across the world appearing to emboldened, and perhaps a bit bemused, by our ongoing lack of activity.
14. In Barcelona, Spain, boars have been spotted along the city's normally bustling avenues, snuffling and trotting around where vehicles once jostled for position.
15. Meanwhile in Chile's capital, Santiago, a wild puma was captured after being found wandering around the city's deserted centre during a night-time curfew. It is thought that the animal may have ventured down into the capital from nearby surrounding hills.

5. Conclusion

Trevor Dines, Plantlife's Botanical Specialist said: "An unintended but understandable consequence of lockdown may be reduced mowing that has the potential to benefit wild plants and the bees, butterflies, birds, bats and bugs that depend on them for survival." Across the world, the lockdowns may just be showing us how quickly the natural world around us can adapt and thrive in our absence when given some space. Though millions in underdeveloped regions face penury and deprivation as economic activity grinds to a halt due to lockdown but it has much positive impact on individuals, family, society, and environment too. From cleaner air to liberated wildlife, coronavirus lockdowns across the world appear to have had a number of positive effects on the environment.

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लोक जागरूकता और लॉक डाउन के तहत सोसायटी की भूमिका

मयूर कुमार एम. पटेल

मितिनाबेन एस. पटेल

1. परिचय:

अभी, पूरी दुनिया एक जटिल महामारी का सामना कर रही है। महामारी इतनी जटिल है कि यह पता नहीं है कि यह कब समाप्त होगा। जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) महामारी पूरे विश्व में प्रचंड रूप से चल रही है। लेकिन हमारी जागरूकता, सावधानी और समझदारी से हम इस महामारी को फैलने से रोक सकते हैं। इसके लिए कुछ सामान्य नियमों का पालन करके, हम इस वैश्विक महामारी को फैलने से रोक सकते हैं। यह चीन में दिसंबर-दिसंबर में शुरू हुआ। आज पूरी दुनिया एक महामारी की चपेट में है।

दुनिया में कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) के प्रकोप के कारण अन्य देशों जैसे चीन, स्पेन, अमेरिका, इटली, फ्रांस आदि में हजारों लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है और हजारों लोग कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित हैं।

यहाँ में जागरूकता प्रयोजनों के लिए यह सब जानकारी साझा करना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने भारत में तीन सप्ताह की तालाबंदी की घोषणा की। “भारत और प्रत्येक भारतीय को बचाने के लिए, आपके घर से बाहर निकलने पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाएगा। हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमें क्या सावधानियां बरतनी चाहिए, लेकिन फिर भी लोगों ने इसे बहुत गंभीरता से नहीं लिया, बाहर भटक गए और सामान्य स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा दिशानिर्देशों का पालन नहीं किया। लोग अभी भी बाहर जा रहे हैं, सामाजिक दूरी को बनाए नहीं रखते हैं, तालाबंदी के दौरान कोई उद्देश्य नहीं छोड़ते हैं। सरकार हमारी जान बचाने की पूरी कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन अगर हमें इसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

2. एक भारतीय के रूप में हमारा कर्तव्य

1. यदि आपने लॉकडाउन से पहले यात्रा की है, और आपके पास लक्षण हैं, तो आपको डॉक्टर के पास जाना चाहिए और प्राधिकरण को सूचित करना चाहिए और आपको ISOLATE करना चाहिए।
2. यदि आपने लॉकडाउन से पहले यात्रा की है, और आपके पास कोई लक्षण नहीं हैं, तो आपको QUARANTINE (SELF-ISOLATE) चाहिए। यह अनिवार्य है।
3. यदि आप 14 दिनों के भीतर लक्षण विकसित करते हैं:
4. खुद को दूसरों से अलग कर लें।
5. तुरंत 104 या सरकारी प्राधिकरण पर कॉल करें और: अपने लक्षणों और यात्रा के इतिहास का वर्णन करें और उनके निर्देशों का सावधानीपूर्वक पालन करें
6. हम सभी अपने देश को इसके द्वारा तैयार होने में मदद कर सकते हैं:
7. यह समझना कि कोरोना वायरस कैसे फैलता है
8. बीमारी से बचाव के तरीके जानना
9. हमारे शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का ख्याल रखना।

3. लॉकडाउन

1. लॉकडाउन एक ऐसी प्रणाली है जिसका उपयोग किसी आपात स्थिति में घोषित क्षेत्र में लोगों को एक विशेष क्षेत्र में सीमित करने के लिए किया जाता है।
2. लॉकडाउन के दौरान लोगों को घरनछोड़ने के लिए दृढ़ता से प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। और सभी संस्थानों, उद्योगों, दुकानों आदि को बंद करना होगा।
3. लॉकडाउन के दौरान मीडिया, रक्षा, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य जैसी अनिवार्य सेवाएं जारी हैं। लेकिन इस कारण से इस समय के दौरान व्यक्ति को अपनी स्वयं की साख रखना आवश्यक है, उन्हें चिकित्सा सहायता, दूध, अनाज, किराने का सामान, दवाई आदि जैसे उद्देश्यों के लिए बाहर रखा जा सकता है।
4. COVID-19 व्यक्तियों द्वारा फैलने वाली एक बीमारी है। इसलिए, बीमारी के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए, सभी को अपने घर में रहना चाहिए ताकि बीमारी फैल जाए।
5. हाल ही में, चीन, इटली, फ्रांस, स्पेन आदि देशों में कुछ क्षेत्रों में तालाबंदी की गई थी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप COVID-19 के संबंध में सकारात्मक परिणाम मिले।

4. लोक जागरूकता और लॉक डाउन के तहत सोसायटी की भूमिका

1. सरकार की ओर से दिए गए निर्देशोंका पालन करतेहै।
2. सरकारऔरस्वास्थ्यविभागद्वारा लॉन्चकिएगएमोबाइलऐपकाउपयोगकरें।
3. लोगों को अनावश्यक घर छोड़ने से बचना चाहिए।
4. वर्तमान लॉकडाउन के समय, आपके समाज के सोसायटी के कॉमन प्लॉट या बगीचे में छोटे बच्चों या वयस्कों को अनावश्यक बैठने से बचना चाहिए।
5. यदि बच्चे सोसायटी के कॉमन प्लॉट या बगीचे में खेलते हैं, तो उन्हें घर पर खेलने के लिए राजी किया जाना चाहिए।
6. यदि समाज में या बाहर कोई संक्रमित व्यक्ति है तो जनता को सूचित करना

अपने परिवार के साथ ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय बिताएं। यह जरूरी है कि लोग सड़क, पड़ोस, समाज में बाहर न बैठें। सामाजिक दूरी बनाए रखना जिसमें निकास की आवश्यकता होती है। बाहर निकलने पर अनिवार्य मास्क पहनें। अनावश्यक अफवाहों से बचना। हमें अपने क्षेत्रसेबाहरी लोगोंजैसेकीअन्य शहरों, अन्य राज्यों या विदेशसेआए हुए लोगोंकी जानकारीप्रशासन को सूचित करना चाहिए। यदि आप सर्दी, बुखार और खांसी जैसे लक्षणों का सामना कर रहे हैं, तो बिना किसी शर्म, संकोच और भय के निकटतम सरकारी अस्पताल से संपर्क करें। या सरकार द्वारा प्रदान किए गए टोल फ्री नंबर 104 पर संपर्क करें। आपको सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर सामाजिक दूरी बनाकर रखनी होगी। सभी डॉक्टरों, नर्सों, पैरा-मेडिकल स्टाफ, पुलिस कर्मियों, सफाई कर्मचारियों को इस काम के लिए पूरी तरह से समर्थन और सम्मानित किया जाना चाहिए। इस काम में शामिल डॉक्टरों, नर्सों, पैरा मेडिकल स्टाफ, पुलिस, सफाई कर्मचारियों का सम्मान करना।

आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम लोगों को प्रधानमंत्री राहत कोष और मुख्यमंत्री राहत कोष में अपना आर्थिक सहयोग देना चाहिए। सेवा संगठनों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों को ऐसे बुरे समय में जरूरतमंद लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए। कोरोना प्रभावित क्षेत्रमें नहीं जाना चाहिए। सामाजिक दूरी बनाए रखना।

1. कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित व्यक्ति के संपर्क से बचें।

2. अपने हाथों को अल्कोहल-आधारित हैंड सैनिटाइज़र से रगड़ कर या साबुन और पानी से धो कर नियमित रूप से हाथ साफ करें।
3. अपने या किसी खांसी या छींकने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच कम से कम 5 मीटर की दूरी रखें।
4. अपनी आंखों, नाक और मुंह को छूने से बचें।
5. जब भी खाँसते या छींकते हैं, तो आप अपनी कोहनी को मोड़कर या टिशू पेपर से अपने मुंह और नाक को ढँक लेते हैं। उपयोग किए गए टिशू पेपर का तुरंत निपटान करें।
6. अगर आप अस्वस्थ महसूस कर रहे हैं, बुखार, खांसी और सांस लेने में कठिनाई हो रही है, तो तुरंत डॉक्टर से परामर्श करें।
7. अपने शरीर के तापमान की निगरानी करें।
8. योगदान, सब्जियां, और पौष्टिक आहार सहित, स्वस्थ रहने के लिए अपने नियमित आहार को जारी रखें।
9. इम्युनिटी पावर बढ़ाने वाले खाद्य पदार्थ खाएं।
10. बाहरी चीजों को धोकर साफ करें और बाद में उनका इस्तेमाल करें।
11. सब्जियों और फलों को हल्के गर्म पानी से साफ करें और बाद में ही इस्तेमाल करें।
12. आपातकालीन कार्य के बिना सार्वजनिक परिवहन, रिक्शा या अन्य वाहनों से बचें।
13. मोबिल फोन, रिमोट, डोर हैंडल, बच्चों के खेलने के खिलौने दिन में एक बार सैनिटाइज़र से साफ करें।
14. पर्याप्त नींद लें।
15. नियमित रूप से घर पर व्यायाम करें, प्राणायाम करें और योग करें, पर्याप्त नींद लें।
16. घर में बूढ़े और छोटे बच्चों का बहुत खयाल रखें।

5. निष्कर्ष

यह एक मुश्किल समय है। जिसे आपको संयम के साथ पूरा करना है। इस समय के दौरान, सरकार के लॉकडाउन के नियमों का पालन करें। हमें अपने घर में रहने दें। इस दौरान आप अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ रहेंगे। घर पर उनके साथ टी.वी. देखो, मोबाइल फोन का उपयोग करें, अपनी पुरानी यादों को ताज़ा करें। अपने बच्चों के साथ घर पर खेले जा सकने वाले विभिन्न गेम खेलें। उन्हें कहानियाँ सुनाएँ। घर के कामों में मदद करना।

मुझे यकीन है कि यह मुश्किल समय खत्म हो जाएगा। समय बदलेगा, जागरूकता आएगी, लोगों में जागरूकता आएगी और निश्चित रूप से अच्छे दिन आएंगे।

घर रहें, सुरक्षित रहें।

यदि आप घर पर हैं तो ही आप सुरक्षित हैं।

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The Role of Ministry under Social Distancing

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Abstract:

Social distancing is a public health safety intervention used to reduce the likelihood of transmitting communicable disease. Social distancing involves minimizing exposure to infected individuals by avoiding large public gathering venues, adhering to spacing requirements in the workplace, and following proper personal hygiene practices. Social distancing' is the most important term right now as the world is in the throes of a Coronavirus pandemic. "If we do not adhere to the 21 day lockdown, the next 21 years will be affected. And many families will be destroyed," he said insisting that even he himself practices social distancing. "My request to you is to stay wherever you are right now in the country," he said. Modi said that this practice of social distancing is to save India's citizens. "WHO says that a single person can spread this pandemic to hundreds of people and can spread as fast as fire," Social Distancing play very crucial role to control the spreading of COVID-19.

Keywords: Social distancing, CORONA, Epidemic, Pandemic, International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV), International Classification of Diseases (ICD), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome CoronaVirus2 (SARS-CoV-2).

1. Introduction

So what does social distancing really mean?

Social distancing measures are taken to restrict when and where people can gather to stop or slowdown the spread of infectious diseases. With social distancing one must isolate themselves and avoid public places completely. With social distancing in place, if one has to interact with another person they must maintain a 6-foot distance between them. While this does not avoid the spread of the virus, it lowers the chances of getting the virus. This includes that people need to work from home, schools and colleges have to be shut – cities must come to a halt except for essential supplies. Events or social gatherings should be cancelled. "All commercial activities must keep a distance of one meter between customers. They should take measures to reduce peak hour crowding in markets," says the official statement from the government. With social distancing, local authorities in India have been asked to have a dialogue with religious leaders to regulate mass gatherings and should ensure no overcrowding or at least maintain one metre distance between people. Most states suspended all religious gatherings. If anyone around you has been reported to have been tested positive for Coronavirus, ensure that you self quarantine yourself. Once you notice any symptoms, head to a verified Covid-19 hospital in your city. "Social distancing and staying indoors is the only way to beat this pandemic. There is no other way to escape this," said Modi in his speech. Modi also urged people to not step out of their homes at all, while states will work towards ensuring that essential supplies are available. States like Maharashtra, Telangana have already put in place a curfew given the rising number of cases in the country.

2. Advisory on Social Distancing Measure in view of spread of COVID-19 disease

Social distancing is a non-pharmaceutical infection prevention and control intervention implemented to avoid/decrease contact between those who are infected with a disease causing pathogen and those who are not, so as to stop or slow down the rate and extent of disease transmission in a community. This eventually leads to decrease in spread, morbidity and mortality due to the disease. In addition to the proposed interventions, the State/UT Governments may prescribe such other measures as they consider necessary. All these proposed interventions shall be in force till 31st of March, 2020. They will be reviewed as per the

evolving situation. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued fresh guidelines on social distancing. Preeti Sudan, the Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in a communication to all State and Union Territory governments has listed out several social distancing measures to curb the spread of coronavirus.

3. The following interventions are proposed

1. Closure of all educational establishments (schools, universities etc), gyms, museums, cultural and social centres, swimming pools and theatres. Students should be advised to stay at home. Online education to be promoted.
2. Possibility of postponing exams may be explored. Ongoing exams to be conducted only after ensuring physical distance of one meter amongst students.
3. Encourage private sector organizations/employers to allow employees to work from home wherever feasible.
4. Meetings, as far as feasible, shall be done through video conferences. Minimize or reschedule meetings involving large number of people unless necessary.
5. Restaurants to ensure handwashing protocol and proper cleanliness of frequently touched surfaces. Ensure physical distancing (minimum 1metre) between tables; encourage open air seating where practical with adequate distancing.
6. Keep already planned weddings to a limited gathering, postpone all non-essential social and cultural gatherings.
7. Local authorities to have a dialogue with organizers of sporting events and competitions involving large gatherings and they may be advised to postpone such events.
8. Local authorities to have a dialogue with opinion leaders and religious leaders to regulate mass gatherings and should ensure no overcrowding/at least one metre distance between people. Page 2 of 2
9. Local authorities to have meeting with traders associations and other stakeholders to regulate hours, exhibit Do's and Don'ts and take up a communication drive in market places like sabzi mandi, anaj mandi, bus depots, railway stations, post-offices etc., where essential services are provided.
10. All commercial activities must keep a distance of one meter between customers. Measures to reduce peak hour crowding in markets.
11. Non-essential travel should be avoided. Buses, Trains and aeroplanes to maximize social distancing in public transport besides ensuring regular and proper disinfection of surfaces.
12. Hospitals to follow necessary protocol related with COVID-19 management as prescribed and restrict family/friends/children visiting patients in hospitals.
13. Hygiene and physical distancing has to be maintained. Shaking hands and hugging as a matter of greeting to be avoided.
14. Special protective measures for delivery men/ women working in online ordering services.
15. Keep communities informed consistently and constantly

4. Strategies for Effective Social Distancing

The goal of social distancing is to limit exposure to infectious bacteria and viruses during a communicable disease outbreak. The following strategies may be useful in conducting social distancing:

1. Adhere to public health hygienic recommendations by washing your hands after touching commonly used items or coming into contact with someone who is sick. Proper hand washing involves scrubbing hands for at least 20 seconds with soap and water.
2. Avoid touching your face, nose, and mouth and avoid rubbing your eyes.
3. Practice proper coughing or sneezing etiquette.
4. Properly dispose of anything that comes in contact with your mouth such as tissues or plastic eating utensils.
5. Avoid coming in contact with individuals displaying symptoms of illness.
6. If working in close proximity to other individuals, attempt to keep a distance of approximately three feet from the nearest person while working.
7. Avoid congregating in large public venues such as theaters or sporting events.

5. Notifying Building Occupants

A social distancing protocol will most likely be communicated through the issuance of a Alert and be based on recommendations of public health authorities.

6. Medical Countermeasures

Consult with a physician for recommendations on obtaining medical prophylaxis such as antibiotics or vaccine.

7. Closures

One possibility of enacting social distancing procedures is the closure of venues where large amounts of people may congregate. For information on University closings, refer to the University website or cAlert. Individuals should also consult public health entities for closings on any public or private venues in their area. Lastly, University employees should refer to your department's continuity plans for recommendations on telecommuting.

8. Personal Protective Equipment

Recommendations for wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves or masks will be issued by public health authorities. If used correctly, PPE may limit some exposures; however, they should not take the place of other preventive interventions, such as proper hygiene practices.

9. Immuno compromised Individuals

Individuals with compromised immune systems are encouraged to consult with their personal physician to assess the safety of their workplace during an event that warrants social distancing.

10. Preparedness

The following actions should be taken prior to an event that warrants social distancing:

1. Develop a family emergency plan that includes how they would be cared for if they got sick.
2. Maintain a reserve of vital supplies such as food and water and prescriptions medications.
3. Practice proper public health hygiene and hand washing techniques prior to the onset of an event.

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7. Ministry of health and Welfare



A Study on the Peoples' Perception of Indian Government Initiatives towards Controlling of Covid-19 and Continuation of Education Online during Lockdown Period

Dr. S.N. Arjun Kumar

1. Introduction

This Covid 19 pandemic disease has made world upside down and created havoc on the lives of human race. The disaster management playing vital role in controlling the pandemic diseases but still countries including India is facing pathetic condition. This paper is a empirical in nature and it is based on the data online collected with the help of a google form. The well structured questionnaire self explanatory which leads to opinions related to Government initiatives taken by the Indian Government and state Governments, Covid 19 impact on education and alternatives chosen to overcome this pathetic condition and protecting the academic year.

2. Research Objectives

1. To study the awareness of people regarding the Covid 19 Government initiatives
2. To examine the various possibility of academic activities during lockdown period
3. To suggest the Government about peoples' perceptions

3. Scope

This study has been conducted in online by creating google forms and sharing in the social media that is what's app groups and individuals. So the scope is the individuals in my contacts and in whats'app, email has attend the survey form. The data has been collected from 10.04.2020 to 15.04.2020.

4. Research Gap

The gap is no one has studied till now about the perceptions of people towards Government initiatives and online education during covid-19 lockdown period.

5. Research Methodology

This study is followed like describing the research design, source of the collection of data, sample technique, sample size and analysis of data.

6. Research Design

The study is exploratory and empirical in nature. The primary data was collected from individual respondents through what's app and emails with google form. The methodology of the study is based on the primary. The study depends mainly on the primary data collected through a well-structured questionnaire of the respondents.

7. Sample technique

The sampling technique is purposive sampling is also known as judgemental sampling, the researcher purposely chosen the contacts in his mobile, whats'app, and email contacts. in his judgement about the sample members, are thought to be relevant to the research topic and are easily available.

7.1 Determination of sample size

A sample of 200 respondents was collected

7.2 Sources of collection of data

Data is collected from primary source only.

8. Primary source:

The study is empirical in nature and it is based on the data online collected with the help of a google form. The primary data was collected from individual respondents through what's app and emails with google form. The methodology of the study is based on the primary. The study depends mainly on the primary data collected through a well-structured questionnaire of the respondents..

9. Research Instruments

The questionnaire consists of multiple choice questions and short description of the following broad topics and analysis chart making as been automatically done by google form.(chart not included here because of consuming more space)1. Demographic profile, 2. Government initiatives, 3.Online Education

10. Research Findings

1. Out of 200 respondent on google forms only 195 responded about the gender that is 54.9 % of male and 44.1% of females has responded to my survey shared.
2. 52.9% are 20-29 age group, 22.6% are 30-39 and 16.4% are from 40-49 age group
3. 66.3% of respondents from PG 18.4% from Intermediate and 12.8% are from PhD
4. 43.8% were students, private salaried jobbers 30.7% 15.6% were Government employees
5. 88.6% respondents were awared about covid with electronic media 46.6% print media announcemnt of vehicles 25.4% and 14.5% from poster banners
6. 67.9% of respondents opined that they got influenced by Hon'ble Prime Minister,63.6% were influenced by Hon'ble chief minister 33.8% by the doctors and so on
7. 84.8% of respondents opined that staying at home saves life others 14.6% said may be
8. The percentage of respondents got impressed by various Government initiative like lockdown: 87.7% , quarantine & medical services 50.3% and isolation 41.5%
9. The respondents opined that in this pathetic condition Government initiative like closing educational institution is accepted by 85.6% and 9.3% said may be
10. Regarding the future of the students it is opined that 53.8% said attending classes online and examinations offline an 21% of respondents opined that attending classes and to promote them and 20.5% of the people attending exams and classes online
11. 69.6% clearly said that the best way to tackle this pandemic situation regarding education is to conduct online classes only 25.3% not clear about it
12. 66.2% of respondents opined that mobile oriented classes will be better with zoom app 46.7%, TV channels 22.18% , Youtube 36.4% and whats app 23.1%
13. If the technological problems are easy tackle say 42.3%, only 20.6% said that they are not so efficient and not sure 37.1% opined
14. Regarding duration of class 45 minutes is sufficient respondents opined, 60 minutes 286.6% of people and 2 hours 14.3% of people said
15. Regarding time 72.6% opined that 10-2 is best 2-5 18.3% and anytime 13.2%
16. Regarding tools to make class effective 69.1% respondent opined that video ppt is best followed by audio visual screen 43.6% texting in social media 28.9% and only 52.1 % opined that forwarding text material is better
17. 44.7% says it's difficult to conduct practical's online and only 18.3% says it's possible and 37.1 % were not sure of this
18. Regarding assignments collection online 68% said it is possible but 13.4% said it's not possible and 18.6% were not sure about this
19. Regarding sharing of lecture notes 68.7% of respondents felt through email pdf is best and making available in whats' app is 53.8%, 40% in 34.4%
20. Conducting of internal examinations using google forms is 42.6%, self designed questionnaires 50.5%, image question papers 36.8%
21. Menter menttee can can be conducted online 88.5% and 11.5% said no
22. Feedback can be conducted online 96.9% said and others said not sure
23. Regarding conducting webinars online certificate courses 74.7% are ready to undertake but 25.2% are
24. Respondent opines that 82.4% are ready to conduct competitions online and 17.6% were not sure

25. Regarding conducting classes online 35.9% says cost effective 29.2% says not sure
26. 48.7% of respondent opined that they can overcome all hurdles, 41.5% may be and 9.8% of respondents said no

11. Suggestions

1. Lockdown is successful but in some where there is no much should be relaxed so the people slowly will be coming out of panic
2. Daily wage people and small establishments should have Government buy back system and providing wage to them in absence work and business
3. A temporary wage or work should be created for daily wage and needy and pay them
4. Government initiation of cutting down salaries has made people embarrassed instead after lockdown they would take measures to work more for productivity
5. The frontliners who are exposed to all types of work in engaged in eliminating covid 19 should have shift system or turnaround management and use them wherever necessary for awareness generation and few security aspects they can another departments staff and volunteers so that frontliners will not be in trouble.
6. Need to create more awareness among people and students regarding covid 19 and online education
7. Technical and network problems for poor and rural students exists
8. It is good to conduct in lockdown period to control their minds from unnecessary works
9. Professional courses easy to conduct online classes but UG and PG is difficult due non availability network and technical gadget
10. Off line recording ppt video and uploading it to youtube and other platforms is more viable
11. Teaching faculty should undergo training to conduct online classes e -Learning and digital classroom (ICT)
12. An Online is possible in effective when we have centralized server in an organization
13. Sixty percent have technological accessibility so we have to accept and move forward as 100 percentage of catering services cannot be done in any sector.
14. Government or private institutions should be advised to keep online material handy to cater to all the students even during and after lockdown

12. Conclusions

This Covid 19 pandemic disease has made world upside down and created havoc on the lives of human race. The disaster management playing vital role in controlling the pandemic diseases but still countries including India is facing pathetic condition. The Indian Government and state Governments initiatives has made at least to breathe at home by taking lockdown, quarantine, isolation, social distancing, mask wearing, creating awareness on handwashing frequently with soap or sanitizer, relaxing times, closing the borders- public transport – major establishments and giving relaxation to few emergency establishments, announcing red, orange and green zones, medication, survey, tests, payment of salaries with cutting in absence of productivity, encouraging people to support, frontline departments and staff 24X7 working, educational institutions going online, students with greater difficulty few percentages attending online classes, most of rural areas deprived of network connection. In order to protect the academic year of education institutions the nation wide is going online. This made our India as world famous and incredible, still fighting against pandemic disease by increasing phases of lockdown period. (phase of Lockdown extended to May7, 2020 as on submission of paper)

“Corona virus has dragged us to future in present” this is a caution to mankind, the Covid 19has shown how future will be in coming years and made us to think or plan what should be done proactively to face disasters, which can make threat to our existence in this world.

So a sincere appeal to all to stay home and stay healthy until the situation completely comes under our control from Covid 19 and try to plan for the activities soon after lockdown period also to stay safe.



Comparative Analysis of Total Life Insurance Premium – Private Sectors in India

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1. Introduction

Life Insurance Corporation of India is doing business of Insurance in India since 1961. By providing insurance, as such it tries to secure the human life value and there by adds further security to the person having insurance policy. LIC is having various types of insurance policy with different types of terms, condition, premium and benefits. LIC has various policy for different categories of people like service person, businessman, student, children, couple, group insurance, young, retired person, etc. Due to such policies in its portfolio and being a renowned name in insurance business, it is doing excellent business in India at presently although having tough competition with private insurance companies in Indian insurance market.

During the first decade of insurance sector liberalization, the sector has reported consistent increase in insurance penetration from 2.71 per cent in 2001 to 5.20 per cent in 2009. Since then, the level of penetration was declining. However, there was slight increase in 2015 reaching 3.44 percent compared to 3.3 percent in 2014. As per the provisional estimates of Annual National Income, 2015-16 released by CSO, MOSPI, GOI, Real GDP or GDP at constant (2011- 12) prices for the year 2015-16 is showing a growth rate of 7.6 percent against a growth rate of 7.2 for the previous year 2014-15. The real GVA i.e. GVA at basic constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2015- 16 is showing a growth rate of 7.2 percent against 7.1 percent for the previous year 2014-15.

In last two decades, businesses have shown a remarkable growth potential since we entered the modern era of technology. People from different backgrounds claimed their leadership on business principles from time to time. The origin of incentive based system has misbalanced the business core and has balanced functioning whenever it has been raised off as a big issue within organizations. The research is an attempt at understanding the impact of business ethics, corporate social responsibility (CSR) on Indian business growth. While it is recognized that teaching of this subject is essential, not much is known about the content delivered in the courses, the pedagogy in the classroom, the teaching material used and the adaptation done for different kinds of nature of participants on the course. This study was conducted using experimental/experiential analysis of employees, peoples, managers and surveys using a questionnaire to understand the extent of ethics these people follow while doing their business transactions in their usual course of working.

2. Benefits of Life Insurance

1. Risk Coverage: Insurance provides risk coverage to the insured family in form of monetary compensation in lieu of premium paid.

2. Difference plans for different uses: Insurance companies offer a different type of plan to the insured depending on his need for insurance. More benefits come with the more premium.

3. Cover for Health Expenses: These policies also cover hospitalization expenses and critical illness treatment.

4. Promotes Savings/ Helps in Wealth creation: Insurance policies also come with the saving plan i.e. they invest your money in profitable ventures.

5. Guaranteed Income: Insurance policies come with the guaranteed sum assured amount which is payable on happening of the event.

6. Loan Facility: Insurance companies provide the option to the insured that they can borrow a certain sum of amount. This option is available on selected policies only.

7. Tax Benefits: Insurance premium is tax deductible under section 80C of the income tax Act, 1961.

3. Points to Consider for Life Insurance

Research: As an applicant for life insurance, there are numerous policy options at your fingertips to choose from. It is essential that you do your research before making an informed decision on purchasing a life insurance policy, as it can help you save money and receive maximum benefits.

Read terms and conditions: The terms and conditions of an insurance plan contain all relevant information regarding the particular policy. Make sure that you read the fine print in detail and completely understand it before purchasing an insurance policy of your choice.

Remember lock-in period: There are instances when individuals purchase insurance policies without making an informed decision and later realise that they are unhappy with the insurance policy. In such scenarios, some insurance companies offer a lock-in time frame, which is a short time usually 15 days where a policyholder can return the policy to the insurer and purchase another in case they were unsatisfied with the initial purchase.

Consider premium payment options: Almost all insurance providers offer premium payment options consisting of annual, semi-annual, quarterly or on monthly basis. It is essential that you opt for Electronic Check System (ECS) payment that will periodically debit your bank account with the required insurance amount. Also, you can choose from a schedule that will allow you to make a premium payment with the convenience of interval payments.

Don't Mask Information: There are times where individuals try to hide information when filling out the insurance application form. All personal credentials and medical history must be accurately presented to the insurance company. Misinformation can cause serious issues when trying to make claims later on.

4. Importance of Study

- 1.It Covers the Total Premium of Private Players in Life Insurance Companies.
- 2.It include the performance of all private players in last ten years.

5. Literature Review

Dr. Harshbhai Shah has evaluated Insurance business entitled "THE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY" for P.hd level research work in Sardar Patel University in his thesis work. Performance of various plans marketed by Life Insurance Corporation of India – A case study of Rajkot division.

A dissertation by Mrs. Sonal Naina evaluates the operation efficiency of Rajkot division with different plans in the Saurashtra University. She tries to find out which type of policy is sold more than other and their reasons. M S BODLA, K P SINGHJ, & M S GURG has written a book. INSURANCE, the book provides detail coverage of fundamental of Insurance Environment and performance of policy is sold more than other and their reasons.

Dr.Popat, Mitesh Sureshbhai, has evaluated LIC of India in the year 2016, the researcher gone through the detail of the chapter-1 An Overview of Life Insurance of India and covered few of the topics like; ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF INSURANCE, The story of insurance is probably as old as mankind, The same instinct that prompts modern business today to secure themselves against loss and disaster existed in primitive men also. Evolution of Insurance during Nationalized Era: 1956-2000: Need for Nationalization.

6. Objectives of the Study

Conduct business with utmost economy and with the full realization that the moneys belong to the policyholders. Act as trustees of the insured public in their individual and collective capacities. Meet the various life insurance needs of the community that would arise in the changing social and economic environment. Involve all people working in the Corporation to the best of their capability in furthering the interests of the insured public by providing efficient service with courtesy.

- 1.To know the performance of the various products of Private Insurance Sectors
- 2.To know the performance of the various products of Public Insurance Sectors (LIC)

7. RESEARCH PROBLEM

Comparative analysis of total life insurance premium – private sectors in India

Research Methodology

TYPES OF RESEARCH	Comparative Analysis
SOURCE OF DATA	Secondary Data
POPULATION OF THE STUDY	All Private Life Insurance Companies
THE PERIOD OF THE STUDY	2006-07 to 2015-16 (10 Years)
STATISTICAL TOOLS & TECHNIQUES	t-Test Mean Standard Deviation Co-Variance ANNOVA(Two Way)
DATA COLLECTION METHOD	Secondary Data

8. Total Life Insurance Premium Plan

The performance of the various private life insurance sectors in India of Total Life Insurance Premium Plan is given in the following lines.

The average performance of Aegon Religare during last ten years is 298.709. It was initiated from the year 2008-09. The highest total premium of this company is 559.2 in the year 2014-15. On the other hand lowest total premium of this company is 31.21 at the time of beginning. The variability is 212.4027. It means it is about to increase and decrease during this last ten years approximately 212.4027. The ratio of standard deviation to mean performance of the total premium plan of this company is 71.1069%. For the Aviva the researcher would like to interpret that the overall performance of this plan of the Aviva is 19.74883%. The lowest scenario is 1147.23 in the year 2006-07 and highest is 2378.01 in the year 2009-10. In short the average performance is 1947.92. Bajaj Allianz reached at 11419.71 height in the year 2009-10. Since the beginning it seems to be low that is 5345.24 in the year 2006-07. The overall performance is 27.06874% during the period of 10 years. During the last 10 years the highest performance of Bharti AXA is 1208.33 in the year 2015-16 and lowest is 7.78 in the year 2006-07. The mean performance is 660.133. Its variability is 366.9811. Overall is 55.59199. Birla Sunlife performed well in the year 2011-12 that is the highest performance of the company during last 10 years. On the other side the lower performance is in the year 2006-07 that is 1776.71. The average is 4755.107 and overall 25.68905%.

The average performance of the Canara HSBC is 1198.435 and the variability is 788.3945. In short it performed well as compare to previous companies in terms of total premium plan that is 65.78534%. During the last 10 years the highest total life insurance premium is 920.21 in the year 2015-16 of DHFL Pramerica and lowest is 3.37 in the year 2008-09. Overall performance is of 123.152. For the Edelweiss Tokio the is researcher would like to say that the average of the performance of company is 67.976. This varies at 101.3111 during these 10 years and give 149.0395. Though it was started this plan in the later time but the performance is good as compare to previous ones.

The researcher would like to highlight the performance of Exide Life it was highest in the year 2015-16 that is 2046.99 and lowest in the initial year of the study that is 707.2. The mean performance is 1598.743 and standard deviation is 386.348. The ratio of standard deviation to mean is 24.16573.

Future Generali reached high in the year 2011-12 that is 779.58 and lowest point is 2.49 in the year 2007-08. The average performance of the company is 471.154. During the last 10 years the

HDFCStandard is improving since year 2006-07 to year 2015-16 frequently. The average performance is 9401.925 and overall it is 44.20799%.

ICICI Prudential performed well in the year 2015-16 that is 19164.39 on the other side it is down in the year 2006-07 that is 7912.99. On an average it is 14569.91 and standard deviation is 2972.382. The ratio of the standard deviation to mean is 20.40082%. The overall performance IDBI Federal is 61.74152% in the last 10 years.

Average performance of IndiaFirst, Kotak Mahindra, Max Life, PNB Metlife, and Reliance is 1013.291, 2627.513, 5644.086, 2132.97 and 4518.43 respectively during the period of 10 years that is 2006-07 to 2015-16. The overall performance of Sahara, SBI Life, Shriram Life, Star Union Dai-ichi and Tata AIG is 30.22961%, 36.48446%, 37.3411%, 69.86429% and 28.45124% respectively during the period of 10 years.

9. Findings , Suggestion & Conclusion

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	3325625948	22	151164815.8	73.67699	6.07416E-83	1.596303
Columns	172211495.8	9	19134610.64	9.326116	8.97421E-12	1.927405
Error	406241239.4	198	2051723.431			
Total	3904078684	229				

In the above table calculated value of F is 73.67699 and tabulated value is 1.596303. In short $F > F_{critical}$ so H_0 is rejected. It means there is significance difference between the performances of different companies during the last ten years. Further moving it also conclude that calculated value of F is 9.326116 and F critical value is 1.927405. In short $F > F_{critical}$. It means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. There is significance difference between the performance of different companies in single years.

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ભાવિ પડકારો અને કોવિડ સામેના ઉપાયો ૧૯

Jigarkumar Gopalbhai Acharya

સારાંશ:-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ 'future challenges and remedies against covid19' 'ભાવિ પડકારો અને કોવિડ19 સામેના ઉપાયો' વિષયની અભિયોગ્યતા અંગેની માહિતી મેળવવા માટે સ્વ-રચિત અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીનો ઉપકરણ તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરીને જાતિ અને વિસ્તાર એમ બે સ્વતંત્ર ચલના આધારે મહેસાણા શહેરની ગુજરાતી માધ્યમની બી.એડ કોલેજના તાલીમાર્થીઓ પાસેથી પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ પ્રદ્ત પર આંકડાશાસ્ત્રીય પધ્ધતિની મદદ વડે ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણી કરવામાં આવી અને જેમાં મળેલ મહત્વનું તારણ ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના તાલીમાર્થીઓ વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળેલો હતો.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો:-અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટી, કોરોના વાઈરસ19, -કોવિડ

૧. પ્રસ્તાવના:-

મનુષ્યે જીવનકાળ દરમ્યાન ઘણી બધી મુશ્કેલીઓનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. તેમાં આજના સમયમાં ફેલાયેલો રોગચાળો કોરોના એ વિશ્વના તમામ દેશોની સમસ્યાઓ વધારી દીધી છે. કોરોના વાઈરસની અસર એવી વર્તાયી છે કે વિશ્વમાં ઘણી જાન હાનિ થયી છે. કોવિડ-19 એ એક ચેપી રોગ છે. જે એક બીજાના સંપર્કમાં આવવાથી થાય છે. વધુ વસ્તી ધરાવતા દેશોમાં આ બિમારી ઝડપથી ફેલાય છે. કોરોના વાઈરસના લીધે ઘણા બધા શહેરો, ગામડા, રાજ્યો અને દેશો કોરોન્ટાઈન કરવા પડ્યા છે. વિશ્વમાં લોકડાઉનની પરિસ્થિતિ સર્જાયી છે. કોરોનાના લીધે જીવન જરૂરિયાતની વસ્તુની અછત સર્જવા લાગી છે. લોકોને ઘરની બહાર નીકળવા પણ મળતું નથી. લોકો ઘરની બહાર નીકળે તો કોરોનાનો ભય સતાવે છે. વિશ્વના દેશો કોવિડ19ના લીધે પરેશાન થયી ગયા છે, કારણ કે જો આ કોરોના ઝડપથી નાબૂદ નહિ થાય તો આગળના જીવનમાં ઘણી મુશ્કેલી અને અછત સર્જવાની ભીતી છે. વિશ્વના બજાર અને અને આવકમાં મંદીની અસર વર્તાવા લાગી છે. ખેડૂનો, વેપારી, મજૂરો, વિધવા, ગરીબો અને મધ્યમ વર્ગના લોકોની સમસ્યાઓ વધવા લાગી છે. લોકો પાસે આવકના સ્ત્રોતોની આવક હાલ બંધ હોવાથી ભવિષ્યમાં જરૂરિયાતની વસ્તુઓ મેળવવામાં સમસ્યાઓ પેદા થવાની શક્યતા રહેશે. વર્તમાન સમયમાં કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ ઘરની બહાર જઈ શકતો નથી જેના કારણે આવકની સમસ્યાઓ પેદા થયી ગયી છે અને દૈનિક જરૂરિયાતની વસ્તુઓ ખરીદવા માટે ભાવવધારો છે. જેથી ગરીબ અને મધ્યમ વર્ગના લોકો પરેશાની અનુભવી રહ્યા છે. ભવિષ્યમાં દરેક વસ્તુમાં મોંઘવારી અને ખર્ચનો સામનો લોકોને કરવો રહ્યો.

૨. કોવિડ19 સામે બચવાના ઉપાયો

આપણે કોરોનાથી બચવા માટે નીચે મુજબની સાવચેતી રાખવી જોઈએ... ઘરે રહો સુરક્ષિત રહો, ભીડવાળી જગ્યા પર ન જવું કોઈપણ અપરિચિત સાથે સંપર્કમાં ન રહેવું, સામાજિક અને ઘરમાં પણ એકબીજા સાથે દૂરી રાખવી. મોઢા પર માસ્ક કે રુમાલ અવશ્ય બાંધવો. સરકારની સુચનાઓનું કડક પાલન કરીએ. મેડિકલની સુવિધા જરૂરિયાત મુજબ ઉપભોગ કરીએ. ગરમ પાણી, ઉકાળા અને આયુર્વેદિક દવાનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ. નાના બાળકો અને વૃદ્ધ લોકોને સાચવીએ. પોલીસ અધિકારીઓને સાથ સહકાર આપીએ તાવ, ઉધરસ કે છિંક આવેતો મો આગળ રુમાલ રાખીએ બીમારીના લક્ષણો જણાયતો તપાસ કરાવીએ. સરકારે કોવિડ19 સામે દરેક રાજ્યોમાં એ માટેની હોસ્પિટલોની સુવિધા કરેલ છે.

૩. સંશોધનનું મહત્વ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ દ્વારા તાલીમાર્થીઓ કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટી દ્વારા કોરોના વાઈરસ વિષય ક્ષેત્રે તાલીમાર્થીઓની વર્તમાન સ્થિતિ, સમજ અને જાગૃતતા જાણી શકાય છે. આ સ્થિતિમાં તે કેવી તંગદિલિ અને માનસિકતા અનુભવે છે તે જાણી શકાય છે. આ સંશોધન દ્વારા કોવિડ19 રોગ વિશેની માહિતી અને જાગૃતિ લાવવા એમની શું જવાબદારી હોઈ શકે? તેનાથી માહિતગાર થાય છે. વાઈરસનો ફેલાવો અને તેની અટકાયત વિશે જાણીને લોકોને જાગૃત કરી શકાય છે. અગાઉના રોગચાળાની પરિસ્થિતિને આ રોગ સાથે

સરખામણી કરીને તેનો હલ નિકાળી શકાય છે. કોરોના વાઈરસના લીધે પેદા થયેલ સ્થિતિમાં લોકો અને સરકારે શું કાર્યો કરવા તે જાણી શકાય છે.

૪. ચલ

૪.૧ સ્વતંત્ર ચલ

૧. જાતિ- છોકરો, છોકરી.
૨. વિસ્તાર- ગ્રામ્ય, શહેરી.

૪.૨ પરતંત્ર ચલ

૧. કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્ય A કસોટી પર મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકો.

૫. હેતુઓ

૧. બી.એડના તાલીમાર્થીઓને કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટી પર જાતિની અસર તપાસવી
૨. બી.એડના તાલીમાર્થીઓને કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટી પર વિસ્તારની અસર તપાસવી
૩. બી.એડના તાલીમાર્થીઓને કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટી પર ચલોની આંતરક્રિયાની અસર તપાસવી

૬. ઉત્કલ્પના

H01 બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.

H02 બી.એડના શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.

H03 બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.

H04 બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.

H05 બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.

H06 બી.એડની ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.

H07 બી.એડના નિદર્શમાં લીધેલ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના તાલીમાર્થીઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના તાલીમાર્થીઓ વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.

૭. અભ્યાસની મર્યાદા

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં મહેસાણા શહેરની ગુજરાતી માધ્યમની બી.એડ કોલેજના શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ ૨૦૧૯-૨૦૨૦માં અભ્યાસ કરતા તાલીમાર્થીઓનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

૮. સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સર્વેક્ષણ સંશોધન પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

૯. આંકડાશાસ્ત્રીય પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સરાસરી, પ્રમાણ વિચલન અને ક્રાંતિક ગુણોત્તર વગેરેનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

૧૦. વ્યાપ વિશ્વ અને નિદર્શ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનું વ્યાપ વિશ્વ મહેસાણા શહેરની ગુજરાતી માધ્યમની બી.એડ કૉલેજ હતી જેમાં સ્તરીકૃત યાદ્દિષ્ટક પધ્ધતિથી ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના કુલ-૧૨૦ તાલીમાર્થીઓનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવેલ હતો.

૧૧. ઉપકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માટે સ્વરચિત કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

૧૨. પધ્ધતિ એકિત્રકરણ, વિશ્લેષણ, ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણી અને અર્થઘટન

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માટે અભ્યાસકે સ્તરીકૃત યાદ્દિષ્ટક નિદર્શ દ્વારા પસંદિત ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના કુલ-૧૨૦ નિદર્શ પાત્રો પાસેથી ઓનલાઈન ઈન્ટરનેટના સહયોગથી કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટી ભરાવવામાં આવી હતી. અને ત્યારબાદ તેનું ગુણાંકન કરીને ક્રાંતિક ગુણોત્તર શોધવામાં આવ્યો જે નીચે મુજબ છે.

ક્રમ	ઉત્કલ્પના	T મૂલ્ય	સાર્થકતાની કક્ષા	સ્વીકાર/ અસ્વીકાર
H ₀₁	બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.	0.51	0.05	અસ્વીકાર થતો નથી
H ₀₂	બી.એડના શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.	0.69	0.05	અસ્વીકાર થતો નથી
H ₀₃	બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.	1.62	0.05	અસ્વીકાર થતો નથી
H ₀₄	બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.	2.78	0.05	અસ્વીકાર થાય છે
H ₀₅	બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.	2.35	0.05	અસ્વીકાર થાય છે
H ₀₆	બી.એડની ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ વચ્ચે કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીના સરાસરી પ્રાપ્તાંકો વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.	2.20	0.05	અસ્વીકાર થાય છે
H ₀₇	બી.એડના નિદર્શમાં લીધેલ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના તાલીમાર્થીઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના તાલીમાર્થીઓ વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહિ હોય.	3.05	0.05	અસ્વીકાર થાય છે

સારણીમાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ બી.એડ કૉલેજના ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના તાલીમાર્થીઓએ કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોને આધારે જેનું ક્રાંતિક ગુણોત્તરનું મૂલ્ય $df=118$ માટે સાર્થકતાની કક્ષા 0.05 કક્ષાએ tના સારણી મૂલ્ય 1.98 કરતા વધુ હોય તો તે દર્શાવે છે કે તાલીમાર્થીઓએ કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા વચ્ચે જાતિયતા અથવા વિસ્તારની દૃષ્ટિએ સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળે છે અને ઉત્કલ્પનાનો અસ્વીકાર થાય છે. સાર્થકતાની 0.05 કક્ષાએ tના સારણી મૂલ્ય 1.98 કરતા ઓછું હોય તો તે દર્શાવે છે કે તાલીમાર્થીઓએ કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા વચ્ચે જાતિયતા અથવા વિસ્તારની દૃષ્ટિએ સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળતો નથી અને ઉત્કલ્પનાનો અસ્વીકાર થતો નથી અને જે નીચે મુજબના તારણો પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે.

૧૩. તારણો

- બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓમાં કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા સમાન જોવા મળે છે.
- બી.એડના શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓમાં કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા સમાન જોવા મળે છે. □

૩. બી.એડના ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓમાં કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા સમાન જોવા મળે છે.
૪. બી.એડની શહેરી વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓમાં કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓ કરતાં ચઢિયાતી જોવા મળે છે.
૫. બી.એડના શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓમાં કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ કરતાં ચઢિયાતા જોવા મળે છે.
૬. બી.એડના શહેરી વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓમાં કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારની છોકરીઓ કરતાં ચઢિયાતા જોવા મળે છે.
૭. બી.એડના શહેરી વિસ્તારના તાલીમાર્થીઓમાં કોવિડ19 અભિયોગ્યતા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના તાલીમાર્થીઓ કરતાં ચઢિયાતા જોવા મળે છે.

૧૪. શૈક્ષણિક ફલિતાર્થો

૧. બી.એડ કોલેજના તાલીમાર્થીઓની કોવિડ19 વિષય પ્રત્યે રસ, રુચિ, વલાણ તેમજ વર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિને જાણીને તેમના અનુભવ અને જ્ઞાન અનુસાર જે તે અભિયોગ્યતામાં વધારો થાય તેવા કોલેજ કક્ષાએ પ્રયત્નો કરવા જોઈએ.
૨. બી.એડ કોલેજના તાલીમાર્થીઓ અન્ય ઉચ્ચ અભ્યાસક્રમમાં જેવા કે એમ.એડમાં તેમના રસ, રુચિ, વલાણ તેમજ ક્ષમતા અનુસાર જે તે અભિયોગ્યતા કસોટીનું આયોજન કે નિર્માણ કરીને તેમને કોલેજ કક્ષાએ માર્ગદર્શન મળી રહે તેવા પ્રયત્નો કરવા જોઈએ.

સંદર્ભ સૂચી

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What makes the law enforcement difficult during epidemic like corona?

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Why is law enforcement a hard cake in India?

Along with Corona, few more words get universally known to all laymen are Cr.P.C 144, lockdown and Epidemic disease Act 1887. Article 14 advocates to have everyone equality before law and equal law for everyone. In contemporary time, world confesses the ubiquitous situation where each tribe, race and humanities glimpse its varied and unique way of respecting the law. After a long the epidemic diseases act is revoked, lockdown is imposed and world media seen apprehensive about global health. The existence of human race is under the microscope and only way to survive is microscopic planning. Government seems vigilant and undertakes all the preventive measures even though the reactions of layman are unexpected and astounding. Few nations display the great affinity towards their obedience to law. In India few incidents really make a hammer on the head. The gatherings of Jamatis at Markaz, the free movement of public without solid reason, hiding the threatening presence of disease, pissing incidents at isolation ward, misbehavior with medical staff. It seems as if people consider the law obedience as their obligations to the society and government. It has proved again that we will be resilient to the law not by choice but by force. We can't simply obey because we feel that there must be the agency for law enforcement. Tendency is not grown over night. It's long standing process that is called perception forming. All the cognitive domains play pivotal role in deciding the public mania. Followings are the explored reasons probably forming the public perception as such.

Breaching the law is considered as a Dabang task in many of the clans of society. Law breakers receive warm welcome, cheers and applause in majority part of the society. That instils the thought of rearing outlaws in the society. The young observe the felicitation of law breakers and the seeds of disobedience are inculcated in their mind. What they see, they get inclined to think so, it continues for the longer period that shapes the perception in their mind which provokes to break the law and prove them valour.

We crave more for product rather than purity of process. Mothers sitting in the dinner party, send their children to get food in their dish, one stood in a line and the other made a short cut entry. The later got food earlier and the former reached late. A mother of law breaker kept her caller up and took a jibe. A mother of a law binder commented that her son is so sluggish. Same is true in much of the cases, we give more importance to the execution of work rather than considering the mode of process. An unfair process can never yield the fair product. A general tendency in Indian society is that the early product provider is smart and genius. This instills in young mind to win the favour at any rate. It seems that a dialogue of Everything is fair in love and war, is twisted and became, everything is fair in life because we have made life as a race field and each one applauds for the leading one irrespective to the mode of process they have adopted.

Looking at the history of our nation, it is apparent that it had been ruled by foreigners for thousand years. Laws that were applied were tyrants and torturing. The aim of laws during that time was to enslave the Indians and instill the slavery in their mind. For centuries, the torch bearers catalyzed the Indians to overthrow such laws. It was fair act at that time not to cooperate the British laws because they were unjust and unfair. After marathoning struggle, we received independence but Indian minds have not wiped out the sense of non cooperation to laws thought seven decades have passed to freedom attainment. It was centuries old perception to rebel and revolt. What we observe today is a modified and miniscule model of non cooperation of past.

Charity begins at home, is a well versed proverb which we Indians read and teach but we never exemplify it. We wish to see Bhagatsingh in the neighborhood. Means we want to see law binding society but we least initiate to contribute. During KisanSangh procession and movement, the elders fairly initiate to set fire to the government property, which seeds the notion in the young minds that setting fire fair. On the other day, the same young man will set fire to uncle's car if there will raise the conflict. We want our sons and cousins to live vindictive life. We inherit not only property but also enmity of our forefathers. It is wrongly termed as tradition to take revenge. Such notion creates the arena where vindictive is adored as valour and law binding as cowardice. What is praised, adored same will be followed by the youth.

Selective and convenient implementation of notifications: when article 144 or lockdown is in motion, the accountabilities lie on court, DM, taluka magistrate, police, to execute each words of notifications. On local level, police force works to undertake it. In much of the cases, police fails to function neutrally. The mighty and rich get benefit to escape from the paw of law where as the weak and layman become easy victims. The lathis hit the skinny hips and spare the muscular hips, that sends the wrong message to the common people and provoke them latently to overthrow the law. The vehicles of powerful travel unabatedly for thousands of miles for mercenary gain and the two wheelers of common man get detained even though he moves out to get vegetables and medicines. Such selective execution of law instigate the vandalized feelings among the youth. When law goes deaf and dumb before the rawdies, the society must get ready to witness thousands of rawdies because what is respected, will be imitated.

Lack of independent choice and biased less thinking is a main driving force behind violation of laws and notifications. Our education system right from the nursery to college, is built on imitation of a person rather than imitation of concept and truth. Pupils are expected to reveal desired behaviour which teacher and surrounding expect and tragedy is that expectations are solely individual. They are not evidently based on righteous criteria. So during law implementation and obedience also they look around, they listen around and get easy pray of public talk. They display more obedience to public talk rather than to the laws. A father breaks all the laws to get his son scored more, gets sweet dish at home and an honest father who avoids all malpractices, get notions from wife to learn from that crooked person. So we nurture to follow what public expect rather than what law suggest.

Ignorance of law doesn't mean one can escape from penalty. Still one fourth population of India is illiterate. Legal literacy is still below five percent. People can't demarcate does and don't. For example what is to be done during curfew and lockdown, to whom to consult, who is empowered and authorized during such instances by constitution. People are unaware. Ignorant person prone to make mistake. But Mistake due to ignorance is also a breach of law that is also crime. Gov doesn't specify any proper plan for mass legal awareness. It spends more behind advertising during disaster or epidemic than spending for constructive measures of awareness.



Modes of Transmission of Virus causing COVID-19 : Implications For Ipc Precaution Recommendations

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Respiratory infections can be transmitted through droplets of different sizes: when the droplet particles are $> 5-10 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter. They are referred to as respiratory droplets and when these are $< 5 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter. They are referred to as droplet nuclei. According to current evidence, COVID-19 Virus is primarily transmitted between people through respiratory droplets and contact routes.

Droplet transmission occurs when a person is in close contact (within 1 meter) with someone who has respiratory symptoms (e.g. coughing or sneezing) and is therefore at risk of having his or her mucosae (mouth / nose) or conjunctiva (eyes) exposed to potentially infective respiratory droplets. Transmission may also occur through fomites in the immediate environment around the infected person. Therefore, transmission of the COVID-19 Virus can occur by direct contact with infected people and indirect contact with surfaces in the immediate environment or with objects used on the infected person.

Airborne Transmission is different form droplet transmission as it refers to the presence of microbes within droplet nuclei, which are generally considered to be particles $< 5 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter can remain in the air for long periods of time and be transmitted to others over distances greater than 1 meter.

In the context of COVID-19 airborne transmission may be possible in specific circumstances and setting in which procedure or support treatment that generates aerosols are performed, i.e. endotracheal intubation, bronchoscopy, open suctioning, administration of nebulized treatment, manual ventilation before intubation, turning the patient to the prone position, disconnecting the patient from the ventilator, non invasive positive pressure ventilation, tracheostomy and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. There is some evidence that COVID-19 infection may lead to intestinal infection and be present in faeces.

Implications of recent findings of detection of COVID-19 Virus from air sampling

To date some scientific publications provide initial evidence on whether the COVID-19 Virus can be detected in the air and thus, some news outlets have suggested that there has been airborne transmission.

A recent publication in the New England Journal of medicine has evaluated Virus persistence of the COVID-19 Virus. In this experimental study, aerosols were generated using a three – jet collision nebulizer and fed into a Goldberg drum under controlled laboratory condition. This is a high powered machine that does not reflect normal human cough condition. Further the finding of COVID-19 Virus in aerosol particles up to 3 hours does not reflect a clinical setting in which aerosol generating procedure are performed that is, this was an experimentally induced aerosol generating procedure.

There are reports from selling where symptomatic COVID-19 patients have been admitted and in which no COVID-19 RNA was detected in air samples. WHO is aware of other studies which have evaluated the presence of COVID-19 RNA in air samples, but which are not yet published in peer - reviewed journals. It is important to note that the detection of RNA in environmental samples based on PCR – based essays is not indicative of viable Virus that could be transmissible further studies are needed to determine whether it is possible to detect COVID-19 Virus in air samples from patient rooms where no procedures or support treatment that generate aerosols are ongoing. As evidence emerges, it is important to know whether viable Virus is found and what role it may play in transmission.

Conclusion

Based on the available evidence, including the recent publication mentioned above, WHO continues to recommend droplet and contact precautions for those people caring for COVID-19 patients. WHO continues to recommend airborne precautions for circumstances and setting in which aerosol generating procedures and support treatment are performed according to risk assessment.

Current WHO recommendations emphasize the importance of rational and appropriate use of all PPE, not only masks, which requires correct and rigorous behaviour from health care workers, particularly in doffing procedures and hand hygiene practices. WHO also recommends staff training on these recommendations, as well as the adequate procurement and availability of the necessary PPE and other supplies and facilities. Finally WHO continues to emphasize the importance of frequent hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette and environmental cleaning and disinfection, as well as the importance of maintaining physical distances and avoidance of close, unprotected contact with people with fever or respiratory symptoms.

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Impact of Corona virus on Indian Tourism

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Abstract

The abstract from my paper says, tourism industry is a growing segment in India contributing to countries largest sources of foreign exchange earnings. But at the same time, the industry is facing the shortage 30,000 trained manpower every year, as stated in the latest five year plan document. All the three stakeholders: students, educators and industry professionals should have partnership in order to fulfill the huge future demands for skilled work once. While the Wuhan corona virus outbreak in China, the first case of corona virus in India, the second most occupied country in the world, was reported in the state of Kerala. New inveterate cases are being reported in multiple cities such as New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Patna.

2.3 Keywords: Theme, geographical segments - inbound, outbound and domestic

1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has placed the tourism industry under immense financial strain. What has unfolded around the world in the past couple of months is unprecedented. In this time of uncertainty, all industries are reeling but it is the tourism and hospitality sector that has been hit the most given all the border closures, travel restrictions and lockdowns. Airlines, cruise operators and hotels are seeing instant effects of the pandemic.

Within the industry, experts say that mutual collaboration, sharing of information and linking up efforts towards common goals, have perhaps never been as important as they are today. "The only thing we can currently do is to stay united, remain safe and stand strong because we are all in this together," says Riaz Munshi, President, Outbound Tour Operators Association of India (OTOAI) & Managing Director, N.Chirag Travels. "We need to channel our energy towards innovative ideas, attend webinars and enhance our knowledge and skills. I believe that problems, such as the current situation, are not stop signs. They are guidelines that will teach us, prepare us and make us stronger. So we need to stay positive and be ready with new ideas to bounce back. But right now, our priority has to be safeguarding everyone against Covid-19.

2. Travel industry among hardest hit by corona virus lockdown

The cascading effect of the corona virus is crippling the tourism and hospitality industry

Foreign tourist arrivals (FTA) last month dropped 9.3 per cent month-on-month and 7 per cent year-on-year, according to government data. In February 2020, there were 10.15 lakh FTAs, against 10.87 lakh in February 2019 and 11.18 lakh in January 2020. The number of visitors who visited the Statue of Unity in Gujarat dropped by over 38 per cent from January to February, and the revenue collected fell approximately 5 crore. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has 3,691 sites registered with it, of which 38 are world heritage sites. As per information provided by the ASI, the total revenue from ticketed monuments was 247.89 crore in FY18, 302.34 in FY19 and 277.78 crore in FY20 (April-January). According to Vasant Kumar Swarnkar, Superintending Archaeologist of ASI, Agra Circle, at the Taj, the monthly tickets sold did not fall drastically between January and February. "On an average, we sell over 22,000 tickets to foreigners. In March, on a daily basis, we weren't able to sell more than 16,000 tickets," he said.

Last Wednesday, authorities had directed the shutdown of the Taj, among other sites. "Two days prior to the shutdown, we were barely able to sell 8,000 tickets on a daily basis," said Swarnkar. On Tuesday, the Centre imposed a 21-day nationwide lockdown, which means all the sites will remain closed.

3. Tourism takes hit

1. Earlier this month, the Centre for Asia Pacific Aviation India (CAPA India) in a report had said that the Indian aviation industry, excluding Air India, would incur losses of \$500-600 million in Q4 of FY20 because of the pandemic. CAPA warned that if the government did not intervene, several Indian airlines would shut operations by May or June due to a cash crunch.
2. For the Indian tourism industry, summer is the prime season for both domestic and international tourists.
3. Now, with the total number of corona virus positive cases crossing over three lakh worldwide, summer looks grim for the industry. The total number of positive cases in India has crossed 500.
4. The tourism industry was anyway hit by the economic slowdown in 2019, coupled by macro headwinds and geopolitical issues.

4. Guarantee damage

1. According to Siddharth Jain, CEO – Sapphire Ventures, and Director – Kazin Travel Consultants LLP, the impact is huge and the tourism industry will see be the first collateral damage. Travel agents, hoteliers and airlines are constantly receiving cancellations, he added.
2. “Business has literally come to a standstill and everyone is bleeding in an already challenging business scenario. Even if the Covid-19 cases decline, the recovery will still take at least 8-10 months. Private stakeholders alone will not be able to recover without financial relief from the government,” he said.
3. It has been estimated that the larger tourism industry in India contributes to about 10 per cent of the GDP. It may not be an overstatement to assert that almost all of this revenue may dwindle to a painfully negligible amount if Covid-19 does not come to a halt this year.
4. Loveleen Multani Arun, who runs Panache World in Bangalore, said she expects business to be near zero for the next three months. Then, depending on the spread of the virus, the market may re-emerge. “The inbound season in India is just about ending and usually picks up from October again. We hope that we will see some tourists coming back but for that the indicators will come in the next 2-3 weeks — on how well we handle the breakout as a country,” she said.

5. Layoffs expected

1. Largely an unorganized sector, the interconnected industries are staring at huge losses and lay-offs. The unskilled people become the weakest link in the whole chain and it is evident that it may impact them first.
2. According to the Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism & Hospitality, the tourism industry is looking at bankruptcies, closure of businesses and mass unemployment. It is believed that around 70 per cent out of a total estimated workforce of 5.5 crore (direct and indirect) — over 3.8 crore — could get unemployed.
3. Several tourism, hospitality and aviation industry bodies have also written to the government for interim relief to pay EMIs, installments, taxes, and salaries to employees. The road to recovery for the industry is surely difficult, at least for the next fiscal.

6. Here are the excerpts on the analysis of the impact of the virus on Indian aviation and tourism industries

1. With international and domestic travel closed, demand for turbine fuel will substantially decline.
2. Large scale cancellations. Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) estimates the hotel, aviation and travel sector together may incur loss of about ₹85 billion due to travel restrictions imposed on foreign tourists.
3. Outbound travel and inbound travel to India will be at an all time low.
4. Impact likely to be felt on both white and blue collar jobs.
5. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) estimates the crisis to cost the tourism sector at least US\$22 billion, the travel sector shrinking by up to 25 per cent in 2020, resulting in a loss of 50 million jobs.
6. As per International Air Transport Association (IATA), 2020 global revenue loss for the passenger business is estimated between US\$63 billion (11 per cent) and US\$114 Billion (19 per cent).

7. On account of Covid-19, the Indian tourism and hospitality industry is staring at a potential job loss of around 38 million, which is around 70 per cent of the total workforce.

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A Study on the Impact of covid -19 in India economy

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Abstract

In order to stop the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak, many countries across the world have started implementing very tough measures. Countries and world capital have been put under strict lockdown, bringing a total halt to major industrial production chains. To combat with COVID-19, Indian Government extended the date of lockdown till 3rd May, 2020. COVID-19 no doubt disrupted human lives and global supply chain but the pandemic is a severe demand shock which has offset the green shoots of recovery of the Indian economy that was visible towards the end of 2019 and early 2020.

Key words: Pandemic , Coronavirus, GDP

1. Burst of Pandemic World wide

A disease can be declared an epidemic when it spreads over a wide area and many individuals are taken ill at the same time. If the spread escalates further, an epidemic can become a pandemic, which affects an even wider geographical area and a significant portion of the population becomes affected.

Coronavirus outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China on 31 December, 2019. Before reading in detail about the impact, first, let us study about coronavirus.

On march 11th, 2020, the world health organization officially changed its designation of covid-19, the illness caused by a corona virus, from an epidemic to a pandemic.

Coronavirus (CoV) is a large family of viruses that causes illness. It ranges from the common cold to more severe diseases like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). The novel coronavirus is a new strain of **virus** that has not been identified in human so far.

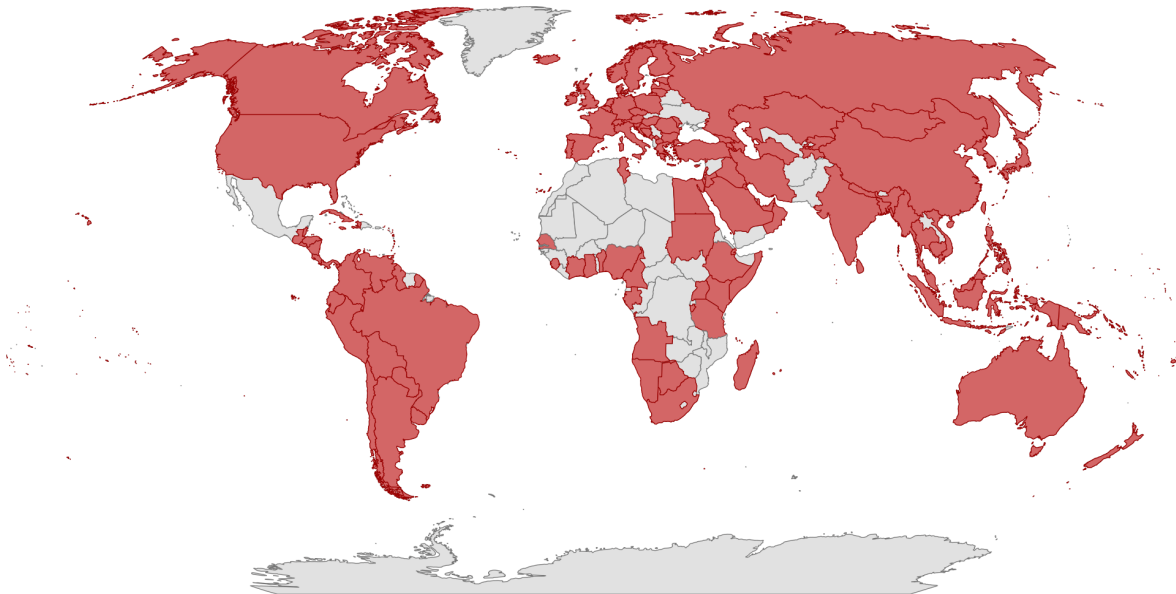
2. Effect of the Lock down

The first effect started in travel industry. The travel industry has been badly damaged, with airlines cutting flights and tourists cancelling business trips and holidays. Governments around the world have introduced travel restrictions to try to contain the virus

The EU banned travellers from outside the bloc for 30 days in an unprecedented move to seal its borders because of the coronavirus crisis.

In the US, the Trump administration has **banned travellers from European airports** from entering the US. Data from the flight tracking service Flight Radar 24 shows that the number of flights globally has taken a huge hit.

More than 100 countries have travel restrictions because of coronavirus



Source: International Air Transport Association, BBC research, 27 March 2020



First, international flights were cancelled as the government battled to stop the virus from spreading. As fears of possible community spreading rose, domestic flights too were indefinitely grounded.

Aviation consultancy CAPA has projected initial losses to the tune of \$3.3-3.6 billion for the Indian aviation industry in the first quarter of FY2021 in the eventuality of all air services including domestic remain shut until June due to the coronavirus pandemic.

3. Indian economy

India's GDP grew 4.5 percent in July-September 2019, the lowest since the fourth quarter of 2012-13. The economic slowdown came at the back of 5 percent GDP growth recorded in April-June and 7.1 percent in July-September last year. According to government data released in February, India's GDP grew 4.7 percent in the October-December quarter of 2019-20. GDP growth in the previous quarter had been revised to 5.1 percent.

The revised Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for India downwards by 0.2 percentage points for the fiscal year 2020 to 4.8 per cent and by 0.5 per cent for the fiscal year 2021 to 6 per cent. Further, it is stated that the extent of the actual impact will depend upon the severity and duration of the outbreak. The Economic Survey 2019-20 has pegged India's economic growth at 6-6.5 percent in 2020-21.

In India the three major contributors to GDP namely private consumption, investment and external trade will all get affected. World and Indian economy are attempting to mitigate the health risks of COVID-19 with the economic risks and necessary measures needed will be taken to improve it. A few more months of lockdown in travel, restricted mobility of goods, and retail business shutdowns in the US, across Europe and parts of China, might inhibit many of India's key sectors

Most employment created today – in both developing and developed nations, remains largely visible in form of contractual jobs with many new jobs created in the “gig economy” segment (Uber, Ola, Swiggy, Uber-Eats etc.). And a pandemic crisis shutting down restaurants, movie theatres, and imposing sanctions on mobility of people, renders many jobless who have no alternative source of income in hand.

4. Import Activities

India's total **electronic imports** account for 45% of China. Around one-third of machinery and almost two-fifths of **organic chemicals** that India purchases from the world come from China. For automotive parts and fertilisers China's share in India's import is more than 25%. Around 65 to 70% of active **pharmaceutical** ingredients and around 90% of certain **mobile phones** come from China to India. Therefore, we can say that due to the current outbreak of coronavirus in China, the import dependence on China will have a significant impact on the **Indian industry**.

According to CLSA report, pharma, chemicals, and electronics businesses may face supply-chain issues and prices will go up by 10 percent. The report also says that India could also be a beneficiary of positive flows since it appears to be the least-impacted market. Some commodities like metals, upstream and downstream oil companies, could witness the impact of lower global demand impacting commodity prices.

5. Expectation after Lock down

"One month of activities coming to an end is a big blow... We have a situation where we are running short of essentials. Agricultural production has been good, rabi crops have been good. But distribution is hurt so farmers' income will get affected because they won't be able to sell, but in terms of output it has been good. Depending on whether India is able to control the spread of the virus by April or if it takes longer than that, manufacturing is expected to pick up faster and gradually come back on track. However, services will take more time.

"So, Q1 FY21 will be a washout. The government has announced higher spending so certain segments like FMCG, food processing. Pharma will do well because there will be a lot of focus on medicines. Therefore we could expect a minimal growth in Q1, like 1.5-2 percent, but we won't be surprised if it's negative.

6. Conclusion

If the coronavirus outbreak is tackled by April-end, there may not be what we technically understand as recession. However, all the feelings of recession would persist, like joblessness. People would be unable to buy goods as they would not be available. So there will be feelings of recession, may not be a recession. But there'll definitely be a slowdown and one can say fiscal 2021 will be another washout.

On the tax front too, the picture looks gloomy. There is a tardiness in the money cycle and after the coronavirus panic settles down, the demand and supply would take some time to pick up pace.

"This will have a direct impact on the tax collections of exchequer. With dwindling tax collections, government may have to rationalise its expenditure on welfare scheme as well to contain the massive outshoot of fiscal deficit," said Amit Singhanian, Partner at Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Co. The next few months would be crucial and will set the tone for the entire fiscal year..



Covid-19 Versus Commerce 2020

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Abstract

“We project global growth in 2020 to fall to -3 percent. This is a downgrade of 6.3 percentage points from January 2020, a major revision over a very short period.” - Gita Gopinath, IMF.

Due to the virus outbreak, the socio-economic order of every economy is affected & threatened to breakdown the economy. Thus, resulting in negative impact on GDPs and heading towards severe recession. The global pandemic has accelerated the need to ensure that finance, which is the lifeline of the economy, keeps flowing seamlessly to various sectors of the economy. Dealing with uncertainty and flat growth is the new business normal. Despite some finger-pointing and blame games between countries, cooperation across the board is picking up as countries battle the global coronavirus crisis. Humanity is being tested as never before, but is also rising to the challenge.

Interestingly, digital transformation is receiving a boost as never before, and sectors like gaming, online education and IT security are witnessing significant growth. We witness the collaboration of state administrators and the private sector to maximize their efforts towards fighting the pandemic in the endless scenario of lockdown.

This paper explores the impact of Covid-19 on the globe and Indian economy, upcoming challenges in trade, industries and E-commerce and remedies for the year 2020.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, E-COMMERCE, REGIONALISATION, GLOCALISATION.

1. Introduction

As COVID-19 continues to disrupt global markets in unprecedented ways, governments continue to turn to proven public health measures to contain the contagion. A COVID-19 vaccine is still far from fruition. As such, most governments that are dealing with growing infection rates of their populations are turning to social distancing and quarantines as the most pragmatic remedy. Unfortunately, these measures have severed the flow of people and goods, stalled markets, and may trigger a global recession (defined by global GDP growth of below 2% for more than two quarters

In short, the infection caused by COVID-19 is spreading as fast in global markets as it is among people. A few short weeks ago, the economic contagion didn't look plausible. Now, with the disease trajectory still on an upward trend, the cost to economies across the globe will be high.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To outline impact of COVID-19 on Global & Indian economy
2. To study its adversities and opportunities.
3. To review challenges under COVID-19
4. To explore remedies and future plans for the year 2020.

3. Research Methodology

1. The descriptive methodology has been using to collect data
2. Secondary data has been collected from various published source and website
3. The explanation of data is more qualitative than on quantitative term

4. COVID-19 AND GLOBE

Impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the world economy

The coronavirus outbreak is first and foremost a human tragedy, affecting hundreds of thousands of people. It is also having a growing impact on the global economy. With more than 20 lakh people infected worldwide and 1.27 lakh dead, the Covid-19 pandemic shows no signs of abating. As a vaccine is yet to be found, lockdowns remain the only way to slow its spread. However, the lockdowns are also pushing major economies to the brink.

The IMF has revised its global GDP growth estimate from 3.3% just 3 months ago to a contraction of 3%, something not seen since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The analysis by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) said the COVID-19 pandemic is disrupting global supply chains and international trade. With nearly 100 countries closing national borders during the past month, the movement of people and tourism flows have come to a screeching halt. In the worst-case scenario, the world economy could contract by 0.9 per cent in 2020," the DESA said, adding that the world economy had contracted by 1.7 per cent during the global financial crisis in 2009.

Following is the data chart of some prominent economies GDPs in 2019 and current scenario as the world is undergoing the impact of Coronavirus, the IMF has revised its global GDP growth estimate :

COUNTRY	United States	CHINA	JAPAN	Germany	United Kingdom	FRANCE	INDIA
Annual GDP (\$ billion) *	20,544.34	13,608.15	4,971.32	3,947.62	2,855.30	2,777.54	2,718.73
GDP growth in 2019 (%)	2.30	6	-0.70	0.40	1.10	0.90	4.70
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#	2	6	.70	1.10	1.40	1.30	5.80
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#	-5.90	1.20	- 5.20	7.00	-6.50	-7.20	1.90
Benchmark index PE**:	16.39	13.13	16.91	18.30	16.77	16.41	18.78

The speed of COVID had been spreading is slowing down now, so the need for long period of lockdowns may come down too.

5. Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy

Up to a large extent, it will impact the Indian industry. In imports, the dependence of India on China is huge. Of the top 20 products (at the two-digit of HS Code) that India imports from the world, China accounts for a significant share in most of them.

India's total electronic imports account for 45% of China. Around one-third of machinery and almost two-fifths of organic chemicals that India purchases from the world come from China? For automotive parts and fertilizers China's share in India's import is more than 25%. Around 65 to 70% of active pharmaceutical ingredients and around 90% of certain mobile phones come from China to India. Therefore, we can say that due to the current outbreak of coronavirus in China, the import dependence on China will have a significant impact on the Indian industry.

In terms of export, China is India's 3rd largest export partner and accounts for around 5% share. The impact may result in the following sectors namely organic chemicals, plastics, fish products, cotton, ores, etc.

We also can't ignore that most of the Indian companies are located in the eastern part of China. In China, about 72% of companies in India are located in cities like Shanghai, Beijing, provinces of Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Shandong. In various sectors, these companies work including Industrial manufacturing, manufacturing services, IT and BPO, Logistics, Chemicals, Airlines, and tourism.

It has been seen that some sectors of India have been impacted by the outbreak of coronavirus in China including shipping, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, mobiles, electronics, textiles, etc. Also, a supply chain may affect some disruptions associates with industries and markets. Overall, the impact of coronavirus in the industry is moderate.

According to CLSA report, pharma, chemicals, and electronics businesses may face supply-chain issues and prices will go up by 10 percent. The report also says that India could also be a beneficiary of positive flows since it appears to be the least-impacted market. Some commodities like metals, upstream and downstream oil companies, could witness the impact of lower global demand impacting commodity prices.

According to CII, GDP could fall below 5% in FY 2021 if policy action is not taken urgently. It is said that the government should take some strong fiscal stimulus to the extent of 1% of GDP to the poor, which would help them financially and also manage consumer demand.

In the third quarter (October-December) growth is slowed down to 4.7% and the impact of COVID-19 will further be seen in the fourth quarter.

FICCI survey showed 53% of Indian businesses have indicated a marked impact of COVID-19 on business operations. And 42% of the respondents said that up to three months could take for normalcy to return.

6. Adversities Faced by Indian Economy

In India up to 53% of businesses have specified a certain amount of impact of shutdowns caused due to COVID-19 on operations (FICCI survey). Various business such as hotels and airlines are cutting salaries and laying off employees. Live events industry has seen an estimated loss of 3,000 crore (US\$420 million). A number of young start-ups have been impacted as funding has fallen. A Data Labs report shows a 45% decrease in the total growth-stage funding (Series A round) as compared to Q4 2019.^[12] On 4 April, former Reserve Bank of India chief RAGHURAM RAJAN said that the coronavirus pandemic in India may just be the "greatest emergency since Independence"

Numerous companies are carrying out measures within their companies to ensure that staff anxiety is kept at a minimum. Hero MotoCorp has been conducting video townhall meetings, Tata Group has set up a task force to make working from home more effective and the taskforce at Siemens also reports on the worldwide situation of the COVID-19 pandemic

Night lights and economic activity are connected. In Delhi, night light radiance fell 37.2% compared to 1-31 March 2019. This was the biggest fall for any metro in India. Bangalore fell 32% while Mumbai dropped by 29%.

6.1 Agriculture

Due to logistical problems following the lockdown tea estates were unable to harvest the first flush. The impact of this on the second flush is not known. The entire Darjeeling tea-based tea industry will see significant fall in revenue. Tea exports could drop up to 8% as a result.

From 20 April, under the new lockdown guidelines to reopen the economy and relax the lockdown, agricultural businesses such as dairy, tea, coffee and rubber plantations, as well as associated shops and industries, will reopen.

6.2 Manufacturing

Major companies in India such as Larsen and Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, the fashion and retail wing of Aditya Birla Group, Tata Motors and Thermax have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations in a number of manufacturing facilities and factories across the country. Nearly all two-wheeler and four-wheeler companies have put a stop to production till further notice. Many companies have decided to remain closed till at least 31 March such as Cummins which has temporarily shut its offices across Maharashtra. Hindustan Unilever, ITC and Dabur India have shut manufacturing facilities expect for factories producing essentials. Foxconn and Weston Corp, iPhone producers, have suspended production following the 21 days lockdown orders.

6.3 E-commerce

In the third week of March, Amazon announced that it would stop sale of non-essential items in India so that it can focus on essential needs. Amazon has followed the same strategy in Italy and France. On 25 March, Walmart-owned Flipkart temporarily suspended some of its services on its e-commerce platform and will only be selling and distributing essentials. Big Basket and Grofers also run restricted services, facing disruptions in services due to the lockdown. Delhi Police began issuing delivery agents curfew passes to make it easier for them to keep the supply chain open E-commerce companies also look for legal clarity related to what are "essentials".

On 20 April, Telangana extended the lockdown to 7 May. Swiggy and Zomato will not be allowed to function during this extension period.

6.4 Stock markets

On 23 March 2020, stock markets in India post worst losses in history. SENSEX fell 4000 points (13.15%) and NSE NIFTY fell 1150 points (12.98%). However, on 25 March, one day after a complete 21 day lockdown was announced by the Prime Minister, SENSEX posted its biggest gains in 11 years, adding a value of ₹4.7 lakh crore (US\$66 billion) crore for investors. On 8 April, following positive indication from the Wall Street that the pandemic may have reached its peak in the US, the stock markets in India rose steeply once again.

6.5 Estimate of economic losses

The Indian economy is expected to lose over 32,000 crore (US\$4.5 billion) every day during the first 21 days of the lockdown, according to Acute Ratings, a RBI approved credit rating agency. Barclays said the cost of the first 21 days of shutdown as well as the previous two shorter ones will be total to around 8.5 lakh crore (US\$120 billion).

On 27 March, Moody's Investors Service downgraded its estimate of India's GDP growth for 2020 from 5.3% to 2.5%. Fitch Ratings revised its estimate for India's growth to 2%. India Ratings & Research also downgraded the FY21 estimate to 3.6%. On 12 April 2020, a World Bank report focusing on South Asia said that India's economy is expected to grow 1.5% to 2.8% for FY21. This will be the lowest growth for India in 30 years. The World Bank report said that the pandemic has "magnified pre-existing risks to India's economic outlook".

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has sought an economic fiscal stimulus package of 1% of India's GDP amounting to 2 lakh crore (US\$28 billion). The fiscal package and fiscal policies approach are being compared to what has happened in other countries such as Germany, Brazil and Japan. Jefferies Group said that the government can spend 1.3 lakh crore (US\$18 billion) to fight the impact of coronavirus. Bloomberg's economists say at least 2.15 lakh crore (US\$30 billion) needs to be spent.

It is estimated that the loss to the tourism industry will be 15,000 crore (US\$2.1 billion) for March and April alone. CII, ASSOCHAM and FAITH estimate that a huge chunk of the workforce involved with tourism in the country faces unemployment.

6.6 Concerns and Commodity

Adar Poonawalla, CEO of Serum Institute of India said that "the economic danger of the outbreak was exponentially greater than its health risks," as reported in Economic Times. There are concerns as to where will the government find the funds to fight coronavirus and keep the economy alive. Subramanian Swamy tweeted on 21 March 2020 asking whether declaration of a financial emergency was inevitable (in the light of the situation because of the coronavirus pandemic).

6.7 Supply chains and logistics

Following the lockdown certain essential supply chains broke down. Britannia Industries, supporting the lockdown, urged the government to ensure inter-state movement of the raw material for the food processing industry was not hampered. The Managing Director of Britannia stated that "if even one link in the supply chain is broken, the country could run out of stocks of packaged food in the next 7-10 days." Although inter-state travel has been banned, it doesn't apply to essentials, and in places like Maharashtra the state police is yet to streamline the process, causing a disruption to supply chains. Vidya Krishnan writes in The Atlantic that due to the lockdown even movement of medical goods were affected.

On 29 March the government allowed the movement of all essential as well as non-essential goods across the country during the lockdown. The milk and newspaper supply chains are also allowed to function.

6.8 Labour force & Salaries

Due to the lockdown, there suddenly was no work for many daily workers (the urban poor and migrant labourers). At the same time the lockdown restrictions put a stop on the movement of buses and trains. Large numbers of migrant workers ended up walking back to their villages, some journeys hundreds of kilometers long. Commentators commented on how the whole purpose of social distancing was defeated.

The Prime Minister on 19 March urged businesses and high-income segments of society to take care of the economic needs of all those who provide them services. During the live telecast he also appealed to families to not cut the pay of domestic help. Following the lockdown, the government circulated advisories and directives ordering companies to keep paying employees among other things. The Ministry of Finance issued an Office Memorandum on Migrant workers.

Soon after a central government directive in late March, state governments set up 21,000 camps to house over 660,000 migrants and stop the exodus. Delhi government is providing free food to 400,000 people every day. Over 500 hunger relief centers have been set by the Delhi government. By 5 April, 75,00,000 people were being provided food across the country in government and NGO food camps. To cater to the needs of the migrants and prevent them from leaving the camps, the government of Kerala changed the food being provided by adding north Indian dishes to the menu, providing carrom boards and recharge facilities for phones, as well as provide other medical essentials such as masks, sanitizers and medicines.

6.9 Lockdown extension

On 8 April 2020, the managing director of Bajaj Auto, Rajiv Bajaj, wrote in an opinion piece in the Economic Times that the "lockdown makes India weak rather than stronger in combating the epidemic," and that the current "arbitrary" lockdown was totally unsustainable and a "recalibration" is needed. Rajiv Bajaj writes that "India may have to sell itself out of the coronavirus crisis".

Following the extension of the lockdown on 14 April, members of the opposition said that there was no mention of a financial package or any steps whatsoever to revive the economy. Modi however did talk about a re-calibrated opening of the economy.

Telangana was the first state to extend the lockdown to 7 May, beyond the national lockdown date of 3 May.

7. Opportunities to Overcome The Impact of Epidemic

IMF says India will remain the 'fastest growing major economy in 2020'.

The trade war between the US and China may be partly responsible for the economic slowdown globally, but it presents an opportunity for India to propel itself to become a hub of manufacturing in Asia.

The recent report about Huizhou in southeast China having turned into a ghost city after South Korean smartphone giant Samsung closed down its three-decade-old factory there in September 2019, and shifted its base to Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The entire ecosystem that was based on the factory — as it provided and supported 80% of the businesses and economy of Huizhou directly or indirectly — was affected, forcing workers to desert the city in search of greener pastures.

What was lost by China, was gained by India. Samsung lost no time in setting up its world's largest mobile factory in Noida last year. The new capacity will enable Samsung to double its production from 68 million units to 120 million units per year by 2020 in a phased manner. Close to 30% of the smartphones manufactured in the world would then be expected to be exported from India soon.

No doubt China continues to enjoy the reputation of being the 'world's factory'. But according to the US India Strategic Partnership Forum (USISPF), about 200 US companies are seeking to move their manufacturing units from China to the US. For India to grab this opportunity & needs to accelerate its reform process and bring more transparency in its decision-making processes.

8. Regionalisation: The new globalization

Regionalisation could become the new globalisation and gave an example. "Look at North America, United States trades more with Mexico and it trades more with Canada than it does with China. "Supply chains are becoming more regional and national. That is one of the single most important thing that will distinguish this period from 2016-20 with the future."

The global strategist said India's role in the world is greater when compared to its South Asian neighbours, considering India's varied contributions in various domains including IT. Prime Minister Narendra Modi asked Union ministers to prepare plans to fight the economic impact of COVID-19 on war footing and asserted that this crisis is an opportunity to boost the 'Make-in-India' initiative and reduce dependence on other countries. "Ministries should prepares a Business Continuity Plan and be ready to fight the economic impact of COVID-19 on war footing." Modi told the ministers, according to the statement. Highlighting the impact on India's exports, he asked the ministers to submit actionable suggestions on boosting manufacturing and exports and ensure that new sectors and countries are added in India's export net.

9. Glocalization

In this era of crisis, this is another tool to evolve the commercial viability of various products and services. This concept of Glocalisation has mixed results for the larger economy. In making these companies more effective competitors, it should increase the quality of competition and drive down prices, making goods more accessible. Glocalization is a combination of the words "globalization" and "localization." The term is used to describe a product or service that is developed and distributed globally but is also adjusted to accommodate the user or consumer in a local market. Glocalization is the adaptation of global and international products, into the local contexts they're used and sold in.

In regards to a particular product or service, this means the adaptation of globally marketed products and services into local markets. A global product or service, something everyone needs and can get used out of, may be tailored to conform with local laws, customs, or consumer preferences. Products that are "glocalized" are, by definition, going to be of much greater interest to the end user, the person who ends up using the product. This is because while it's something that everyone can use and has use for, as a global product, it's localization makes it more specific to an individual, their context, and their needs.

10. Promoting Commerce Digitally

10.1 Opportunities for E-Commerce during Coronavirus Pandemic

Consumers will shift towards online purchasing, to avoid public places. Services such as home delivery, and brands like Amazon will flourish. And the online divisions of major retailers will become major beneficiaries.

Consumers who purchased online during the holiday season were observed to repeat this buying pattern post-holiday. This highlights that consumers may return to the same purchasing process again, and may do so after the Coronavirus pandemic.

There's less competition for advertisers still committed to running campaigns. However, currently these advertisers are running outdated advertisements that aren't relative to the situation. If the campaigns are altered to the current social environment, they could be more fruitful

10.2 Challenges for E-Commerce during the Coronavirus pandemic

Like with most scenarios, with opportunity comes challenges. Taking an attentive look may help E-Commerce to mitigate the expected recession. Challenges that need to be mulled over with the same concern. Some examples of potential issues are: Supply chain issues - product shortages and potentially declining consumer demand could also blunt e-commerce growth – if the economy falters or goes into recession. Creating convenient ways for people to shop with pick-up, drive-up, and same-day delivery. The surge in online orders heaps pressure on businesses to fulfill them. In some instances, this pressure is getting too much for businesses and threatens to upend their e-commerce operations.

10.3 Strategies for Online Retailers and Advertisers

1. **Look ahead and reframe efforts-**: Make a crisis plan and response. Pay attention to strategies, including strategy for post-Coronavirus. This process must be fast and needs to react to evolving circumstances.
2. **Shift sales channel mix-**: Person-to-person and bricks-and-mortar retail are already restricted in affected regions. Redeploy sales efforts to new channels both in B2C and B2B enterprises.
3. **Get creative on social media-**: Stay engaged with communities and support people in difficult times. They will appreciate this and may reciprocate when in a position to do so.
4. **Respond to new needs with innovation -**: New customer needs will also create the requirement for innovation. When threatened by crisis, many companies will be focused on defensive moves, but it's wiser to focus attention around emerging opportunities.
5. **Utilize all assets to stimulate and sustain demand -**: Maintain or even boost digital marketing efforts for the foreseeable future. Social selling seems to be a better idea than push marketing at the moment.
6. **Take device preferences into consideration-**: People are staying at home and they may use their PC a bit more than their mobile. Make sure to include this in your strategy and optimize budget allocation per device
7. **Reconsider discount strategy-**: Discounts don't have to be drastic to entice consumers. Utilize smaller sales and category specific promotions

11. Conclusion

The threat of COVID-19 to lives and livelihoods will fully resolve only when enough people are immune to the disease to blunt transmission, either from a vaccine or direct exposure. Until then, governments that want to restart their economies must have public-health systems that are strong enough to detect and respond to cases. Coronavirus has created a new challenge for many online businesses. We have observed growing concerns regarding people and companies that are exposed to financial risk. But still, some companies appear well-positioned to benefit from the shifts in consumer behavior caused by the outbreak. Moving from globalization to regionalization. The pandemic has exposed the world's risky dependence on vulnerable nodes in global supply chains. China, for example, accounts for about 50 to 70 percent of global demand for copper, iron ore, metallurgical coal, and nickel. We could see a massive restructuring as production and sourcing move closer to end users and companies localize or regionalize their supply chains.

So far, India has walked the tight rope as well as it could have, given its resources and management capabilities. But one must remember that the COVID onslaught is only at an early stage in India. So the 2020

mantra should be “Flat is the new growth today” - every business needs to ensure it survives first before it can thrive.

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A Study on Covid-19 Pandemic and Micro Finance Industry

Pratik Paun
RAJKOT

Abstract

COVID-19 has unequivocally arrived in the developing world. Hundreds of cases have been reported across Latin America and South Asia, and now there are at least 30 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa reporting infections till Mid-March 2020. South Africa and India both announced on March 25, 2020 that they would go into lockdown for three weeks, and others may soon follow. With health-care systems ill-equipped to cope with a pandemic, there are many reasons to believe that the effects of the virus in these countries will be even more damaging than in the developed world, with higher mortality rates. Till the end of March 2020, however, it has seen very little evidence that the global microfinance community has woken up to the full extent of the crisis as the virus takes hold in less developed countries.

Key Word: Micro Finance Institution, COVID - 19

Introduction

The microfinance industry has seen tremendous growth over the past five years, growing at a 45% CAGR. It has witnessed rapid evolution with regulatory reforms post the AP crisis in 2010 to regulate product, pricing and protection of customer interest, growth of regulated NBFC MFIs a special class of RBI regulated entities carrying out microfinance, the formation of the first ever Self-Regulatory Organizations (SROs) of the RBI, Aadhar based lending by NBFC MFIs and transformation of some of the entities into universal and small finance banks. At the end of March 2020, with over 45 million end clients with a loan outstanding of over INR 1 lac Crores across the private JLG (Joint Liability Group) and the public SHG (Self Help Group) program, employing over 120,000 people across 10000 branches in 28 states of India, it is a key force for financial inclusion in the country. However, this level of outstanding is still lower than 25% of the demand across India and indicates the future potential for growth. The key reason for the growth of the sector has been adaptability to change, resilience in the face of challenges and ability to maintain high repayment rates of almost 99.5%.

Factors that looming economic crisis

Even before the virus arrived in the global south, macroeconomic conditions had deteriorated rapidly enough to cause serious shocks to many developing economies. Natural resource prices plummeted as global demand shrank as well as India, China and other developing countries were shutting down their factories. The global garment industry has essentially stopped. Migrant workers are losing jobs or being sent home, and international remittance flows seem to be dropping sharply. Capital is fleeing to safe assets as stock markets have crashed. Tourism and travel have stopped. Poor people are among the first to feel the impact. Social distancing policies will likely be less comprehensive than they have been in developing countries, but they will nonetheless have a devastating effect on the ability of poor people to sustain their livelihoods.

MFIs serve 140 million low-income people worldwide with savings and credit services, according to MIX data. As of 2018, the value of their credit portfolios was \$124 billion. Their customers are 80 percent women, and 65 percent live in rural areas. They are among the poorest and most vulnerable segments of many societies. While MFIs play a critical role in supporting the income-generating activities for the poor, these numbers under-report the range of credit services poor people rely upon.

The economics of microfinance require high repayment rates. A slip in repayment rates from 95 to just 85 percent would render many MFIs insolvent in less than a year, and that is the significant risk that repayment rates may fall by more than this as borrowers struggle to make ends meet in the face of a precipitous income shock.

Many central bankers are already making plans to provide substantial liquidity support to their financial sectors by easing reserve requirement ratios in countries where these apply. It is concerned that the microfinance lenders that operate as non-bank financial institutions may not get the relief they need in the broader effort to shore up the financial sector. While these institutions do not represent a systemic risk in any given market, failure to include them in government-supported relief measures would deny them the assistance they desperately need to continue operating.

MFIs may be forced to make hard decisions about how to support their customers by suspending repayments, restructuring existing loans and providing liquidity to their customers to manage the crisis. There is a risk that some governments may make these decisions for lenders by imposing payment holidays without careful consideration of the impact on lenders, and the sector needs to be prepared to face this challenge if it arises. The global microfinance industry was built through collective action, bringing together providers, donors, investors, policymakers, academics and other practitioners to make inclusive financial services available to the world's poor.

Following are the precautionary initiatives for MFIs after COVID-19 pandemic

- ❖ Many organizations sets various training modules, professional security program for their employees during lockdown period.
- ❖ It is essentials to concentrate on relationship building than collections during crisis. E-Communication is the key to manage the employee-client relationship management
- ❖ Risk Management calculation according to devise strategy for timely act that will enhance credit approval process, managing financial relief to client and digitization of financial services as well as focusing on risk mitigation tools especially on microfinance sectors.

Conclusion

It is time to one step back, re-think, re-design, restructure, gather energies and fight back again. In this world disruption is a norm, whether it is human-influenced like; Demonetization in India or nature made like Coronavirus – Covid19. For now, one cannot predict the new world that will emerge post-crisis, but this issue will require focused attention going forward as the immediate situation eventually comes under control and recovery begins.

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Ayurvedic Science against Covid 19

Shantaben Patel

1. Introduction

Corona virus disease 2019 (covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2. The disease has been first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, capital of China, & has been spread globally, resulting in ongoing 2019-2020 pandemic. Common symptoms are fever, cough, sore throat, shortness of breathing etc. Its incubation period is about 14 days. This virus can be spread by close contact of infected person, droplets of sneezing & coughing etc.

2. Our Current Scenario

First case was reported on January 2020 in Kerala and in few weeks it spread all over India. Maharashtra is the now worst affected state with most number of cases. All over the whole country is affected by corona. Government had taken the immediate steps and announced the lockdown in the whole country which proved very effective but though it is not the final & complete solution. We have to search the right & most effective vaccine / medicine.

3. Modern Science Against Corona

The modern medical system finds inadequate in the condition and no specific management of disease is established even after manifestation of disease. Everything is going in trial and error method. Only ICU management is being done to make patient survive till the natural death period of virus. Scientists identify 69 drugs to test against corona. They found CHLOROQUINE, a drug of malaria is effective to reduce the symptoms but it does not kill the virus. Also doctors suggest to take medicine that can improve your "immune system", such as multivitamins. And also the quarantine of infected person & give him the medicine related to the respiratory tract disorders, nebulization is also helpful. But as we know no specific medicine is still found out. On the other hand, there are countries like Iran, where many patients are cured by ginger juice, a traditional way of curing the corona. So our AYUSH dept. suggested the traditional medicine remedies against corona.

4. Ayurveda Against Corona

4.1. Ayurvedic view of disease:

When disease affects mass of the population of wide range of world is called Janapadodhvamsa, which is similar to the modern pandemic condition. In Ayurvedic classics presentation of COVID-19 can be put under Sankramak Vyadhi. Agantuj Jwara symptoms wise it resembles with Kapha Vayu predominant Sannipataj Jwar.

4.2 Features

Cardinal Symptom: fever with frequent spits mucus of reddish coloured, breathlessness

Etiological Factors: Person with less immune power, Get infected by contact with other infected patient, Can be in any season for ex. Sharad Ritu. Which is described as Sharad Roganam Matu. Means mother of disease as per Ayurved.

4.3 Symptoms & Prognosis

Symptoms: chill followed by high fever, difficulty in breathing, dry cough followed by bloody sputum, breathlessness.

Sign: increase R/R, tachycardia with heavy pulse, coated tongue.

Prognosis: if dhatupaka is there the prognosis is bad. If doshapaka is there good prognosis. It maximum takes 7 to 12 days to show doshapak or dhatupaka which is related to incubation period.

Curable: if patient strength is good & fever is moderate.

Incurable: high grade fever, patient is of old age or with co-morbidity, patient has lost this body strength.

Complication: insomnia, delirium, hyper pyrexia, cardiac dysfunction, loss of consciousness

4.4. Management

As for as management & prognosis of sannipataj jwar is concern, it should be treated on basis of dominant dosha, not harming other body tissue. Though ayurveda emphasise on holistic approaches with equal or even more consideration of host i.e patient The agni , body strength, mental strength play an important role in recovery of patient.

1. avoid causative factors . (it is equal to half of the treatment because if you avoid cause of spreading of disease there will be noneed of worry , that's why govt. also now a days declared lock down & giving importance to social distancing.)
2. herbomineral formulations which pacify kapha but do not increase pitta & vayu are used.
3. avoid person from cold, direct wind.
4. quality diet (pathya ahar) must be taken by patient.

We all know very well that there are many side effects of allopathy medicines such as ulcer , kidney disfunctioning, constipation, acidity etc. but ayurvedic medicines as home made remedies which are used by our ancestors from many year and having no side effects they are made up of our daily using food substances . allopathy is also useful in acute conditions & emergencies but our ancient medicine science is useful in curing daily routine life problem without any side effects.

5. Formulations

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sudarshan Ghanavati | 5. vardhman pippali |
| 2. tribhuvan kirti rasa | 6. agatya haritaki avaleha |
| 3. naradiya lakshmi vilas rasa | 7. vasa avaleha |
| 4. go danti , abhrakh bhasma | 8. kantakari avaleha |

6. Posology & Application

FORMULATION	GUDUCHI GHANVATI	GOJIHVADI KWATH
DOSE	2 tablets (500mg) twice a day after meal	20ml twice a day on empty stomach
ANUPANA	warm water	warm water
DURATION	till the subject is quarantined	till recovery of symptoms

7. Suitable Patient

the subject diagnose as COVID 19 positive and having mild to moderate symptoms like fever , body ache , tiredness , sore throat will be selected for the present clinical management irrespective of their race , gender and occupation.

8. Inclusion Criteria

1. subject detected as covid 19 positive case
2. age between 20 to 50
3. mild symptoms of disease like fever < 103 °F, body ache, sore throat
4. patient advised to take treatment and stay isolated at home/ward.
5. patient is free from any kind of co morbidity like hyper tension, DM, CKD or liver diseases

9. Exclusive Criteria

1. age below 20 or above 50 years.
2. subject having any co morbidity like hypertension, DM, CKD etc
3. patient who required intensive care/ ventilator.

10. Preventive Aspect

1. Stay away from affected person , washing hands, covering mouth and nose, eyes
2. **Dhumpana:** with vacha , guggulu, champor at mass fumigation at area of quarantine people

3. **Nasya/** Nasal administration: pour til taila, anu taila or panchgavya ghee 2-2 drops in each nostril twice. followed by and coating of the same every two hours during day time.
4. **Kawal/Gandush:** by termaric and salt mixed hot water to clean local mucous membrane.
5. Drink warm water.

11. DOES use substance that pacify kapha dosha but simultaneously not reduce vayu & pittaex.

1. Turmeric powder roasted in ghee.
2. Zinger powder roasted in ghee.
3. Use of barley instead of wheat.
4. Vegetables : seasonal , veg with water boiled and little ghee used
5. Use of tulsi, marich powder & sunthi make paste of it with honey and leak in morning with empty stomach.
6. Always use warm food and substance having ushna guna ex. Fig, dates, black papper. Prpatak, musta. Atleast twice a day.
7. Activities : adequate sleep , regular life , mild or moderate exercise, pranayam etc.

12. DON`TS

1. Not take substance that increase kapha ex; egg , black gram , meat , panner , cheese, curd, patato, mashroom, onion, cabbage , banana, custard apple , bakery products, soya preparations, salads cold drinks , ice cream , extra fried iteams .
2. Activities: day sleep , night awakwning, adhyashan (taking too much food)

13. Conclulsion

As we all know corona spreads speedly all over the world . all over the world scientist are trying to find the vaccine of it but till they find proper medication of it. we should follow the steps as describe in our ayurvedic samhitas thousands of year ago , which are proved effective now a day . our ancient science is enrich by all kind of medical science . & we should follow the path which is shown by our divine rushimunis.

In future there are lots of chances of this kind of global disaster, so we all should be prepared for that upcoming situations. for that we should follow the sadvritt & rules of personal hygiene, described in charak samhita & ashtang hriday. We have to change our life style , our diet. Always take healthy, nutritious food, & doing few excersice , pranayam , meditations which improve your health so we can survive from this kind of medical conditions in future.

As some one says, we can not change our future, but can change our habits and surelu our habits will change our future.



Global Economic Effects of Covid-19

Shaileshkumar D. Patel

1. Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) first declared COVID-19 a world health emergency in January 2020. Since the virus was first diagnosed in Wuhan, China, it has been detected in over 190 countries and all U.S. states. In early March, the focal point of infections shifted from China to Europe, especially Italy, but by April 2020, the focus shifted to the United States, where the number of infections was accelerating. The infection has sickened over 2.1 million people, with thousands of fatalities. More than 80 countries have closed their borders to arrivals from countries with infections, ordered businesses to close, instructed their populations to self-quarantine, and closed schools to an estimated 1.5 billion children. In late January 2020, China was the first country to impose travel restrictions, followed by South Korea and Vietnam. Over the period from mid-March to mid-April 2020, more than 22 million Americans filed for unemployment insurance, raising the prospect of a deep economic recession and a significant increase in the unemployment rate.

After a delayed response, central banks are engaging in an ongoing series of interventions in financial markets and national governments are announcing spending initiatives to stimulate their economies. Similarly, international organizations are taking steps to provide loans and other financial assistance to countries in need.

2. Global Growth

The economic situation remains highly fluid. Uncertainty about the length and depth of the health crisis-related economic effects are fueling perceptions of risk and volatility in financial markets and corporate decision-making. In addition, uncertainties concerning the global pandemic and the effectiveness of public policies intended to curtail its spread are adding to market volatility.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on March 2, 2020, lowered its forecast of global economic growth by 0.5% for 2020 from 2.9% to 2.4%, if the economic effects of the virus peaked in the first quarter of 2020. The OECD estimated that if the economic effects of the virus peaked in the first quarter, which is now apparent that it did not, global economic growth would increase by 1.5% in 2020.

Most developing and emerging economies are projected to experience a decline in the rate of economic growth of 2.0%, reflecting tightening global financial conditions and falling global trade and commodity prices. In contrast, China, India, and Indonesia are projected to experience small, but positive rates of economic growth in 2020.

Before the COVID-19 outbreak, the global economy was struggling to regain a broad-based recovery as a result of the lingering impact of growing trade protectionism, trade disputes among major trading partners, falling commodity and energy prices, and economic uncertainties in Europe over the impact of the UK withdrawal from the European Union. Individually, each of these issues presented a solvable challenge for the global economy. Collectively, however, the issues weakened the global economy and reduced the available policy flexibility of many national leaders, especially among the leading developed economies. In this environment, COVID-19 could have an outsized impact. While the level of economic effects will eventually become clearer, the response to the pandemic could have a significant and enduring impact on the way businesses organize their work forces, global supply chains, and how governments respond to a global health crisis.

According to the OECD's updated forecast:

1. The greatest impact of the containment restrictions will be on retail and wholesale trade, and in professional and real estate services, although there are notable differences between countries.

2. Business closures could reduce economic output in advanced and major emerging economies by 15% or more; other emerging economies could experience a decline in output of 25%.
3. Countries dependent on tourism could be affected more severely, while countries with large agricultural and mining sectors could experience less severe effects.
4. Economic effects likely will vary across countries reflecting differences in the timing and degree of containment measures.

3. Global Trade

According to an April 8, 2020, forecast by the World Trade Organization (WTO), global trade volumes are projected to decline between 13% and 32% in 2020 as a result of the economic impact of COVID-19, as indicated in Table 2. The WTO argues that the wide range in the forecast represents the high degree of uncertainty concerning the length and economic impact of the pandemic and that the actual economic outcome could be outside this range, either higher or lower. The WTO's more optimistic scenario assumes that trade volumes recover quickly in the second half of 2020 to their pre-pandemic trend, or that the global economy experiences a V-shaped recovery. The more pessimistic scenario assumes a partial recovery that lasts into 2021, or that global economic activity experiences more of a U-shaped recovery.

4. Economic Policy Challenges

The challenge for policymakers has been one of implementing targeted policies that address what had been expected to be short-term problems without creating distortions in economies that can outlast the impact of the virus itself. Policymakers, however, are being overwhelmed by the quickly changing nature of the global health crisis that appears to be turning into a global trade and economic crisis whose effects on the global economy are rapidly growing.

5. Economic Developments

Between late February and April, 2020, financial markets from the United States to Asia and Europe have been whipsawed as investors have grown concerned that COVID-19 would create a global economic and financial crisis with few metrics to indicate how prolonged and extensive the economic effects may be. Investors have searched for safe-haven investments, such as the benchmark U.S. Treasury 10-year security, which experienced a historic drop in yield to below 1% on March 3, 2020. In response to concerns that the global economy was in a freefall, the Federal Reserve lowered key interest rates on March 3, 2020, to shore up economic activity, while the Bank of Japan engaged in asset purchases to provide short-term liquidity to Japanese banks; Japan's government indicated it would also assist workers with wage subsidies. The Bank of Canada also lowered its key interest rate. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced that it was making about \$50 billion available through emergency financing facilities for low-income and emerging market countries and funds available through its Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT).

6. Policy Responses

In response to growing concerns over the global economic impact of the pandemic, G-7 finance ministers and central bankers released a statement on March 3, 2020, indicating they will "use all appropriate policy tools" to sustain economic growth. The Finance Ministers also pledged fiscal support to ensure health systems can sustain efforts to fight the outbreak. In most cases, however, countries have pursued their own divergent strategies, in some cases including banning exports of medical equipment. Following the G-7 statement, the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) lowered its federal funds rate by 50 basis points, or 0.5%, to a range of 1.0% to 1.25% due to concerns about the "evolving risks to economic activity of the COVID-19." At the time, the cut was the largest one-time reduction in the interest rate by the Fed since the global financial crisis.

7. International Economic Cooperation

Initial efforts at coordinating the economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic across countries have been uneven. Governments are divided over the appropriate response and in some cases have acted unilaterally,

particularly when closing borders and imposing export restrictions on medical equipment and medicine. An emergency meeting of G-7 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States) finance ministers on March 3, 2020, fell short of the aggressive and concrete coordinated action that investors and economists had been hoping for, and U.S. and European stock markets fell sharply after the meeting.¹⁴⁶ However, on March 16, 2020, the leaders of the G-7 countries held an emergency summit by teleconference to discuss and coordinate their policy responses to the economic fallout from the global spread of COVID-19. In the joint statement released by the G-7 leaders after the emergency teleconference summit, the leaders stressed they are committed to doing “whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced cooperation of efforts.” The countries pledged to coordinate research efforts, increase the availability of medical equipment; mobilize “the full range” of policy instruments, including monetary and fiscal measures, as well as targeted actions to support workers, companies, and sectors most affected by the spread of COVID-19; task the finance ministers to coordinate on a weekly basis, and direct the IMF and the World Bank Group, as well as other international organizations, to support countries worldwide as part of a coordinated global response. G-7 coordination has not been without problems, however, including disagreement among G-7 foreign affairs ministers about how to refer to the virus (coronavirus or the “Wuhan virus”) and concerns about collaboration on vaccine research.

8. Conclusions

The quickly evolving nature of the COVID-19 crisis creates a number of issues that make it difficult to estimate the full cost to global economic activity. These issues include, but are not limited to:

1. How long will the crisis last?
2. How many workers will be affected both temporarily and permanently?
3. How many countries will be infected and how much economic activity will be reduced?
4. When will the economic effects peak?
5. How much economic activity will be lost as a result of the viral outbreak?
6. What are the most effective monetary and fiscal policies at the national and global level to address the crisis?
7. What temporary and permanent effects will the crisis have on how businesses organize their work forces?
8. Many of the public health measures taken by countries such as Italy, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, India and China have sharply impacted their economies. How are the tradeoffs between public health and the economic impact of policies to contain the spread of the virus being weighed?

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The Global Impact of Coronavirus on Education

Dr. Rajeshkumar I. Bhatt

1. Introduction

Educators and students around the world are feeling the extraordinary ripple effect of the novel coronavirus as schools shut down amid the public health emergency. While health officials scramble to get a grip on multiple outbreaks, here is how education systems have responded.

1.1 Schools close around the world

There are school closures of some kind in 22 countries on three continents with hundreds of millions of students around the world facing upheaval, including 13 countries that have shut schools nationwide.

The United Nations has warned of the unparalleled scale and speed of the educational disruption being caused by coronavirus. Currently, school closures in over a dozen countries due to the COVID-19 outbreak have disrupted the education of at least 290.5 million students worldwide, according to the United Nations Educational,

1.2 Scientific and Cultural Organization.

"We are working with countries to assure the continuity of learning for all, especially disadvantaged children and youth who tend to be the hardest hit by school closures," UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay said in a statement Wednesday. "While temporary school closures as a result of health and other crises are not new unfortunately, the global scale and speed of the current educational disruption is unparalleled and, if prolonged, could threaten the right to education."

1.3 Italy

Lucia Azzolina, Italy's Education Minister, announced Wednesday that all schools would be closed nationwide until March 15. More than 3,900 cases of coronavirus have been confirmed in Italy, with nearly 200 deaths, making it Europe's worst-hit country thus far.

1.4 United States

Multiple U.S. based universities have had students return home from study abroad programs in Italy after the CDC moved Italy from Alert Level 2 to Warning Level 3 on Feb. 26. Elon University, Fairfield University, Florida International University, University of Tampa, Gonzaga University, Loyola University Chicago, Miami University-Ohio, Penn State University, Stanford University, Syracuse University, University of Maryland-College Park, University of Miami and Villanova University all wrote in statements that their students would leave Italy, or have already left Italy, for return to the U.S. Some students, like ones at Villanova University, were asked to satisfy a 14-day quarantine period before returning to the campus.

In Washington State, where multiple cases of coronavirus have been reported, health officials have said there is no set protocol for school closures. "Our priority is the health and safety of our students, and we are taking extra steps to prevent and contain the disease," Seattle Public Schools said in a statement Wednesday. While there are no confirmed cases in SPS staff or students, administrators said schools in the district are following the guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and all district-sponsored out-of-state travel for staff and students through the end of the school year have been postponed.

There are growing concerns in the U.S. for students who rely on meal programs through school and the association of school nutrition professionals wrote a letter to the Department of Agriculture to suggest emergency options for those at risk students if their school is closed.

They suggested authorizing schools to offer grab and go meals or expanding programs intended to offer meals during the summer months as possible options.

"I believe Secretary Azar has some authority to expand aid welfare programs under the circumstances, but FEMA nor DHS do not have dollars available -- that would legally fit the description of the relief you are describing," DHS official Ken Cuccinelli said at a hearing Thursday. "So that's something that I believe is being covered and addressed in the supplemental -- that is the appropriate vehicle."

1.5 China

Just two weeks ago, China was the only country mandating school closures. The novel coronavirus, known officially as COVID-19, emerged there in the city of Wuhan in December. The CDC shared interim guidance for K-12 schools on how to plan, prepare and respond to COVID-19, based on what is known about the severity and transmission of the disease.

1.6 Schools should promote disease prevention strategy

The U.S. Department of Education has released comprehensive guidance, information and resources for schools and personnel affected by interruptions as it relates to COVID-19.

Here's a snapshot of their collaborative efforts in coordination with state and local health officials, educational agencies and other preventative steps schools can take amid the coronavirus outbreak.

1. If you are sick, stay home from school.
2. Avoid close contact with those who are already sick.
3. Cover your nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing with a tissue or the crook of your arm.
4. Wash your hands often with soap and water.
5. Avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth.

The CDC has fact sheets on COVID-19 and what to do if you're sick to help students, families and staff understand the novel coronavirus and steps to protect themselves.

2. What schools can do if cases of COVID-19 are identified

If schools are dismissed, the CDC recommends that schools consider the following steps: Temporarily cancel extracurricular group activities and large events; cancel or postpone events such as after-school assemblies and pep rallies, field trips, and sporting events; discourage students and staff from gathering or socializing anywhere; discourage gatherings at places like a friend's house, a favorite restaurant, or the local shopping mall; Ensure continuity of education.

3. How to continue education in the case of school dismissal

Dr. Janet Taylor told ABC News it's important for parents to keep an open conversation with kids as they explore coronavirus on social media and shared tips on what to do if a child's school is closed due to the health outbreak. "Schools are still safe places and what we want to emphasize is a sense of normalcy," the psychiatrist explained. "If your child is in a school that's closed, it's not play time you still want them to study. And again, it's a time to explain how the virus is spread and what symptoms may be like." Taylor also added that parents should take any port of entry to talk to kids about the news. "Check in with them -- you can explore and get information together," she said. "If they need to go to the doctor they can, but sometimes staying home may be safer for everyone." Schools are urged to review continuity plans, including plans for the continuity of teaching and learning. "Implement e-learning plans, including digital and distance learning options as feasible and appropriate," the CDC said. The agency also said to determine the following factors in consultation with school district officials or other relevant state or local partners.

1. If a waiver is needed for state requirements of a minimum number of in-person instructional hours or school days (seat time) as a condition for funding;
2. How to convert face-to-face lessons into online lessons and how to train teachers to do so;
3. How to triage technical issues if faced with limited IT support and staff;
4. How to encourage appropriate adult supervision while children are using distance learning approaches; and
5. How to deal with the potential lack of students' access to computers and the Internet at home.

4. Readiness emergency management for schools

The REMS technical assistance center has resources here from federal agency partners for both K-12 and higher education when it comes to how to handle biological hazards, like COVID-19, on campus.

5. Students, families and communities on Global impact

5.1 School closures by COVID-19 containment measures countries

UNESCO states that over a dozen countries, including China, Italy and Japan, have shut schools nationwide, impacting almost 290 million students worldwide. A further nine countries have implemented localised school closures to prevent or contain the spread of COVID-19. Should these countries also order nationwide school closures, it would prevent an additional 180 million from attending school, a potential of 470 million students who will be out of education. In Italy, for example, all schools and universities will be closed nationwide until 15 March. Italy has been the European country hardest hit by COVID-19 so far, with more than 3,000 reported cases and over 100 deaths. The situation is fluid in the United States, with only a handful of schools cancelling classes thus far over the Coronavirus. However, the city of Los Angeles declared a state of emergency on 4 March, advising parents of school closures to come in the US's second-largest public school district. On Thursday, 5 March 2020, all public and private schools through the fifth grade in India's capital, New Delhi, were ordered closed until at least 31 March 2020. These closures will affect more than two million students. However, the bulk of students come from China, where more than 233 million students are missing school because of COVID-19. This number includes Hong Kong and Macao. In Japan, school has been cancelled for nearly 16.5 students.

5.2 UNESCO say about the Coronavirus-related school closures

"We are working with countries to assure the continuity of learning for all, especially disadvantaged children and youth who tend to be the hardest hit by school closures," stated UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay on Wednesday. "While temporary school closures as a result of health and other crises are not new unfortunately, the global scale and speed of the current educational disruption is unparalleled and, if prolonged, could threaten the right to education."

5.3 Adverse consequences of Coronavirus-related school closures

Schools do not just provide education for students but rather provide support for families and communities. Parents in some countries will have to take time from work, either paid or unpaid leave, to care for their children - which will have a knock-on effect on economic productivity both for the family and the general global economy. Some world governments are trying to help. France, for example, has promised 14 days of paid sick leave of parents if they have no choice but to watch their children during periods of self-isolation. Japan is offering subsidies to companies to help with the costs of parents' taking leave to care for their children.

UNESCO states that some of the reasons why these school closures will be so harmful are:

1. **Interrupted learning:** Schooling provides essential learning and when schools close, children and youth are deprived opportunities for growth and development. The disadvantages are disproportionate for under-privileged learners who tend to have fewer educational opportunities beyond school.
2. **Nutrition:** Many children and youth rely on free or discounted meals provided at schools for food and healthy nutrition. When schools close nutrition is comprised.
3. **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.
4. **Unequal access to digital learning portals:** Lack of access to technology or good internet connectivity is an obstacle to continued learning, especially for students from disadvantaged families.
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, incurring wage loss in many instances and negatively impacting productivity.
7. **Unintended strain on health-care system:** Women often represent a large share of health-care workers and often cannot attend work because of childcare obligations that result from school closures. This

means that many medical professionals are not at the facilities where they are most needed during a health crisis.

8. **Increased pressure on schools and school systems that remain open:** Localized school closures place burdens on schools as parents and officials redirect children to schools that are open.
9. **Dropout rates tend to rise:** It is a challenge to ensure children and youth return and stay in school when schools reopen after closures. This is especially true of protracted closures.
10. **Social isolation:** Schools are hubs of social activity and human interaction. When schools are closed, many children and youth miss out of on social contact that is essential to learning and development."

5.4 Online learning in the age of Coronavirus

UNESCO will hold an emergency meeting on 10 March 2020 over coronavirus-related school closures. The agency said it is supporting the implementation of large-scale distance-learning programs and platforms to reach students remotely. Schools and governments are seeking ways to keep children educated while at home. Italian universities are using distance, online learning to educate both Italian students - and those American and foreign students who have had to return to their home countries due to the closure of US University programmes in Italy. Students at a school in South Devon are also using online classes after their school was shut after a confirmed case of coronavirus.

6. Conclusion

Now a days, all over the world thought about the how to control over the corona virus. About the effect and spread of corona virus, world many problem phase like as health problem, economic problem, academic problem, transportation problem, market problem. When see any syndromes about corona in any students or person, suggested to satisfy a 14-day quarantine period before returning to the campus or go to any working places. where multiple cases of coronavirus have been reported, health officials have said there is no set protocol for school closures. school closures will be harmful because many crisis related to education raises like as Interrupted learning, Nutrition, Parents unprepared for distance and home schooling, Unequal access to digital learning portals, Gaps in childcare, High economic costs, Unintended strain on health-care system, Increased pressure on schools and school systems that remain open, Dropout rates tend to rise and Social isolation. Educators and students around the world are feeling the extraordinary ripple effect of the novel coronavirus. China was the only country mandating school closures. The novel coronavirus, known officially as COVID-19, emerged there in the city of Wuhan in December. The CDC shared interim guidance for K-12 schools on how to plan, prepare and respond to COVID-19, based on what is known about the severity and transmission of the disease. collaborative efforts in coordination with state and local health officials, educational agencies and other preventative steps schools can take amid the coronavirus outbreak.

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कोविड -19 : अध्यापक शिक्षा व शिक्षण संस्थानों की भूमिका

संदीप कुमार शर्मा

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अधिकार मांगने से पहले सोचे "जान है तो जहाँ है"

कर्तव्य निर्वहन के समय सोचे "जहाँ है तो जान है"

1. परिचय:

अध्यापक शिक्षा जैसा की नाम से ही परिलिखित है ,अध्यापक को दी जाने वाली शिक्षा जिसके माध्यम से कुशल अध्यापक तैयार हो सके व आगे चलकर राष्ट्र निर्माण में अपनी अहम भूमिका अदा कर सकें! वर्तमान समय अत्याधिक जटिलताओं का समय और समग्र संसार एक अदृश्य संकट से संघर्ष कर रहा है जो, न दिखाई देता न सुनाई देता है और न ही अचानक दस्तक देता है और न ही जिसकी आहट इंसान महसूस कर पता है और इस संकट का नाम कोरोना संक्रमण है और वैश्विक स्तर पर इसे कोविड -19 के नाम से पहचाना जा रहा है और सम्प्रेषण के आधार पर इसे कोविड -19 नाम दिया गया है ! यह एक ऐसी भयानक बीमारी है जिस का अंत होता अभी दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है ,क्योंकि न तो इसकी कोई ओषधि है और न दवा और न ही दुआ काम आ रही है ! आद्यात्मिक जगत इसे इंसान के कुकर्मों की सजा बता रहा है और भगवान के द्वारा इंसान की परीक्षा बता रहा है वहीं प्रकृति प्रेमी प्रकृति को दोहन से बचाने वाला प्रकृति का शुभचिंतक बता रहे है तो वहीं वैश्विक जगत पर इस संक्रमण को जैविक हथियार के रूप में भी देखा जा रहा जो की सोची समझी साजिश के तहत सम्पूर्ण विश्व पर अपना वर्चस्व कायम करने के लिए इसका प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ! देखना यह महत्वपूर्ण है की इस वैश्विक महामारी से सम्पूर्ण विश्व किस प्रकार बच पता है और इसके पश्चात आर्थिक रूप से कैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को संचित कर पाते है ! ऐसे समय में यहां डॉ यहां भगवान के रूप में कार्य कर रहे है , पुलिस कर्मी सच्चे रक्षक के रूप में व सफाई कर्मचारीनिस्वार्थ सेवक के रूप में अपना कर्तव्य वहन कर रहे! इसी कड़ी में एक अध्यापक की भूमिका इस संकट की घड़ी में क्या होनी चाहिए इस पर हम चर्चा करेंगे !

अ खुदा प्रश्न जो बार-बार मन में आ रहा,

तेरे तरह सारा जंहा भी कैद है घरों में,


है चारों और चांदनी फिर भी ,

उजाले में अँधेरा नजर आ रहा है !

आँखे बंद करके डूँढता रहा मैं ,

तुम्हें ता उम्र मंदिर-मस्जिद में ,

आज आँख खुली तो तू अस्पतालो में नजर मुझे आ रहा है!!

(संदीप शर्मा ,सहायक प्रोफेसर )

2. अध्यापक मार्गदर्शक के रूप में

इस समय पुरे देश में व अन्य कई देशों में या यूँ कहें की सम्पूर्ण विश्व में लॉकडाउन लगा हुआ है ,जिसके चलते हमारे देश में सभी सार्वजनिक स्थल व आवश्यक सेवाओं उपचार स्वस्थ्य व जीवन यापन को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी संस्थान संस्थाए उधोग सब कुछ बंद है व लोगो को भी घरों में रहने की हिदायत दी गई है ! अगर हम बात करे शिक्षण संस्थाओ की तो वह पूरी तरह से बंद है ,ऐसे समय में अध्यापक की भूमिका अति महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है !अध्यापक का दायित्व है की वह परोक्ष रूप में विद्यार्थियोंकी सहायता करे और उनकी शैक्षिक समस्याओं का निदान करे!

3. कोविड -19 व जागरूकता

भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में शिक्षा का आभाव रहा है ,ऐसे समय में जब 30 लाख के लगभग लोग कोरोना के संक्रमण के प्रभाव में आ चुके है , तो ऐसे समय में भारत जैसे विशाल देश में इसकी जागरूकता अति आवश्यक है ऐसे समय में अध्यापक व छात्र-अध्यायक मिलकर जन -जन तक जागरूकता संदेश पहुंचाए जो दिशा निर्देश स्वस्थ्यमंत्रालय व भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गए है उनका पालन करने हेतु लोगो को जागरूक करना शिक्षक वर्ग धर्म है !

4. ई -लर्निंग माध्यमों से शिक्षा की निरंतरता

जैसा की इस समय शिक्षण संस्थानों के बंद हो जाने के कारण प्राथमिक कक्षा से उच्च कक्षाओं तक अध्ययन प्रक्रियाप्रभावित हुई है ! ऐसे समय में अध्यापक को तकनीकी माध्यमों का प्रयोग करके विद्यार्थियों तक शिक्षा पहुंचानी चाहिए व उनकी शैक्षिक समस्याओं का निवारण करना चाहिए और कक्षा-कक्ष अनुभव प्रधान करने चाहिए ,जिससे की विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक नुकसान को रोका जा सके!

5. अध्यायक एक मनोविज्ञानिक के रूप में

शैक्षिक समस्याओं के साथ साथ शिक्षक को एक मनोवैज्ञानिक के रूप में काम करना चाहिए और विद्यार्थियों की व्यक्तिगत और मानसिक , सामाजिक , समस्याओं का निदान भी अध्यापक को करना चाहिए , और समय -समय पर परामर्श देने चाहिए जिसे से उनका तनाव कम हो सके !

6. पर्यावरण की शिक्षा

जिस प्रकार आज कोरोना संकट के कारण सारा जीवन यापन अस्त व्यस्त है घरों से निकलने की इजाज़त नहीं है, ऐसे समय में इंसान के मशीनी औजार व साधन पस्त हो गए है जिनका कोई प्रयोग इस समय नहीं रहा है , बदलो को चीरने वाले हवाईजहाजधरातल पर पड़े है ,सड़को पर दौड़ने वाले साधन रुक गए है , कारखाने बंद पड़े है ऐसे समय में प्रदूषण का स्तर दिन प्रतिदिनकम हो रहा है और प्रकृति अपने वास्तविक रूप में आ रही है , जालंधर से हिमाचल के पहाड़ दिखने लगे है , जीव जंतु आजाद घूम रहे है व जंगलो से बाहर निकल रहे समुन्द्र

किनारे कछुए प्रसव के लिए भारी संख्या में आ रहे हैं , जिस गंगा नदी को सरकार की नमामि गंगे योजना नहीं साफ़ कर पाई आज वह गंगा नदी खुद साफ़ हो रही है ! गर्मी का स्तर कम हो रहा है किउंकि गगनचुंभी इमारतों के ए.सी . बंध पड़े है ! इन सब का कारण कोरोना संक्रमण के कारण मनुष्य के कदम घर में बंधे होना है ! अध्यापक के सामने विद्यार्थियों को जागरूक करने का व् समाज को आइना दिखाने का यह उचित उदाहरण है के हम किस प्रकार तकनीकी व् मशीनों साधनों के अंधादुंध प्रयोग से प्रकृति का विनाश कर रहे है और आज जब मनुष्य घर तक सिमित है तो प्रदूषण कितना कम हो गया है ,यह सिख हमें इस कोरोना ने दी है ,के हम खुद ही हमारी प्रकृति का विनाश कर रहे ,हमारे घर का महत्व तभी है जब प्रकृति हमारे अनुकूल है किउंकि हमारा पहला घर तो प्रकृति ही है अगर वह नराज हुई या उसको नुकसान हुआ तो उसका असर हम पर यानि मानव पर ही देखने को मिलेगा जैसा की वर्तमान में देखने को मिल रहा है ! इसलिए इस संक्रमण के खत्म हो जाने के पश्चात भी हमें हमारी प्रकृति को अब भविष्य में गंधा नहीं करना है दूषित नहीं करना है

7. मानवीय सेवा ही ईश्वर सेवा है:

वर्तमान मंदिर मस्जिद सब बंध है और लोगो को अपने घरों से ही अपनी आस्था को संचित करना है , इस समय विविधता भरे इस देश में कुछ लोग ऐसे भी है जिनका संकट कोरोना से भी बढ़ा है और वह है भूखे पेट का संकट ,तो ऐसे समय में अध्यापक मानवीय धर्म व् मानवीय सेवा का प्रचार प्रसार विद्यार्थियों में करे के ईश्वर हर मनुष्य में निवास करता है ,इस लिए मंदिर मस्जिद में दान देकर भगवान तक पहुंचाने की अभिलाषा रखने वालो को यह समझाये की आज वहीं दान किसी भूखे को रोटी खिला कर उसकी भूख को शांत करे और यही दान सीधा परमात्मा तक जायेगा किउंकि हर धर्म की शिक्षा में परमात्मा को प्रकृति और मनुष्य के हृदय में विराजमान माना गया है इस लिए मानव का धर्म है की इस समय उसके आस-पास के लोग अगर दो संकटो से जूझ रहे है तो उनकी इस पीड़ा को कम करने के लिए भोजन का दान करें !

8. सरकारी सेवाओं का महत्व

आज इस वैश्विक संकट में जब सारेभारत के निजी अस्पताल बंध पड़े है और जो डॉ. अपने धंधे के प्रचार के लिए जाँच शिवर लगाते थे वो कहीं घर के कोने में छिप गए है ! ऐसे समय में अगर कोई अपनी मौत की परवाह न करके और अपने परिवार को त्याग कर कोई जन सेवा कर रहा है तो वह है सरकारी डॉ जो भगवान के रूप में धरती पर कोरोना योद्धा के साथ खड़े है और उसे इस यंग में विजय दिलाने के लिए एक सेनापती की भूमिका में है ! अब समय आ गया है की आने वाले समय में हमे भी निजी चकाचोंध को त्याग कर सरकारी सेवाओं को अपनाना चाहिए और जिस प्रकार आज हमने अपने आप को इन्हे समर्पित कर दिया है उसी प्रकार यह समर्पण इनके प्रति हमेशा हमारा रहना चाहिए ,किउंकि आज सरकारी डॉ ही अपना धर्म का निर्वहन कर रहे है और धर्म की जगह धंधा करने वाले घरों में छिप गए है !

9. कोरोना व् कोरोना संक्रमित व्यक्ति में अंतर्

इस संकट में हमारी लड़ाई सिर्फ कोरोना संक्रमण से है न की कोरोना संक्रमित व्यक्ति से , बीमारी से हमने लड़ना है बीमार व्यक्ति से नहीं .इस समय जो लोग इस संक्रमण की चपेट में है और जो ठीकहोकर घर आ चुके है उनको भी समाज में अलग दृष्टिकोण से देखा जा रहा है जो की गलत है यह कीटाणु उनके भीतर जन्म से नहीं था न ही संक्रमित व्यक्ति ने इसे जन्म दिया है , दुर्भाग्य वश या लापरवाही से ही वह व्यक्ति इस की चपेट में आया है और बहार से इस संक्रमण ने उसमे प्रवेश किया है जो हमारे अंदर भी कर सकता है तो इस लिए हमें ऐसे योद्धा जो कोरोना से यंग जीत कर आये है उन्हें नकारत्मक भाव व् दृष्टि से नहीं देखना है ,यह जागरूकता शिक्षक व् शैक्षिक वर्ग को लानी है !

10. अति -आत्मविश्वास से बचना

यह संक्रमण इतना खतरनाक है की एक पेन के निभ जितने निशान में भी लाखो की संख्या में यह कीटाणु होते है और इससे हम अंदाजा लगा सकते है की यह कितना सूक्ष्म वायरस है ! इसलिए यह मान लेना की मुझे तो यह नहीं होगा मेरे आसपास तो कोई नहीं है या मेने मास्क लगा रखा है , में तो समझदार हूँ , या मुझे तो हो ही नहीं सकता ,ये सब सवाल अति -विश्वास को जन्म देते है जो की हानिकारक है ! इस समय यह संक्रमण हर आयु वर्ग के व्यक्ति बुजुर्ग बालक शिशु किशोर सब को अपनी चपेट में ले चूका है ! इस लिए सभी को अपनी सुरक्षा करनी चाहिए, किउंकि यह मानव शरीर को अपना शिकार बनाता है ,मनुष्य की जाति ,धर्म ,वर्ग , क्षेत्र ,के आधार को नहीं !

11. शारीरिक दुरीएवं मानसिक रूप में सामाजिक नजदीकियाँ:

इस संक्रमण को फैलने से रोकने का एक मात्र उपाए शारीरिक दुरी ही हे जो हमें इस भयानक संक्रमण से बचा सकती है ! शिक्षक वर्ग का यह कर्तव्य है के इस हेतु वह बालको को जागरूक करे व् समाज को जागरूक करें ! शारीरिक रूप से हमने अपनों के साथ दुरी रखनी है और प्रत्यक्ष मिलाप से हमने बचना है इस संकट तक ! लेकिन मानसिक रूप से हमने उनसे जुडे रहना है और फोन कॉल के माध्यम से उनके साथ सामजिक संबंधो को निभाना है, ताकि सामजिक मूल्यों को हानि न पहुंचे ! इस संक्रमण ने हमें शारीरिक रूप से दूर होने पर विवश किया हे मानसिक रूप से नहीं यह हम पर निर्भर करता है ! इस लिए हमने मानसिक रूप से नजदीकियांहमेशा बनाये रखनी है और विशेष रूप से उन सभी डॉ के साथ जो इस वायरस से लड रहे है ,उन सभी पुलिस कर्मियों से जो हमारी सुरक्षा कर रहे है , और उन सब सफाई कर्मियों से जो दिन रात इस संक्रमण को फैलने से रोकने के लिए सफाई कर रहे है , और खास कर उस व्यक्ति से अपनापन व् मानसिक नजदीकी रखनी है जो इस संक्रमण की चपेट में आगया है और एक योद्धा बनकर इस से लड रहा है !

12. आर्थिक मंदी व् स्वदेशी उत्पाद का महत्व

एक शिक्षक का राष्ट्र के प्रति प्रमुख कर्तव्य राष्ट्र निर्माण में अपनी भूमिका का निर्वहन करना होता है और अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति वह शिक्षा के माध्यम से करता है ! आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ना आज के हालात को देख कर निश्चित प्रतीत हो रहा है , ऐसे समय में देश को आर्थिक मजबूती देने के लिए स्वदेशी उत्पाद व उनके प्रयोग का अति महत्व होगा ! इसलिए जितना हो सके हमें घरेलू व स्वदेशी उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देना है व उनका ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा प्रयोग करना होगा ताकि देश का पैसा देश में संचित हो सके इस हेतु अध्यापक विद्यार्थीओ को और विद्यार्थीअपने आस पास के नागरिको को जागरूक करें !

13. निष्कर्ष

एक देश अपनी सीमाओं को दूसरे देश से सुरक्षित करने में , अपने आप को समृद्ध करने में अपनी ताकत को बढ़ाने में , वैश्विक स्तर पर अपनी सलतनत कायम करने में और अपनी मैं को स्थापित करने में इतना अँधा हो गया के ये भूल गया के तू जिस की सुरक्षा कर रहा है और जिस से सुरक्षा कर रहा है वो दोनों ही प्रकृति के अधीन आते है ये सीमाएं ये बँटबारा मनुष्य के मष्टिक की उपज है , प्रकृति की नहीं “ सब इतरा रहे थे अपने अपने परमाणु पर , दुनियाँ घुटनों के बल आ गई एक छोटे से कीटाणु पर” ! ये सोचने का विषय है उन सभी समृद्ध देशो के लिए के उन्होंने किसको खत्म करने के लिए परमाणु हथियार बना रखे है ,मानव को तो क्या वो खुद अमर हो गए है इन हथियारो के साथ, जब मनुष्य ही मनुष्य के जीवन का दुश्मन बना हुआ है उसको खत्म करने को उतारू है ऐसे में कोरोना तो एक बहाना सा प्रतीत होता है , किउंकि सबसे बड़ा संक्रमण तो मनुष्य का मष्टिक है जो इनको जन्म देता है ! आज कोरोना ने सारे विश्व को सीख दी है के एक दूसरे को खत्म करने की वजाये एक दूसरे के साथ मिलकर चलने से ही विकास होगा ! आज समग्र संसार के हथियार और औजार एक सूक्ष्म कीटाणु के आगे नतमस्तक है , और अगर यह सूक्ष्म कीटाणु भी मानव मष्टिक की उपज है तो यह अत्यंत भयावह है और मानवीय मूल्यों का दोहन है !

An Impact of Corona Virus on Universities and School-Colleges of Gujarat

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Abstract

Fighting in all the fronts of corona virus is going on in the world. Corona has crawled in Gujarat also and first case of corona transition is found on 19th March, 2020 in Gujarat. Present paper discusses about postponement of examination and positive and negative impact lockdown on education of Universities, School and Colleges.

Keywords: Corona Virus, Universities, School- Colleges, lockdown, Education

1. Introduction

The corona virus has caused on outcry across the world. The increasing impact of corona virus. Indian government has decided to close all the universities and school - colleges till 1-6-2020. It is decided to close not only school - colleges but also multiplex theatres and swimming pools by government. Religious institutions are also ordered not to arrange any religious programs. Indian government has taken important decisions as a part of precautions for transition of corona virus.

2. Situation like Vacation

Government and private universities, school and colleges are closed due to order of Indian government. Vacation like atmosphere is seen there. The exports of education are stating that due to corona virus fear, education system and students both will be affected, alternative arrangements are searching by University officials and school - colleges administrators and students are benefited also by online education, education by internet or education by whatsapp.

3. Below mentioned examinations are postponed

Various examinations in the country are postponed due to increasing cases of transition of corona virus. Advisory is announced by HRD ministry on 18th March. After that CBSE has also announced to postpone all examinations till 31st March - 2020 and assessment process has also moving forward the date of JEE main examination -2020. Haryana board has also postponed the examinations till 31st March- 2020. Due to the danger of corona virus. In this chain, Aligarh Muslim University has also restrained all the examinations till and 2nd April. Amid the possibility of an outbreak of corona in the country, school administration has approached to government for mass promotion in school level examinations and government has also applied mass promotion in standard 1 to 9 and 11.

A big decision of education department between outbreak of corona in Gujarat.

In India if we talk about Gujarat, Education department has taken a big decision between the ordeal of the virus. One bad news for the result of these students would declare rather late. According to the decision of Gujarat Education Department the central assessment work is postponed until next instructions.

4. Educational Operations by the State Government

When students are given leave due to corona at that time state government has arranged online lectures on doordarshan and regional TV channel for the students of std 7 to 12. So that their education do not spoil. During those leave days students can repeat the curriculum at home. According to information bureau officials, this arrangement is configured by our honourable chief minister surje Vijaybhai Roopali sir.

The lectures of science, English and mathematics subjects for the students of standard 7 are telecasted on various regional news channels during 12: 00 to 4:00 pm and for the students of 11. Lectures are telecasted from 11 morning to 6 pm evening for the students of std. 7 to 9 lectures are telecasted for mathematics, Science and English subjects, while for the students of 11 Chemistry, Physics and Biology subjects are though for the students of std.11 lectures are telecasted on doordarshan from 3:00 to 4:00 pm at noon.

5. The Positive impact of corona and lockdown on Education

It has been decided to close schools, colleges and universities as a corona precautions and this decision is proved to be blessed for Indian education world. It is felt that pattern of whole education is changed.

In current situation technology proved awesome and it is known that students, teachers and lecturer are extensively using technology in education. Zoom application has become hot favourite overnight and people connecting to education are seen to download zoom application.

By the use of zoom app, it become possible to get online education by online education by online lectures seminars using digital pen dairy and audio - video lectures of experts so it become time consuming process for students. Ph.D. viva can also arrange by online system. Teachers lectures and students all seem happy by taking advantage of distance learning education. Most of the teacher are seen to provide adequate guidance to their students. Google classroom is running assignment is also collected online is good sign for our education system. Students are keep in touch psychologically and Sociologically by online education and the fear of corona and the stress level is found to be decreasing.

It is under consideration that is lockdown take long time and external exams are not possible then online exam (including descriptive or MCQ, or other pattern) may be arranged. Because in current days it is uncertain to arrange University level exams- some universities are in faverer and some are in against. We can't favour must promotion for the students of final year in any disciplines because this is the career building year for them. Traditional examination system is changed in this situation. Teachers and lecturers seem more aware due to corona and lockdown. Their main food is believed to students and lectured and they oct in online E- pathshala and Dv.

Most of the subject experts, motivation speakers, expert speakers, well known personalities, success administrators, career counsellors are seen to provide free services or with less rate. So students are getting extreme advantage. Personalized learning is experienced by students. This education proved very useful to many students to build their successful career. Especially for rural area students who can get online education are blessed by this online education system many of them have completed course for examination with revision. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University app is also helpful in providing various e-materials, audios & videos.

Some teachers and students have joined social services during this lockdown period. It includes Blood donation camp for Thalesamia affected children, mental and health related counselling, distribution of food packets and ration kit to needy people etc. So we can see positive outlook of society to help one another.

And at last the fact comes before eyes that the eyes of education world during outbreak of corona that it is essential to develop new policy and models in context to disaster management. New units of new papers can be added in syllabus. So real future of our nation are benefited and can give their valuable contribution in nation building.

6. Possible Negative impact of dockdown on Education

- Young children have been affected by the clousere of anganwadi.
- All the competative exams including GPSC -UPSC - Staff selection commission and Goun Seva Mandal will be affected and recruitment process will be postponed.
- Ph.D. viva in many disciplines in many universities will be disturbed.
- The possibility is seen in charge of term starting date and time table.

- Some teachers-lectures are not active about work from home due to current mini vacation. So students are also kept away in study.
- Some idleness is seen in students. They are in vacation mood and not active in online learning process.

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कोविड 19 और पर्यावरण

श्रीमती प्रियंका सिंह

सहायक शिक्षक (एल बी.)

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चीन के वुहान शहर से फैले खतरनाक कोरोना वायरस ने पूरे विश्व में आंतक मचाकर रख दिया है। कोरोना वायरस के कहर से पूरी दुनिया में हाहाकर मची हुई है। कोविड 19 की दवा अभी तक नहीं बनी है, सिर्फ सावधानी ही हमें इससे बचा सकती है ऐसी संकट की स्थिति में कोरोना वायरस के खात्मे के लिए पूरी दुनिया के वैज्ञानिक इसकी दवा बनाने हेतु जुटे हुए हैं भारत में कोरोना वायरस की वजह से लॉकडाउन जारी है सड़के सूनी पड़ी है, और कामकाज पूरी तरह से ठप पड़ा है लोग घरों में लॉकडाउन खुलने का इंतजार कर रहे हैं लेकिन इन सब के बीच एक अच्छी खबर यह है कि लॉकडाउन की वजह से भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली समेत तमाम दूसरे शहरों में वायु, जल व ध्वनि प्रदूषण में भारी कमी आई है।

कोविड –19 का पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव

मानव ने प्रकृति को नुकसान पहुंचाने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है इसके बावजूद प्रकृति ने हमेशा मानव को माफ किया है। जिसके कुछ उदाहरण इस प्रकार है—कोरोना वायरस प्रकृति के लिए वरदान साबित हो रहा है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि कोविड 19 दुनिया के लिए काल बन कर आया है इसने हजारों लोगों को अपना निवाला बना लिया है इसकी भयावहता को देखते हुए भारत सरकार ने पूरे देश में लॉकडाउन घोषित कर दिया है। चूंकि ये सारी कवायद कोरोना को फैलने से रोकने के लिए की गई है आज कल आसमान पहले की तुलना में ज्यादा साफ व नीला दिखाई दे रहा है आसमान में उड़ते सफेद रूई जैसे बादल बेहद दिलकश लग रहे हैं। सुबह पक्षियों के चहकने की आवाज से लोगों की नींद खुल रही है जो मोबाइल के अलार्म पर निर्भर होकर रह गई थी। सड़कें वीरान हैं लेकिन मंजर शांत व साफ प्रतीत हो रहा है। इस

दौरान सड़कों पर वाहनों की आवाजाही पूर्णतः बंद है लोग अपने घरों में कैद हैं किसी को बाहर निकलने की इजाजत नहीं है सिर्फ इमरजेंसी सर्विस वाले ही अपने घरों से बाहर निकल पा रहे हैं। जिन सड़कों पर दिन रात बराबर वाहनों की आवाजाही लगी रहती थी लॉकडाउन की वजह से एक दो वाहन ही निकल रहे हैं ऐसे में जंगली जानवर सड़कों पर स्वच्छंद रूप से विचरण कर रहे हैं। अब वे ऐसे रिहायशी इलाकों में भी देखे गये हैं। जहां पर उन्हें कभी नहीं देखा गया। सड़कों के किनारे लगे पौधे साफ और फूलों से गुलजार हो रहे हैं। नदियां तो इतनी साफ हो गई हैं, कि क्या कहें। सरकार जो करोड़ों रूपये खर्च करके भी नहीं कर पाई वो लॉकडाउन ने 21 दिनों में ही कर के दिखा दिया।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अर्थव्यवस्था को भारी क्षति हुई है शेयर बाजार भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुई है। इन सब के बीच अच्छी बात यह है कि कार्बन का उत्सर्जन रुक गया है। क्योंकि वायुप्रदूषण फैलाने वाले कारखाने व फैक्ट्रियां बंद हैं, साथ ही ध्वनि प्रदूषण और जल प्रदूषण भी बहुत हद तक कम हुआ है। सुपरपावर अमेरिका भी इस वायरस के प्रभाव से खुद को बचाने में असमर्थ महसूस कर रहा है। इस तरह प्रदूषण में कमी होना कोरोना वायरस का मानव जीवन व प्रकृति पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव है। कोरोना वायरस ने पूरी दुनिया के लोगों को दुबारा मौका दिया है। रुक कर सोचने का। जिसमें मानव अपने जीवन शैली में बदलाव करने पर पुनः विचार कर सके। भारत सरकार के द्वारा सही समय पर लॉकडाउन का तरीका अपनाकर देश हित में सही व सार्थक निर्णय लिया गया है। हम सब साथ मिलकर ही कोरोना वायरस को हरा सकते हैं।



कोरोना का वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव

सीमांचल त्रिपाठी

प्रधान पाठक

शा0पूर्व माध्यमिक शाला रुनियाडीह

विकासखण्ड व जिला-सूरजपुर(छ.ग.)

चीन के वुहान शहर से फैली कोरोना वायरस के प्रकोप ने विश्व में सामने जटिल चुनौती खड़ी कर दी है। दुनिया के जीडीपी में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक की हिस्सेदारी रखने वाली कम्पनियां में लॉकडाउन की स्थिति है। अपना स्वयं का अस्तित्व बचाने के लिए कम्पनियों को नए वातावरण के अनुरूप स्वयं को तैयार करना पड़ेगा। उन्हें ग्लोबल सप्लाइ चैन पर अपनी निर्भरता कम कर नई तकनीकों को अपनाना पड़ेगा अन्यथा उन्हें कुछ चुनिंदा व्यक्ति या कम्पनियों के एकाधिकार से जूझना पड़ेगा। कई कम्पनिया इस स्थिति का एक अलग तरीके से सामना कर रही हैं। विश्व के कारपोरेट घरानों के दिग्गज जन सेवा के लिए आगे बढ़ गए हैं, जैसे डिओर परफ्यूम बनाने वाली कम्पनी एलवीएमएच के नाम से सेनेटाइजर निर्माण कर रही है, जनरल मोटर्स बनाने वाली कम्पनी प्राणदायनी वेंटिलेटर बना रही है तथा अलीबाबा के फाउंडर दुनिया भर में मास्क बांटने में लगी हुई है। रिटेल कारोबार में भी कड़ी प्रतिद्वंद्विता देखने को मिल रही है, वे अब जरूरी सामानों की सप्लाइ करने में लगे हैं। वॉल स्ट्रीक के विश्लेषकों को पूरा विश्वास है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2020 के लाभांश में मामूली गिरावट ही आएगी किन्तु इससे बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीद भी बांधने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसका कारण पिछली मंदी में अमरीकी कम्पनियों की बिक्री में दो तिहाई गिरावट आई थी जो इस बार 50 प्रतिशत के आस-पास रहेगी जिसे सामान्य माना जा रहा है।

इस समय विश्व में तेल की मांग 30 प्रतिशत घटी है। यूरोप कई कम्पनियों के पास अभी तीन से छह महीनों के लिए पर्याप्त तेल है जिससे उनका काम निर्बाध रूप से चलता रहेगा। इस समय यूरोप के दस लाख कम्पनियों ने अपने स्टॉप को वेतन देने के लिए सरकारों से सब्सिडी देने की मांग की है। आने वाले दिनों में स्थिति और गम्भीर व भयावह होगी क्योंकि कारखाने बंद हो गई हैं और सीमाएं सील होने के कारण कई देशों को जोड़ने वाली सप्लाइ चैन बंद हो गई है। इटली में लॉकडाउन से चीज, जेट ट्राबाइन

इंजिनों के कलपुर्जों की सप्लाइ बंद हो गई है। वैसे थोड़ी राहत वाली बात यह है कि चीन अपनी फैक्टरीयों को फिर से चालू कर रहा है। हांगकांग सरकार का कहना है कि बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा आर्डर रद्द करने और बिलों का भुगतान रोक देने से उनकी कम्पनियों को मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

गत दो मन्दिओं में दस प्रतिशत कम्पनियों ने अभी तक कर्ज का चुकता नहीं किया था। शेष बचने वाली कम्पनियों को अपनी इंडस्ट्री को बचाने और आर्थिक स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए सरकारी कर्जों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। कन्फेक्शनरी और डिटरजेंट बनाने व बेचने वाली कम्पनियों की तस्वीरे अच्छी होंगी। इसमें ज्यादा नुकसान छोटी कम्पनियों को होगी। आज के समय में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत छोटी अमेरिकी कम्पनियां अस्थायी तौर पर बंद हो चुकी हैं या फिर आगामी एक सप्ताह में बंद हो जाएंगी, क्योंकि पूँजीबाजारों तक उनकी पहुंच ही नहीं है।

लॉकडाउन हटने के बाद जब कम्पनियां चालू होंगी तो वे दौड़ने की बजाय रेंगती नजर आएंगी। इस समय चीन में उसकी क्षमता का लगभग 60 प्रतिशत की काम हो पा रहा है। फैक्टरीयों में काम करते समय लोगों के बीच सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग बनानी होगी, लोगों की रिमोट निगरानी करनी पड़ेगी और स्वच्छता पर विशेष ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। जिन कम्पनियों का सीधा वास्ता कन्ज्यूमर से पड़ता है, उन्हें अपने ग्राहकों को आश्वासत करना पड़ेगा कि उनके स्वास्थ्य के प्रति वे पूरी तरह सजग हैं। आयोजित होनी वाली सम्मेलन व बैठक में मास्क देकर स्वच्छता और प्रोडक्ट टेस्टिंग का भरोसा दिलाना होगा। विश्व की कई कम्पनियां अपने बाजार में विस्तार करने के उद्देश्य से छोटी कम्पनियों को खरीद लेंगी, इससे बाजारों पूँजीपतियों के अधीन होने का खतरा पैदा होगा।



The Environmental Cry of Earth through COVID-19

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Abstract:

The research paper studies the environment, eco criticism theory and COVID 19 and discusses that how they are interconnected with each other. The literary writers have shown the value of environment through their literary works and have sung the glory of nature in their poems and plays. Through sugar coated way, the writers have given message for protection of environment. The paper interprets about corona virus, COVID 19 and how they prove panic to the people of the world. The paper shows the positive effect of environment due to public curfew and lockdowns.

Key words: *environment, eco criticism, COVID19, nature, lockdowns*

The seeds of protection of environment are inherent in the glorious treasure of Vedic literature. For example “Do not cut trees because they remove pollution” (Rigveda- 6.48:17) (Kumar viii). The reference of water pollution, utility and preservation of water are found in Atharvaveda (Kumar 41). Trees are ‘natural sweepers’ (Kulshrestha, Shukla, and Kulshrestha 32) which absorb our carbon dioxide and give oxygen. At present the world suffers due to global warming, deforestation and environmental issues. There is need of introspection for saving the environment.

We all know that the people of the world are under the clutch of Corona virus. WHO has declared COVID 19 as epidemic disease on 11th March. COVID – 19 is associated with epidemic beginning of Corona virus which began at 2019 in China.. There is classification of major virus groups and virus diseases in books. Corona virus is mentioned in the “classification RNA viruses. The reference of corona virus is there in subtype ‘f’. It is written as i) as upper respiratory infection”.

(Sivapathasundharam 316). So, above reference shows that corona virus was there. But unfortunately, the medicine is not invented. “COVID-19 was first identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019” (Web <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/COVID-19>).

As per report, 213 countries of the world experience corona disease. United States, Spain, Italy, France, Germany, United Kingdom, China Iran, Canada, Russia, Pakistan etc. are most affected countries of the world. It tells that the most potential country like America is speechless and helpless when such disaster happened. As per the Divyabhaskar newspaper (Gujarati) of 18th April, 2020, 1,55,974 persons are died in the world and 508 are died in India.

The Oxford Dictionary defines environment as “The surrounding conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives or operates / the natural world, especially as affected by human activity” (Pearsall 477). The researcher believes that to save earth, the people of earth and also to improve our present life, it is necessary to study the eco criticism theory. Eco criticism theory advocates not only nature-study of literary works, but also of nature’s effect on insects, birds, animals and also aims to show future danger of their survival. It gets recognition on 1996. Through the social discourse, ecology also describes ethical principles as in Rachael Carson’s outstanding fable named *Silent Spring*. It presents a serious threat both to wild life and to human health. It shows loss of a bird song. “In India, 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 inserted Article 48A in the Constitution which is based on the protection and improvement of the environment and for the safeguard of the forest and wild life of the country” (Kaur 58). Eco criticism argues on nature’s destruction, like cutting down trees, deforestation by persons of materialistic world and focuses attention on expansion of industries and overuse of technologies for personal comfort. The result is global warming the cycle of seasons is

changed. “We belong not only to networks of language and culture but also to the networks of the land” (Glotfelty and Fromme 136).

At present the world suffers from the problems like global warming, climate change, natural calamities like unbearable heat, icy cold, and earthquake, and cyclone, flood and so on. The changed atmosphere affects human beings, birds, animals etc. We must rethink on our nature and destiny. The present increasing disruption of the global environment is the product of a dynamic technology and science. “We are in an environmental crisis because the means by which we use the ecosphere to produce wealth are destructive of the ecosystem itself” (Glotfelty)² and Fromme 116). There is need of introspection by persons of society. The significance of eco criticism is that it deals with the reformation of modern sensibility. The changing environment puts the future of world in danger. “Earth’s life support systems were under stress” (Goodbody and Rigby 2). So the observation of Garrard is absolutely right. “A child born now will never know a natural summer a natural autumn, winter or spring”

Literature can make positive contributions towards increasing awareness about environment. “...The orientation towards environment should become a permanent concern in literary studies” (Sumanthy 132). “Current environment problems are largely of our own making, are in other words, a bio product of culture” (Glotfelty and Fromme xxi). If the person is alive then he/she can enjoy the comforts of technology and scientific progress. Eco criticism alerts the persons of society through literary works to sensitize with all problems. So theory of eco criticism is most appropriate and useful in 21st century. “If mortals dwell in that, they save the earth and if poetry is the original admission of dwelling, the poetry is the place where we save the earth” (Bate 283). Eco criticism intends to reform modern sensibility. Glen A. Love recommends that “revaluing nature-oriented literature can help redirect us from ego-consciousness to eco-consciousness” (Glotfelty and Fromm xxx).

The writers are foreseers. Through their literary works, they glorify the environment and also impart message to preserve nature. The famous poet and dramatist of Sanskrit literature, Kalidasa’s world famous play is *Abhijnana Shakuntalam*. This verse is one of the famous verses of the 4th Act of the play.

“पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या
नादत्ते प्रियमण्डनापि भवतां स्नेहेन या पल्लवम् ।
आद्ये वः कुसुमप्रसूतिसमये यास्या भवत्युत्सवः
सेयं याति शकुंतला पतिगृहं सर्वैनुजायताम्” ॥

It is translated as “She, who does not proceed to drink water first, when you are not watered, who, though fond of decoration, does not pluck a blossom out of affection for you; who holds a festival at the time of the first appearance of your flowers, - that Shakuntala is here going to her husband’s abode. Let her be permitted (to go) by (you) all” (Gajendragadkar 89). Through Shankutala’s character, Kalidasa has portrayed and suggested the value of environment. The people of modern age are engrossed in their materialistic, comfortable lives with the help of technologies and scientific progress. Kalidasa’s above verse awakens the sensibility of persons to earth.

The British and American writers also glorify nature in their works. William Shakespeare is the famous British dramatist of English literature. He says in *As you like it* which is a pastoral comedy: “Finds tongue in trees, books in the running brook,

Sermons in the stones and good in everything” (Act-2 Scene-1) (Love 66).

Thus, the delineation of nature is well reflected in the literary works of writers. Ralph Waldo Emerson is famous American orator, essayist and poet. His poem *Blight* is a satire on industrialization, deforestation and money minded society. He appreciates the earlier generation through depiction of old generation who sees magic in flowers. The poem urges to humanity to understand the real value of life by rejecting materialism and accepting environment. Emerson also satirizes on deforestation and industrialism. Robert Frost is famous American poet of 20th century. His poem *God’s Garden* gives message to human being.. The

proceeding lines of the poem tells that the rival of mankind is coming who has cut the trees and has made the garden barren and has made the roads. *God's Garden* of Robert Frost studies the poet's satire on money minded world. So,

On 22nd March, respected Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi announced Public curfew and emphasised the Indians to remain safe at home so that COVID-19 may not be spread. The 1st phase of lockdown was for 21 days, from 23rd March to 14th April. The second phase of lockdown is for 19 days, from 15th April to 3rd May with possibility of relaxation to selected industrial units by government from 20th April. The train and bus services are closed.

The silver side of public curfew and lock downs is positive effect to the various aspects of environment. In Gujarat, the hills like Pavaghadha, Shetrunjay, Ambaji etc. can be visible from nearby places. Earlier due to pollution, they were not visible. We experience a nice sunrise and sunset with full of beauty of nature. The pollution is decreased. "It is true that pollution levels are going down and will continue to be lower as a result of lockdown," Pawan Gupta, senior scientist at the Earth Sciences of Universities Space Research Association at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, told Earthers in an email"(Web <https://www.ecowatch.com/india-air-pollution-coronavirus>). The various survey on environment is positive. "Data from the Central Pollution Control Board of India's Environment Ministry also showed a 71 percent decrease in nitrogen dioxide levels. Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Bangalore have also recorded a drop in these air pollutants, according to CNN. In Mumbai, the financial capital, air quality levels in March 2019 averaged 153 on the Air Quality Index, which ranks as unhealthy to breathe, according to Reuters. New Delhi averaged 161 last March...The tops of skyscrapers were visible and some residents told Reuters they could spot more stars than usual." (Web <https://www.ecowatch.com/india-air-pollution-coronavirus>)

The water qualities of Ganga and Yamuna rivers of India improved with their PH level. As per the Divyabhaskar newspaper(Gujarati) of 14th April, " Due to lockdowns, the pollution of Ganga and Yamuna rivers are decreased." (P. 1). Due to lockdown, there is no vehicle smoke and the atmosphere is clean. "The improvement in air quality of 85 cities was noted as most of the vehicles remained off road and non-essential industrial units closed during Janta Curfew and national wide lockdown". (Economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/lockdown-clears-up-indiasair/articleshow/74942627.cms).

So, in this way, COVID 19 signals the mankind of the earth through her environmental cry. I conclude with my inner strong wish that COVID 19 must be cured and that will be new golden morning in which without lockdowns, people understand the value of environment and try to maintain self discipline to preserve environment.

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Covid-19 and its Effects on Indian Economy

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Abstract

Corona virus, COVID-19 which has arrived like an unwelcomed guest to from China is infectious not only the human-beings but it has affected India and most of the highly developed countries like US, Italy, Spain, Britain, Pakistan, China and many more in worst manner. The World Health Organization has declared it pandemic. It has not only deeply affected the economy of the world but it has made the human-being locked and caged like animals. It is the period of economic slowdown. It has ruined the world economy more powerfully than the World Wars. People are at their home. Most of the industries are shut down; people don't have income and work. Economic activities are almost zero because of it Indian GDP growth rate will be reduced further. Before this pandemic, India was already facing slowdown and this is big hit for it. Foreign trade cannot be stay away from this as exports and imports both will be reduced. There is already pressure on government financial bodies but they have to work with deficit. For raising demand by customers, government has to come with strong stimulus packages. Definitely there will be rise in the fiscal deficit by more than 4 percent.

Keywords: COVID-19, Corona Virus, Stimulus Packages, Pandemic

1.Introduction

COVID-19 or Corona Virus is the worst pandemic. It appeared like a devil in China's Wuhan city of China on 31st December, 2019. Dr. Li. Wenliang, Chinese doctor informed to Chinese government about this virus but they did not consider it seriously. In instead of taking the disease very seriously, the Chinese government berated the doctor and ignored his observation and suggestions regarding this pandemic. Infected by Covid-9, the doctor died and the pandemic broke out in Wuhan City which suddenly made the Chinese government alarmed. Since the spread of it was out of control, the Chinese Government realized its blunder and repented on it. Before the Chinese government announced this pandemic to WHO, a

huge number of Chinese travelers who travelled to various parts of the world reached to different countries of the world. That's why it had spread very fast in 210 countries of the world with 1.62 million confirmed infected people. Now most of people all over the world are suffering from this deadly virus. Many countries including India, America, Italy, Spain and Britain are in the grip of the disease in worst ways. If we talk about India, it is necessary to take it very serious because it's pandemic.

Scientists of the whole world are busy in search of vaccine for this contagious disease but they have not yet success in their research. The condition of the world is tragic, worst and horrible because more than thousand people die daily. America and Italy are well-developed in medical field with advanced infrastructural facilities in the health sector but they are also paralyzed by this dangerous disease. The developed countries that were once called super power are brought on the knees by this deadly virus. Most of the prestigious medical institutions of the world including World Health Organization (WHO) and World Medical Association (WAA) are continuously working to save the world from this pandemic. Most of the researchers in the world-acclaimed medical organizations, research centres and laboratories have engaged in pursuing research for saving the world.

Covid-19 has not only been dangerous to the human-beings but it has also affected the economy of the world. We are a developing nation. It has affected India very deeply. There is lockdown in India. People are at their home. Most of the industries are closed due to this infectious disease. People don't have income and work. Economic activities are almost zero. It is significant to note here that India was facing slowdown in pre-covid-19 period. Due to this pandemic, Indian GDP growth rate will be reduced further. Indian economy will be affected more. This is also true for the foreign trade as it cannot escape the tragic situation. Exports and imports both will be

reduced. There is already pressure on government financial bodies but they have to work with deficit. For raising demand by customers, government has to come with strong stimulus packages. Definitely, the fiscal deficit will rise by more than 4 percent.

2. History of the Corona Virus

COVID-19 is not a new virus but it is an advance form of SARS virus, which had emerged in China in 2002-03. SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV) – virus identified in 2003. SARS-CoV is thought to be an animal virus from an as-yet-uncertain animal reservoir, perhaps bats, that spread to other animals (civet cats) and first infected humans in the Guangdong province of southern China in 2002. It is reported by WHO that this epidemic of SARS affected 26 countries and resulted in more than 8000 cases in 2003. Since then, a small number of cases have occurred as a result of laboratory accidents or, possibly, through animal-to-human transmission (Guangdong, China). Transmission of SARS-CoV is primarily from person to person. It appears to have occurred mainly during the second week of illness, which corresponds to the peak of virus excretion in respiratory secretions and stool, and when cases with severe disease start to deteriorate clinically. Most cases of human-to-human transmission occurred in the health care setting, in the absence of adequate infection control precautions. Implementation of appropriate infection control practices brought the global outbreak to an end.

3. Review of the literature

Chacko Kavita, Ranadive Rucha and Hede Shusant (2020), Impact of Corona Virus on the Indian Economy. This survey carried out by Care ratings. Whole survey based on primary data, 152 respondents was selected for the research; they were from different sectors such as manufacturers, services, banking, infrastructure and real estate. The main conclusions of the survey were Indian GDP growth rate will be reduced by 0.5 percent, fiscal deficit will be widen, RBI will reduced Repo rate by 25 or 50 bps, retail inflation will be increased, foreign trade of India will be contrasted, pressure on rupee will be augmented and NPA enlarge with banking system.

Kumar Shunil (2020), Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Indian Economy. This paper analyzed the sector wise impact of corona virus on Indian economy. Indian foreign trade will be hit by this disease because China is the big trade partner

of the India. Many industries and their raw materials are based on the imports from China such as Chemical industries, Auto industries, Mobile phones, Electronics, Poultry and many more.

Ganchi Forum (2020), Corona Virus Impact: Hospitality Industry to suffer losses up to Rs.620 crore. According to this article, Indian hotel industries will be suffered from heavy loss up to Rs. 620 crore. This directly affect to the contractual and casual labour because they are laid off. Even vacation booking of hotel will be affected to whole industries.

4. Objective of the study

Keeping in mind, the above-mentioned facts regarding Covid-19, following are the objectives of the research paper:

1. To know about the global impact of Covid-19 outbreak.
2. To get a detailed information about Corona virus.
3. To understand its impact on different sectors of the economy.
4. To survey its effects on Indian economy.
5. To suggest very necessary steps for the different sectors.

5. Research Methodology

The present study is based on the secondary data. Secondary data has been collected from books, newspapers, e-paper, reports, articles, working papers, journals, website, news channels, social networks and magazines.

6. Sectors Affected by Corona Virus Outbreak

As mentioned earlier, the Indian economy was not in very good condition before the outbreak of Covid-19. This pandemic is the most dangerous blow to the economy of India. As it can be transmitted to human by a human, it is advised by WHO to all the governments of the world to close markets, industries, works and other human activities. It was suggested sincerely to announce lock down and people of the nation must remain at their homes to prevent further transmission of the disease. Today everything has stopped in India. Industry is close down for some uncertain period. Human activities are curtailed with a view to prevent the infection of the disease. This has sharply affected following sectors:

7. Agriculture

Agriculture is the back bone of the Indian economy because still our more than 50 percent populations depend on it for livelihood and 13 percent national income coming from it. It is a hugely affected by Covid-19. Due to lock down, one side yards have been closed and another side there is no more demand in market, even those farmers are growing perishable crops they are more affected adversely. Poultry has been victimized by the rumours in the social networks.

8. Manufacture

The manufacturing Sector of India was already facing some troubles. Now the industries related to this sector including Pharmaceutical industries, Electronics, Mobile phones, hotels and Tourism etc. Will adversely be affected by this pandemic.

1. Pharmaceutical industries are highly depending on Chinese APIs as raw materials for their products. More than fifty percent comes from China. Now due to lack of its production, these companies raise the price of medicines which are made from APIs.
2. More than fifty percentages of the TVs and Mobiles are produced in China, due to disruption in supply of it; their prices are raised in India and there will be shorts of raw materials.
3. Most of the electronics goods are made in China; India has big market of it. Now due to this pandemic they are short in supply; which raised their price.
4. Automobile industries were in great pain earlier but this pandemic created very worse situation for it. Demand of automobiles reduced hugely, which affects to not only industries but to labour also. Workers are laid off.
5. Chemical industries can not to be stay away from this pandemic because most of the raw materials of organic chemicals have been imported from China.
6. Retail businesses will be hit hard because due to lock down, income of the people especially daily wage earners and those are in informal sector loose it; which directly affect to the demand of the commodities.

9. Services

The Service Sector of India had faced some hurdles during pre-covid-19. It was reported by the media that many people are facing the danger of losing their jobs due to slow pace of this sector.

Now post-Covid-19 condition will be worst. This pandemic also bad for service sector, it contrasted the growth rate of it. Highly affected services are mention as below:

1. Services related to construction are not banned. Most of the construction labour lost their jobs. Construction is the biggest sector for providing job to unskilled labour after agriculture. Even it contributes a lot in Indian GDP.
2. During lockdown of the economy, India cancelled all the travel and tourism industries trips. As a result of lockdown this industry is in great loss. Tourism industry is not making plan for advance booking.
3. Hotel and Hospitality industry is also not excuse their self from this pandemic.

All above industries are dangerously affected by this disease. Their workers are losing their purchasing power due to loss of income. This whole directly affect to the GDP of India. Different International agencies and prominent experts of economy have presumed that in 2021 global economy as well as Indian economy will perform a bad or we can say growth rate of GDP will decline. According to different international agencies, like IMF, World Bank, Fitch, Moody, etc have projected that Indian GDP will be near 1.9 percent in 2021; while global GDP will turn a negative. As per the report of international agencies and experts, whole world will experience severe global crisis than 1930. This pandemic has created threatening situation not only for any one country but for whole globe.

Indian government is sensitive towards its people and it continuously works for the solutions. With a view to control and stop the transmission of this virus, it has declared lockdown in whole country. It has created strong surveillance for the areas which are affected most by this virus. The state governments are continuously guided and helped to save the citizens. It is a fact that all citizens of India are affected by this situation. Most notably, daily wage earners, small businessman and low income holders; especially those are migrant in different cities of the countries are deeply affected. They cannot go to market or work. They have lost their jobs as well as shelter. They could not go to their native village even they could not stay at their work place due to lack of income. Government and RBI announced various stimulus packages for

them as well as for maintaining liquidity in economy. India announced stimulus package of 1.7 trillion rupee on 26th March, 2020. The disbursement of this fund was for the food security of poor and homeless, those who don't have ration card, they also got free ration. Rs.500 had been transferred in the Jan Dhan Account 80 lakh women holder. Under Garib Kalyan Yojana, they got free gas cylinder for three months. BPL families have been insured under medical claim. Special corona hospitals are built by the government over the nation. Random samples haven tested daily for getting a idea about the transmission of virus. RBI reduced reverse repo rate by 25 bps from 4.00 to 3.75 basis points. These measures are especially for small business man because they are unable to pay their rent, wages to their permanent worker, interest rate on loan, etc.

10. Conclusion

WHO declared that COVID- 19 is the pandemic. Whole globe is suffering from this health problem. If we talk about the number of infected people in world and in India they are 22,92, 821 and 14,378 respectively, out of them 1,57,670 people in world and 480 people in India are died. India extended her lockdown up to 3rd May over whole country due to uncontrollable situation was found. Those who are daily wage earners, small business man, and low income group people highly affected by this pandemic. On account of shut down of industries they lost their wages and unable to pay rent of house and incapable to meet the daily needs. Government has allotted very big financial support to them by depositing Rs.500 into women's Jan Dhan Khata, free rations, gave free gas cylinders to them for three months, free insurance and treatment against Corona virus. For the strengthening small business man and small investors, RBI reduced reverse repo rate by 25 bps which can be a second tranche of liquidity boost for economy. This move has been taken to allow banks to lend more and this will improve both the sectors which are affected by Covid-19 as well as the sectors which were already in bad condition. It

is assumed that this step will keep the financial sector smooth and it will help to boost the condition of the industries in post-covid period.

Though there is a sharp economic slowdown in India. It is also not accurate to presume about the improvement in the economic condition of the nation. Many experts as well as researchers in economics are of the positive view that it has provided the developing countries like India a chance to bounce back and make its mark. The Government of India has taken good steps to save its citizens from hunger, migration and shift. It has implemented good programmes to provide food and shelter to the self-quarantined poor mass. It is also our responsibility is to maintain social distance. "stay home and stay safe" should be the mantra to survive in this tragic period. It is hoped that After Corona virus gone Government should provide some very good incentives such as tax benefits as well as there should make availability of alternatives to small investors or business men. Government should think about local things, focus on utilization of own resources and increase employment opportunities.

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Help of Gujarat Government of Covid 19

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Abstract:

The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19. COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Government of India is taking all necessary steps to ensure that we are prepared well to face the challenge and threat posed by the growing pandemic of COVID-19 the Corona Virus. With active support of the people of India, we have been able to contain the spread of the Virus in our country. The most important factor in preventing the spread of the Virus locally is to empower the citizens with the right information and taking precautions as per the advisories being issued by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. And also different place in different activities for help us to government and also people. Different NGOs helps us to fight covid 19 in India and in Gujarat also.

1. Introduction

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19. COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Government of India is taking all necessary steps to ensure that we are prepared well to face the challenge and threat posed by the growing pandemic of COVID-19 the Corona Virus. With active support of the people of India, we have been able to contain the spread of the Virus in our country. The most important factor in preventing the spread of the Virus locally is to empower the citizens with the right information and taking precautions as per the advisories being issued by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. And also different place in different activities for help us to government and also people. Different NGOs helps us to fight COVID 19 IN INDIA AND IN GUJARAT also.

2.Help to the Gujarat Government of COVID 19

- Covid-19: Gujarat govt to provide food items free to 6 mn poor families
- With three new positive cases of coronavirus in Gujarat, the total count of Covid-19 patients in the state has surged to 38
- 'Poor families holding ration cards, will get food items, including 3.5 kg wheat and 1.5 kg rice per person, and 1 kg of pulses, sugar and salt per family free of cost from 1 April
- The Gujarat government will provide food items like wheat, rice, pulses and sugar free of cost to around 60 lakh ration card holding families through fair price shops starting April 1, Chief Minister Vijay Rupani said on Wednesday.
- The scheme is to ensure that the poor, who depend on daily wages for livelihood, are not affected by the 21-day nationwide lockdown due to the coronavirus outbreak and do not have to purchase food items for the month of April, he said after a meeting in Gandhinagar.
- "With the entire country under lockdown, Gujarat has made an important decision, that poor families - around 60 lakh families, or 3.25 crore individuals -- holding ration cards, will get food items, including 3.5 kg wheat and 1.5 kg rice per person, and 1 kg of pulses, sugar and salt per family free of cost from April 1," Rupani said.
- The chief minister said his government is concerned about the state's poor families, and will continue to take decisions to ensure they do not face hurdles during the lockdown.

- "With works closed for 21 days, poor families earning daily livelihood face great problems. Our sensitive government understands this, and we will take more such decisions in future so such people do not face much hurdle," he said.
- Rupani also requested people to stay indoors for 21 days.
- With three new positive cases of coronavirus in Gujarat, the total count of Covid-19 patients in the state has surged to 38
- The civil hospital in Ahmedabad and the civic body-run SVP Hospital here have prepared a detailed proposal about the plasma transfusion treatment for coronavirus patients and submitted it to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for approval,
- The state government has also decided to extend the benefit of Rs 1000 ex-gratia payment to widow pensioners, that is Rs 500 each in the months of April and May, as relief during the lockdown to non-BPL beneficiaries," he added.
- The Gujarat government will pay Rs 35 crore to around 3.46 lakh such beneficiaries, and the Centre will contribute Rs 9.74 crore to give Rs 1000 each to 97,474 widows from the BPL category, Kumar said.
- Kumar also informed that seven people were arrested under the Prevention of Black Marketing Act for diverting food grains meant for distribution among the poor in Prantij in Sabarkantha district. He said around 3.10 lakh passes have been issued for movement of essential commodities.

3.Help of NGOs in Gujarat of Covid 19

About Chief Minister Relief Fund Gujarat Chief Minister Relief Fund is gathered by voluntary donations from any person, NRIs, various service organizations, industrialists, artists or writers etc., and the very aim of the fund is to provide immediate relief to the people in distress. All the contributions towards CMRF are exempted from Income Tax

1.To fulfill 'Make in India' campaign, the 'Dhaman-1' has been successfully developed by Jyoti CNC to help in treating the patients suffering from the world-wide pandemic of Coronavirus. The Dhaman-1's making cost is less than Rs. 1-lakh and Jyoti CNC has promised to donate first 1,000 pieces of 'Dhaman-1' to the Gujarat Government. The Jyoti CNC has made arrangement to send another 100 Dhaman-1 machines to Ahmedabad. Others remained present on the occasion, included Rajkot in-charge Mr. Rahul Gupta, team members of Jyoti CNC, the NEO Foundation – Rajkot's Mr. Mukeshbhai Sheth, Mr. Deepakbhai Rindani, Mr. Vikrambhai Sanghani, and Mr. Hirenbhai Sodha and others.

2.The Akshaya Patra Foundation is an NGO in India headquartered in Bengaluru. The organisation strives to eliminate classroom hunger by implementing the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the government schools and government-aided schools. Alongside, Akshaya Patra also aims at countering malnutrition and supporting the right to education of socio-economically disadvantaged children. Akshaya Patra is the world's largest (not-for-profit run) Mid-Day Meal Programme serving wholesome food every school day to over 1.8 million children from 19,039 schools across 12 states and 2 Union territories of India. The Akshaya Patra Foundation, in close coordination with State Governments and District Administration, has stepped in to provide relief by providing food to thousands of people across the country. Since the COVID-19 crisis, The Akshaya Patra Foundation, in close coordination with State Governments and District Administration, has stepped in to provide relief by providing food to thousands of people across the country. By adhering to all safety and hygiene measures, Akshaya Patra has begun its relief service by providing meal or dry ration support to people in Rajasthan, Gujarat, NCR, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. Till date 7,95,614 cooked meals have been served and 5,104 grocery kits have been delivered.

3.HELP SUPPORT DAILY WAGE EARNERS by SAATH Ration Kits Support for the families affected by the COVID-19 lockdown: The COVID-19 pandemic marks an unprecedented time in modern history that will require each and every one of us to come together. Amidst the pandemic of Coronavirus, there is lack of awareness, accurate factual information and proper guidance for precautionary and preventive measures in under privileged communities and with authorities shutting down key institutions nationally for a period of 21 days, sputtering economy hurts the most vulnerable and leaves the daily wage earner

with no livelihood. In order to combat this crisis, Saath is committed to provide this support till the last mile by procuring and disbursing Ration Kits to the most vulnerable ones. Strategic Preparedness for distribution of Ration Kits: Saath, through its various initiatives is engaged with over 1,00,000 families residing in the urban slum areas of Vasna, Behrampura, Juhapura, Sanklitnagar, Vatva and Old city. These communities mainly comprise of informal sector whose earning is based on daily work received. We are working together to generate an effective response strategy to combat the pandemic for the marginalized sections of society.

- SAATH proposes to procure and distribute Ration Kits including (oil, grains, pulses, sugar, salt, spices, tea, jaggery, flat rice and basic essential supplies) to families residing in the slum areas.
- To meet these immediate need of ration and basic supplies, each Ration Kit costs Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200/- or \$17 and will cater to the need of one household. Saath team has been working in the background to define and map the areas where support is required. Criteria is identified based on families whose - House is on rent or have only one room, Family income is monthly 7000 to 8000 Rs., All family members are daily wagers, Women headed family, Family having disable person.

4. Rajkot, Arham yuva seva Group (AYSG) is providing food to the needy people in Gujarat's Rajkot AMID Coronavirus Lockdown. Nationwide Lockdown has been imposed in back drop of Covid 19 Outbreak

5. VADODARA: If fear of corona virus has sent professionals to work-from-home mode, their devotion has gone a step ahead — it has gone on the e-mode, with scared bhakts showering piety digitally. While the deadly virus has virtually brought the world to a standstill, it has failed to deter the die-hard spirit of devotees who have easily switched lane to follow online aartis, havans and discourses. Stating that all religious events for the next fortnight have been cancelled across its more than 1,200 centres in India and abroad, Swami Vivekjiandas of Bochasanwasi Akshar Purushottam Sanstha (BAPS) said that the temple trust has asked devotees to organize online satsang on Sundays instead of organizing gatherings at temples. "We have already appealed to the devotees to avoid crowding at temples and instead utilize the facility of online darshan," he added. Talking to TOI, Gyanvatsal Swami of Swaminarayan BAPS Temple,

4. Conclusion

Government of India is taking all necessary steps to ensure that we are prepared well to face the challenge and threat posed by the growing pandemic of COVID-19 the Corona Virus. With active support of the people of India, we have been able to contain the spread of the Virus in our country. The Gujarat government has decided to carry out plasma transfusion treatment on Covid-19 patients in the state, particularly those in critical condition, to boost their immunity, health officials said. In this treatment, the plasma extracted from the blood of a fully recovered Covid-19 patient is injected into the critical patient to help his body generate antibodies to fight the virus. An antibody is a protein produced mainly by plasma cells that is used by the immune system to neutralize bacteria and viruses. The civil hospital in Ahmedabad and the civic body-run SVP Hospital here have prepared a detailed proposal about the plasma transfusion treatment for coronavirus patients and submitted it to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for approval. Principal Secretary, Health, Jayanti Ravi, said that "We have learned that the ICMR has given approval to the Kerala government for such plasma transfusion treatment. From Gujarat, Ahmedabad civil hospital and SVP Hospital have sought ICMR's permission to start this treatment for coronavirus patients and also different place in different activities for help us to government and also people. Different NGOs helps us to fight COVID 19 IN INDIA AND IN GUJARAT also.

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Impact of covid-19 on environment

Dr. Sunita. B. Nimavat

Covid-19 is one of the most fatal disasters on the entire world in the present scenario. Such disasters happened in the past also but in modern times, due to development of science and technology, human lives are saved. In past, cholera, flu, malaria, typhoid, tuberculosis, HIV and other epidemic diseases have destroyed millions of human lives. Now due to the vaccines, medicines and testing kits, most of the diseases are controlled. However, COVID-19 is a great threat to mankind making huge impact on environment, economy, health and social economic conditions. It has also made people rethink about life, religion, nature and spirituality and human values.

For the first time in the initial two decades of 21st century, people are facing a health crisis which has affected human beings on the entire earth in multiple ways. There have been several negative as well as positive impact on human lives. For example, covid-19 has forged greater cooperation and harmony between different nations. People of different countries are trying to learn from each other and control this terrible pandemic before it claims for or lives.

The first wave of covid-19 place in China which company China to fight against it with the use of masks, social distancing, testing kits, isolation and required medical treatment. China has succeeded quite a remarkably in curbing covid-19.the problem of medical waste disposal needs to be contended very cautiously.

Around 23 lakh people have been infected globally and around 1.56 lakh people have lost their lives. Global economy has gone into recession due to lock down and social distancing. Industries have stopped working and millions of people have lost their jobs.it is still an impending effect of loss of jobs and increase in poverty all over the world. Out of 1.5 lakh people, 1 lakh people I have died in Europe and the USA has lost the lives of around 37000 people.do USA is one of the most advanced countries in the world it is facing deadly threat of covid-19.

Presently, India is also facing coronavirus with the loss of more than 500 people. The government of India and all the state governments are trying to curb covid-19 taking stern actions like lockdown, large number of testing and containment in hotspot areas.

Some people could covid-19 the cure for several problems of environments, climate change and imbalance in nature. After industrialisation and development of technology, environment had been jeopardized. Air pollution, noise pollution water pollution has been the major problems in almost all developed countries. Deforestation, carbon emission and over use of water and electricity have created global warming and climate change which create frequent cyclones, heavy rain, flooding destroying human lives and damaging many areas in different countries.

Covid-19 has made some positive impact on nature, environment and wildlife etc. Seismic noise created by human activities has been reduced as there are no cars or buses on the roads. Noise pollution has gone down in silence and peace prevail everywhere. Air quality index in all the countries has improved. Air travel has become minimal and the experts believe that 30 million tons of carbon emission will be reduced in a year.

China is the most polluted country in the world but due to covid-19 pollution level has dropped by 25%.unpolluted air will save the lives of 4000 children under the age of 5 and 73000 old people under the age of 70.

There is illegal marketing of wildlife at the international level. It is believed that covid-19 started from slaughtered wildlife.it has been proved that non vegetarianism and wildlife consumption are the sources of

several diseases and epidemics. People must realise now that vegetarianism is healthy and nourishing. From Indian point of view, it is called sattvik (organic) food. If people turn towards nature cure, Ayurveda, yoga and sattvik food, they would boost immunity and tackle many ailments.

Current time measures have made people realise the importance of silence, solitude, peace, self-reliance and distressed peaceful life. We must understand that we are not the masters of the earth but the part of natural environment. On Twitter post, someone wrote,

"Wow! The earth is recovering. Air pollution is slowing down, water pollution is clearing up, natural wildlife returning home. Coronavirus is earth's vaccine. We are the virus."

Sustainability depends on human attitude towards nature and environment. If we don't save nature, it shall not be saved. Nature is not cruel but we are cruel towards nature. If a person cuts down a tree and when he falls and if the tree cutter would be crushed, it is not the cruelty of nature but human cruelty.

Presently, there is a discussion about the impact of covid-19 on environment. Europe has come down to virtual standstill. Many countries are under the lockdown, containment and home current time current time quarantine. Many environmentalists have come to the conclusion that there are positive changes on environment and climate change.

For example, Nitrogen dioxide air pollution levels have plummeted across Europe. In Italy, thousands of people have lost their lives but due to home quarantine, the river in Venice is clean and crystal clear. Level of reduced air pollution has positive impact on cardio-pulmonary health. Covid-19 is an air-borne disease that infect through sneezing or coughing droplets. Dense smoggy air acts as the highway for acceleration of epidemic. Pure air does not create sneezing for coughing and other respiratory problems.

CO2 emission has reached the pre industrial level. Greenhouse gases have also reduced due to industrial shutdown for the last few months. Roads are traffic free and there are no vehicles on the road in many cities and towns. Carbon emissions from vehicles have gone down to bottom level. People spend the time at home using minimum electricity, gas and unnecessary food articles. People use hand sanitizers and live simple, positive life. For the first time in modern times, people have lost millions of dollars, pounds in their business and industries. Economy has almost collapsed but still people feel that life is more important than money. Money can be earned when everything is settled. Whether the person is a millionaire or an ordinary worker, all people have been reduced to the same level of insecure life. Instead of being panicked, most of the people have turned positive. They live with family in love, togetherness and simple life. Education is important which provides knowledge and wisdom but mere degrees have no importance in life. Thus, the attitude of people has changed in many ways and in different aspects of life.

Indian culture always focused on spirit (atman) rather than body (sharir). However, body is a means of attaining spiritual realization of Eternal Truth. Now, this change is taking place not only in India but in the entire world. Covid-19 will have immediate impact on our home and work environment. People must learn to maintain social or physical distance and also learn to be patient rather than passionate. From epic like the Ramayana, one can learn how to tackle social or other problems with sattvik attitude. Indian philosophy believes that there are three major gunas- Sattvik, Rajasik and Tamasik. Sattvik is kind, compassionate and virtuous quality with nobility, generosity, equality and love. Rajsik represents ego, anger and desire for power. Tamasik is a demonic quality with violence and hatred. If we look at the present scenario, most of the countries and political leaders are Rajasik and Tamasik. These two Gunas have destroyed environment and nature. India can teach Sattvik Guna to the entire humanity to solve the problems of war, authoritarianism, terrorism and environment.

People should learn climate lessons from corona virus. In the USA, death of men is double number than women. This proves that immunity of women is more powerful than men. Women have two chromosomes while men have only one. Men are often addicted to tobacco, smoking and wine. There are more patients of

cancer, diabetes, heart diseases and chronic lung diseases among men. Men are often more money minded and stressful about their economic conditions. Therefore, people should learn to live distressed, peaceful life with social harmony and family love.

Private transport is one of the biggest sources of greenhouse gases with emissions increasing rapidly all over the world. It is now time to cut down the carbon footprint of our routine community. The use of electric bikes and cars must be encouraged to reduce air pollution. A generation ago, 70% of British children walked to school. Now students go to school by school buses or taxis. Old vehicles create more air pollution and therefore, old, unsafe vehicles must be banned. Cycling, walking have health benefits also. Electric and hydrogen public transport should be encouraged as they emit less than half greenhouse gases of a single occupancy car journey. Traffic problem can be solved.

Finally, to defeat Coronavirus and create pure, healthy unpolluted environment, we should take following actions.

1. Focus on life rather than money.
2. Scientific and technological development should be for the welfare of the people.
3. Economic development should be sustainable and human focused.
4. Air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution should be curbed.
5. Industrial areas should be far from residential areas.
6. Cleanliness drive must continue forever.
7. Birds, trees, wildlife should be protected to create ecological balance.
8. Non-vegetarian food should be avoided.
9. Natural, organic vegetarian food should be used for healthy Sattvik life style.
10. Plastic use must be banned strictly.
11. Tobacco, smoking and gutkhas should be strictly banned.
12. Tree plantation and afforestation should be campaigned regularly
13. Nature cure, ayurveda, homeopathy should be included in holistic health care.
14. Use of modern technology is inevitable but health care and education should be stressed more.

Let us live happily, harmoniously and peacefully.

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વૈશ્વિક મહામારી : કોરોના

ડૉ. નયનાબેન ચૌહાણ

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૧. પ્રસ્તાવના

કોરોના વાયરસ (Covid-19) એક ભયાનક મહામારીનું નામ છે. જે ચીનના વુહાન શહેરથી ફેલાયો હતો અને આજે આ કોરોના વાયરસનું સંક્રમણ આખી દુનિયામાં ખૂબજ ઝડપથી ફેલાઈ ચૂક્યું છે. કોરોના વાયરસ માનવ જીવન માટે એક સંકટ છે. આ વાયરસ ખૂબ જ સુક્ષ્મ પરંતુ પ્રભાવી વાયરસ છે. એવો એક પણ દેશ નથી બચી શક્યો જ્યાં આ વાયરસ જોવા મળ્યો ના હોય. આ વાયરસ મનુષ્યના વાળની તુલનામાં કહેવાય છે કે ૮૦૦ ગણો નાનો હોય છે. અને વાયરસ આ પહેલા ક્યારેય જોવા મળ્યો ન હોતો જે માનવ જીવન માટે આટલો ખતરનાક હોય શકે.

અહીં આજે આપણે કોરોના વાયરસ વિશે વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરીશું.

સૌ પ્રથમ કોરોના વાયરસ શું છે એનો અર્થ વિશે જોઈશું.

૨. કોરોના

‘કોરોના’ નો લેટિન ભાષામાં અર્થ ‘તાજ’ અથવા ‘મુંગટ’ થાય છે. સામાન્ય રીતે જેનો દેખાવ એક વર્તુળાકાર હોય છે અને જેની આસપાસ તેજસ્વી પ્રકાશ હોય છે. જે એક ગોળ ઝુમ્મર જેવું દેખાય છે.

કોરોનાને હિન્દીમાં ‘તેજો મંડલ’ અથવા ‘પ્રભામન્ડલ’ પણ કહેવામાં આવે છે.

સૌથી પહેલા કોરોના વાયરસ ૩૧ ડિસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૯ માં ચીનમાં વુહાન શહેરમાં ઘણા બધા ન્યુમોનિયા કેસ જોવા મળ્યા હતા. આ કેસ એવા લોકોમાં જોવા મળ્યા જે સી ફુડ અથવા તો પ્રાણીઓનું માંસ સાથે સંકળાયેલા હોય. ૭ જાન્યુઆરી, ૨૦૨૦ ના રોજ આ રોગનું નામ Covid-19 આપવામાં આવ્યું. ૩૦ જાન્યુઆરી, ૨૦૨૦ ના રોજ WHO એ આ બિમારીને પબ્લીક હેલ્થ ઇમરજન્સી જાહેર કરી. ૧૧ માર્ચ ૨૦૨૦ ના રોજ WHO એ આ રોગને પેન્ડેમિક જાહેર કર્યો. એટલે કે આ રોગ એક દેશમાં નહીં પણ ઘણા બધા દેશોમાં ફેલાઈ ચૂક્યો છે. WHO ના જણાવ્યા મુજબ ૧૬ માર્ચ ૨૦૨૦ સુધીમાં રોગના સંક્રમિતની સંખ્યા ૧૪૨૬૪૯ કેસ ૧૩૫ દેશોમાં ફેલાઈ ગયો છે અને ૫૩૩૯ મૃત્યુ થઈ ગયા હતા. ભારતમાં આ રોગનો પહલો કેસ ૩૦ જાન્યુઆરીમાં કેરલમાં નોંધાયો હતો. ૧૬ જાન્યુઆરી સુધીમાં ૧૨૧ કેસ થયા અને ૨ વ્યક્તિના મૃત્યુ આ રોગને કારણે થયા. આ રીતે ભારતમાં પણ દરેક રાજ્યમાં ખૂબજ ઝડપથી આ રોગ ફેલાઈ ચૂક્યો છે. અને આજે ભારતમાં લગભગ દરેક રાજ્યમાં આ રોગથી લોકો સંક્રમિત થયા છે. જેની સંખ્યા ૧૮ એપ્રિલના રોજ ૧૪૪૨૫ જેટલી થઈ ચૂકી છે. અને વિશ્વમાં જોઈએ તો આજે ૨૨,૪૦,૧૯૧ લોકો આ રોગના સંક્રમણમાં આવી ચૂક્યા છે. ત્યારે આપણી ખૂબજ મોટી જવાબદારી થાય છે કે આપણે આ રોગ વિશે તમામ જાણકારી મેળવીએ અને એક જવાબદાર નાગરિક બનીએ.

૩. કોરોના વાયરસ / Covid-19 ના લક્ષણો

- WHO એટલે કે World Health Organization એ બતાવ્યા મુજબ
- આ બિમારીમાં તાવ, શરદી, ખાંસી, ગળામાં ખીચ-ખીચ, શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ એ મુખ્ય લક્ષણ જોઈ શકાય છે.
- આ બિમારીમાં સૌથી પહેલા વ્યક્તિને તાવ આવે છે. ત્યારબાદ, સૂકી ખાંસી થતી હોય છે અને ત્યારબાદ એક અઠવાડિયા પછી શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ થાય છે અને અંતે એ એટલી વધી જાય છે કે મનુષ્યનો પોતાનો જીવ પણ જોખમમાં મુકાય જાય છે.
- ઘરમાં જે વડીલ હોઈ જેની ઉંમર વધુ હોય, જેમને અસ્થિમા, ડાયાબિટીસ અને હૃદય રોગ જેવી બિમારી હોય છે. જેમને કોરોનાથી બચાવવું નામુંકિન થઈ જાય છે. કારણ કે આ વાયરસ શરીરમાં ખૂબ જ ઝડપથી ફેલાય છે. એની સાથે-સાથે ઘરમાં કોઈ નાના બાળકોને પણ આનું સંક્રમણ થઈ જાયતો એમને પણ બચાવવું મુશ્કેલ થઈ જાય છે.

૪. કોરોના વાયરસ કેવી રીતે ફેલાય છે.

૧. આ કોરોના વાયરસ કોઈ કોરોના સંક્રમિત વ્યક્તિને સ્પર્શ કરવાથી અથવા તો તેની આસપાસ રહેવાથી પણ ફેલાય છે.
૨. કોરોના સંક્રમિત વ્યક્તિ જો કોઈ ચીજ-વસ્તુને સ્પર્શ કરે છે અને કોઈ બીજી વ્યક્તિ એ ચીજ વસ્તુનો સ્પર્શ કરે તો એને પણ આસાનીથી કોરોના થઈ જાય છે.

૫. કોરોના વાયરસને ફેલાવતો કેવી રીતે અટકાવી શકાય

૧. જો કોઈ વ્યક્તિમાં કોરોના વાયરસના લક્ષણો જોવા મળે તો સૌથી પહેલા એને બીજાનના સંપર્કમાં આવતા અટકાવી દેવું જોઈએ. જેનાથી બીજાને સંક્રમણ ન લાગી શકે.
૨. જો કોરોના વાયરસના સંક્રમણના લક્ષણો દેખાય તો તરત જ હોસ્પિટલનો સંપર્ક કરવો જોઈએ અને જણાવી દેવું જોઈએ અથવા તો હોસ્પિટલમાં જઈને કોરોના નો ટેસ્ટ કરાવવો જોઈએ. જેથી એને બિમારીની ખબર પડે અને વહેલામાં વહેલી તકે એનો ઈલાજ થઈ શકે.
૩. સોસિયલ ડિસ્ટન્સનું પાલન કરી શકાય.
૪. મુસાફરી ટાળી શકાય.
૫. ભીડ-ભાડ વાળા વિસ્તારમાં જવાનું ટાળી શકાય.

૬. કોરોના સંક્રમણથી બચવાના ઉપાયો

૧. વારંવાર પોતાના હાથ સાબૂથી ધોવા જોઈએ.
૨. ખાંસી આવે ત્યારે ટિસ્કુ અથવા રૂમાલનો ઉપયોગ કરવો જોઈએ.
૩. ઉપયોગ કરેલા ટિસ્કુને કચરાપેટીમાં નાંખી સાબૂથી હાથ ધોઈ લેવા જોઈએ.
૪. હાથ ધોયા વગર હાથ થી આંખ, મોં, કે કાનને સ્પર્શવું જોઈએ નહિ કારણકે આ વાયરસ આ ત્રણે રસ્તાથી શરીરમાં પ્રવેશી શકે છે.
૫. જો આપણે બહાર કોઈ ચીજ-વસ્તુ અથવા સામાનને સ્પર્શ કર્યો હોય તો તરતજ આપણા હાથને સેનેટાઈઝ અથવા તો સાબૂથી ધોઈ લેવા જોઈએ. આમ કરવાથી કોરોના વાયરસનો પ્રભાવ પુરો થઈ જાય છે.
૬. બિમાર વ્યક્તિના સંપર્કમાં આવવાથી હંમેશા બચવું જોઈએ.
૭. જ્યાં સુધી કોરોના વાયરસનો પ્રભાવ છે ત્યાં સુધી બહાર જ્યારે પણ જવાનું થાય ત્યારે ફેશ માસ્ક પહેરીને જવું જોઈએ.
૮. ઘર અને ઘરની આજુબાજુ હંમેશા સાફ સફાઈ રાખવી જોઈએ.
૯. વારંવાર સરકાર તરફથી મળતી સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવું જોઈએ.
૧૦. કામ વગર બહાર જવાનું ટાળવું જોઈએ.
૧૧. સંપૂર્ણ લોકડાઉનનો અમલ કરવો જોઈએ.

૭. ઉપસંહાર

અંતમાં કહી શકાય કે જ્યારે આ વૈશ્વિક મહામારી એ આટલું વિકરાળ સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કર્યું છે. ત્યારે આપણે જ આપણી જાતની સુરક્ષા કરવી રહી આપણે જાતે સુરક્ષિત રહીએ આપણા કુટુંબને સુરક્ષિત રાખીએ. “ઘરમાં રહો સુરક્ષિત રહો.” અપનાવીએ.

સંદર્ભ સૂચિ

1. youtube
2. google



Effect of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

Dinesh Nayi

Abstract:

India is the second largest country in the world in population. China is the largest country in the world in the population so, if any types of war, Natural phenomenon, global epidemic, Riots etc are the main causes which directly effects on our economy. Therefore, Accordingly, Dun & Bradstreet has revised its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for India downwards by 0.2 percentage points for fiscal year 2020 to 4.8 per cent and by 0.5 per cent for fiscal year 2021 to 6 per cent. "However, the extent of actual impact would depend on the severity and duration of the outbreak, which is still unknown," D&B said. The coronavirus pandemic is a "severe demand shock" for the Indian economy and could lead to further moderation in the country's GDP growth as the coronavirus-induced lockdown is causing significant disruption across multiple sectors, says a report.

1. Introduction

According to Dun & Bradstreet, besides the impact on human lives and global supply chain, the pandemic is a severe demand shock which has offset the green shoots of recovery of the Indian economy that were visible towards the end of 2019 and early 2020.

"A fall in the optimism levels amid heightened uncertainty has led to a 'double whammy' - closure of businesses leading to global supply chain disruptions and a steep fall in the consumption," said Arun Singh, chief economist at Dun and Bradstreet India.

Accordingly, Dun & Bradstreet has revised its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for India downwards by 0.2 percentage points for fiscal year 2020 to 4.8 per cent and by 0.5 per cent for fiscal year 2021 to 6 per cent.

"However, the extent of actual impact would depend on the severity and duration of the outbreak, which is still unknown," D&B said.

According to the report, the three major channels of impact for Indian businesses are legal linkages, supply chain and macroeconomic factors.

With the number of COVID-19 cases leaning dangerously more than 200,000 and the worldwide death toll crossing more than 8,000, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the virus outbreak a pandemic in the second week of March 2020, four months after the novel virus first made headlines.

Nearly 162 countries are steadily going into lockdown, and businesses across the globe are operating in fear of an impending collapse of global financial markets. This situation, clubbed with sluggish economic growth in the previous year, especially in a developing country like India, is leading to extremely volatile market conditions. Let's understand how the coronavirus is impacting business and subsequent tax reforms in India. With rising unemployment, interest rates, and fiscal deficit, the economy in India has seen better days. Adding fuel to this fire is the novel Coronavirus that is sending tremors down Indian trade markets dependent on China for imports.

2. Raw materials and spare parts

Nearly 55% of electronics imported by India originate from China. These imports have already slid down to 40% in light of the coronavirus outbreak and subsequent lockdown. As a countermeasure, India is considering the promotion of indigenous production in a bid to reduce dependency on a single market. Additionally, China is India's thirdlargest export partner for export of raw materials like organic chemicals, mineral fuels, cotton, etc.; and a lockdown of the countries is likely to lead to a substantial trade deficit for India.

3. Pharmaceuticals

The toll on the pharmaceutical industry is of significant concern for India, mainly as 70% of active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) are imported from China. These active pharmaceutical ingredients are essential to a large number of pharmaceutical manufacturing companies in the country. As COVID-19 is rapidly making its way through India, medication is going to be the number one consumer demand, and because there aren't nearly enough APIs to manufacture drugs, the subsequent traders and the market are witnessing skyrocketing prices. The prices of vitamins and penicillin alone already see a 50% surge.

4. Tourism

India is big on cultural and historical tourism, attracting domestic and foreign nationals throughout the year. It does not come as a surprise that a large number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in India include foreign tourists. But with visas being suspended and tourist attractions being shut indefinitely, the whole tourism value chain, which includes hotels, restaurants, attractions, agents, and operators is expected to face losses worth thousands of crores. Experts believe the tourism industry is likely to take a massive hit, and it could end up crippling the industry for the foreseeable future.

5. Aviation

After the Government of India indefinitely suspended tourist visas, airlines are said to be working under pressure. Nearly 600 international flights to and from India were canceled for varying periods. Around 90 domestic flights have been canceled, leading to a sharp drop in airline fares, even on popular local routes. Private airport operators have requested the Government to grant permission to impose a nominal passenger facilitation charge on airfares to cover the increased operating cost.

6. Will rationalizing tax rates or providing tax relief help curb the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy?

Speaking on measures to combat the economic impact from the rapidly spreading coronavirus, Chief Economist of the International Monetary Fund, Gita Gopinath said that Government policymakers would need to implement a substantial targeted fiscal. She also advised on broader monetary stimulus and policy rate cuts to help normalize the economic situation. India is already running short on its GST revenue collection, and the coronavirus scare could make matters worse. With less than 200 active COVID-19 cases in a 1.33 billion population, the Government of India is not in a rush to make any drastic changes in policy and offer tax relief (even though Indian enterprise leaders are calling for cuts in import duties). They have, however, announced an extension in filings of GST for FY 2018-19 until June 30, 2020. India has also rescheduled the introduction of mandatory e-invoicing until October 1, 2020.

7. The learning curve

Every crisis serves as a learning opportunity for organizations, and this pandemic is proving to be quite the lesson. Here's how organizations are figuring out their next moves.

8. Remote working

With major cities on lockdown, organizations have had no choice but to dig into their business continuity and contingency plans. Ever since the first **COVID-19** case was confirmed in India, numerous companies have instituted a 'work from home' drill using critical resources to understand whether remote working conditions are feasible. That being said, remote working also has its limitations and cannot be carried out by other sectors like retail, hospitality, or manufacturing, leaving them no choice but to face business interruption.

9. Safety measures for employees

Employee safety is the need of the hour. Still, with no experience of dealing with a virus that has the potential to spread rapidly, most companies are brushing off their hands by asking employees to stay home. Some organizations, however, are implementing measures like temperature screening, disinfection of office premises, setting up COVID-19 response teams, distribution of COVID-19 precautionary packages.

10. An open line of communication

Even though the mortality rate of COVID-19 is lower than the 1918 influenza pandemic, it has caused a widespread panic due to unclear lines of communication. Organizations are stepping up and maintaining an open line of communication with all their stakeholders, including employees and customers.

11. Opportunity in a crisis

Like India, several international economies are becoming cognizant of the risk they face by being overly dependent on one market. Making the current situation a learning opportunity, CXOs of Indian multinationals, who recently attended the annual meeting of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), believe this is the time India can work on capturing potentially 40% of their competitor's market share by looking at indigenous production of goods, furthering the country's Make in India campaign.

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Impact on Global Finance and Trade Commerce

Mayur Satyanarayan Sharma
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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is that the determine the expansion and influence of covid-19 and its impact on global finance and trade commerce among the planet . it's unavoidable that the novel corona virus epidemic will have a substantial impact on the economy and society.

1. Introduction

The new corona virus, which first emerged within the Chinese city of Wuhan last December, has infected quite 19,00,000 people and death quite 1,00,000 in a minimum of 110 countries and territories globally, consistent with the planet Health Organization. The spread of the new corona virus may be a public health crisis that would pose a significant risk to the macro economy through the halt in production activities, interruptions of people's movement and cut-off of supply chains”-Japanese Finance Minister Taro Also. G20 gathering in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia , February 24, 2020. Besides its worrying effects on human life, the novel strain of corona virus (COVID-19) has the potential to significantly hamper not only the Chinese economy but also the worldwide economy. China has become the central manufacturing hub of the many global business operations. Any disruption of China’s output is predicted to possess repercussions elsewhere through regional and global value chains.

2.Impact on Global Finance and Trade Commerce

The virus outbreak has become one among the most important threats to the worldwide economy and financial markets. The virus outbreak has become one among the most important threats to the worldwide economy and financial markets.

Major institutions and banks have cut their forecasts for the worldwide economy, with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development being one among the newest to try to to so. Meanwhile, fears of the corona virus impact on the worldwide economy have rocked markets worldwide, with stock prices and bond yields plunging. To make things worse, the disease is spreading rapidly round the world, with countries like Italy, Iran and South Korea reporting quite 70,000 cases each. Other European countries like France, Germany and Spain have also seen a recent spike beyond 10,000 cases minimum.

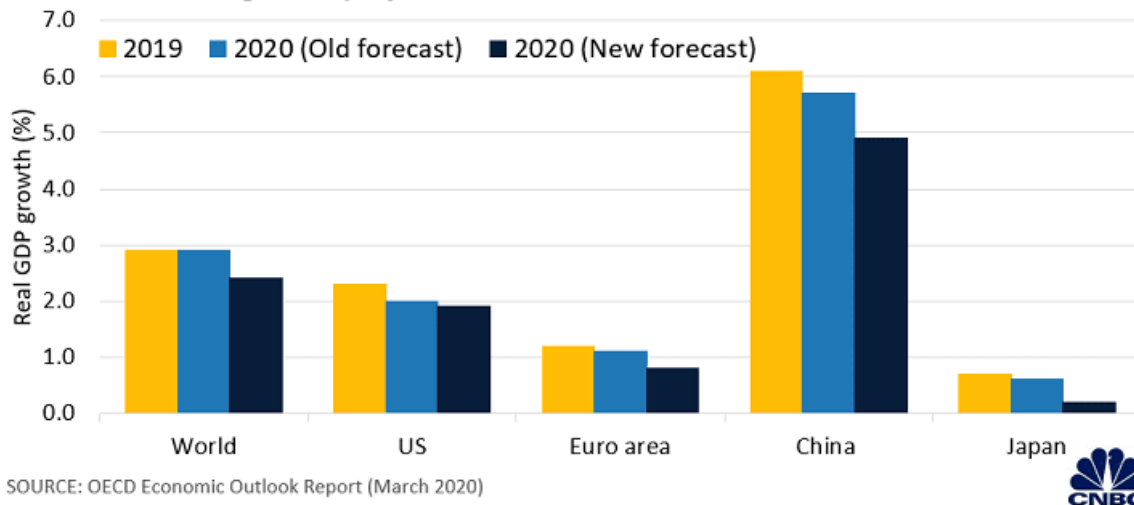
“From an economic perspective, the key issue isn't just the amount of cases of COVID-19, but the extent of disruption to economies from containment measures,” Ben May, head of worldwide macro research at Oxford Economics. Fears of the coronavirus impact on the worldwide economy have rocked markets worldwide, plunging stock prices and bond yields. Here are 2 charts that show the impact the outbreak has had on the worldwide economy and markets thus far.

3.Downgrades in economic forecasts

The outbreak has led major institutions and banks to chop their forecasts for the worldwide economy. one among the newest to try to to so is that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. during a March report, the OECD said it downgraded its 2020 growth forecasts for nearly all economies.

Global economic growth slowdown

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) downgraded its 2020 real GDP growth projections for almost all economies



Source-www.cnbc.in

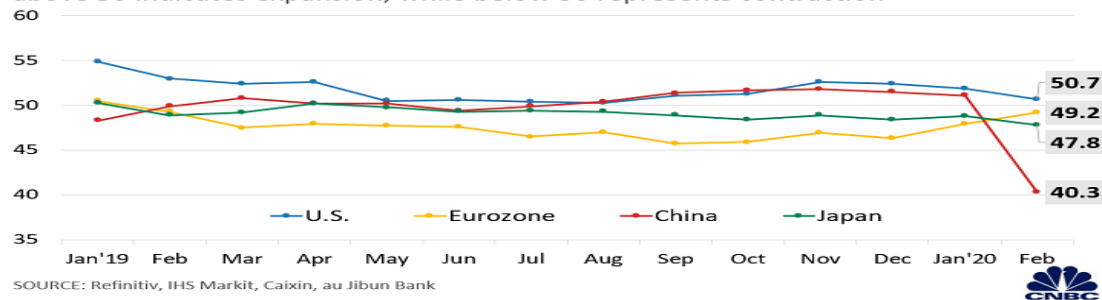
China's gross domestic product growth saw the most important downgrade in terms of magnitude, consistent with the report. The Asian economic giant is predicted to grow by 4.9% this year, slower than the sooner forecast of 5.7%, said OECD. Meanwhile, the worldwide economy is predicted to grow by 2.4% in 2020 — down from the two .9% projected earlier.

4.Slowdown in manufacturing activity

The manufacturing sector in China has been hit hard by the virus outbreak. The Caixin/Markit Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index — a survey of personal companies — showed that China's factory activity contracted in February, coming in at a record-low reading of 40.3. A reading below 50 indicates contraction.

Manufacturing activity in major economies

The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an indicator of economic activity. A reading above 50 indicates expansion, while below 50 represents contraction



Such a slowdown in Chinese manufacturing has hurt countries with close economic links to China, many of which are Asia Pacific economies like Vietnam, Singapore and South Korea . Factories in China are taking longer than expected to resume operations, several analysts said. That, along side a rapid spread of COVID-19 outside China, means global manufacturing activity could remain subdued for extended, economists said.

5.Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Trade Commerce In India

In India up to 53% of companies are going to be affected thanks to COVID-19. Various businesses like hotels and airlines are cutting salaries and shedding employees. The live events industry has seen an estimated loss of 3,000 crore (US\$420 million). Supply chains have also been anesthetize stress with the lockdown restrictions in situ and lack of clarity in streamlining what's an "essential" and what isn't. Those in informal sectors or daily wage groups are the foremost in clarity in streamlining what's an "essential" and what isn't. Those in informal sectors or daily wage groups are the foremost in danger . an outsized number of farmers round the country who grow perishables also are facing uncertainty.

The trade impact of the corona virus epidemic for India is estimated to be about 348 million dollars and therefore the country figures among the highest 15 economies most affected as slowdown of producing in China disrupts world trade, consistent with a UN report.

Estimates published by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Wednesday said that the slowdown of producing in China thanks to the corona virus (COVID-19) outbreak is disrupting world trade and will end in a 50 billion dollar decrease in exports across global value chains.

The most affected sectors include precision instruments, machinery, automotive and communication system

Among the foremost affected economies are the eu Union (USD 15.6 billion), the us (USD 5.8 billion), Japan (USD 5.2 billion), South Korea (USD 3.8 billion), Taiwan Province of China (USD 2.6 billion) and Vietnam (USD 2.3 billion). India is among the 15 most affected economies thanks to the corona virus epidemic and hamper in production in China, with a trade impact of 348 million dollars. The trade impact for India is a smaller amount as compared to other economies like EU, the US, Japan and South Korea . Trade impact for Indonesia is 312 million dollars.

The trade impact for India is less as compared to other economies such as EU, the US, Japan and South Korea. Trade impact for Indonesia is 312 million dollars. Besides its worrying effects on human life, the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) has the potential to significantly slowdown not only the Chinese economy but also the worldwide economy. China has become the central manufacturing hub of the many global business operations. Any disruption of China's output is predicted to possess repercussions elsewhere through regional and global value chains," UNCTAD said.

UNCTAD said because China has become the central manufacturing hub of the many global business operations, a slowdown in Chinese production has repercussions for any given country counting on how reliant its industries are on Chinese suppliers.

"In addition to grave threats to human life, the coronavirus outbreak carries serious risks for the worldwide economy," UNCTAD Secretary-General Mukhisa Kituyi said.

"Any slowdown in manufacturing in one a part of the planet will have a ripple effect in economic activity across the world due to regional and global value chains," he said.

In the third week of March, Amazon and Walmart-owned Flipkart announced that it might stop sale of non-essential items in India in order that it could specialise in essential deliveries. Other fast-moving commodity companies within the country have significantly reduced operations and are that specialize in essentials.

Major companies in India like Larsen and Toubro, Bharat Forge, Ultra Tech Cement, Grasim Industries, Aditya Birla Group, Tata Motors and Thermax have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations. iPhone producing companies in India have also suspended a majority of operations. Young startups are impacted as funding has fallen. Stock markets in India posted their worst loses in history on 23 March 2020. However, on 25 March, at some point after an entire 21 day lockdown was announced by the Prime Minister, SENSEX and NIFTY posted their biggest gains in 11 years, adding a worth of 4.7 lakh crore (US\$66 billion) crore to investor wealth.

6.Impact on Manufacturing Sector

Major companies in India like Larsen and Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, the style and retail wing of Aditya Birla Group, Tata Motors and Thermax have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations during a number of producing facilities and factories across the country. Nearly all two-wheeler and four-wheeler companies have put a stop to production till further notice. Many companies have decided to stay closed till a minimum of 31 March like Cummins which has temporarily shut its offices across Maharashtra Hindustan Unilever, ITC and Dabur India have shut manufacturing

facilities expect for factories producing essentials. Foxconn and Wistron Corp, iPhone producers, have suspended production following the 21 days lockdown orders.

7. Impact on E-Commerce Sector

In the third week of March, Amazon announced that it might stop sale of non-essential items in India in order that it can specialise in essential needs. Amazon has followed an equivalent strategy in Italy and France. On 25 March, Walmart-owned Flipkart temporarily suspended a number of its services on its e-commerce platform and can only be selling and distributing essentials. BigBasket and Grofers also run restricted services, facing disruptions in services thanks to the lockdown. Delhi Police began issuing delivery agents curfew passes to form it easier for them to stay the availability chain open. E-commerce companies also search for legal clarity associated with what are "essentials".

8. Impact on Stock Exchange

On 23 March 2020, stock markets in India post worst losses in history. SENSEX fell 4000 points (13.15%) and NSE NIFTY fell 1150 points (12.98%). However, on 25 March, at some point after an entire 21 day lock-down was announced by the Prime Minister, SENSEX posted its biggest gains in 11 years, adding a worth of 4.7 lakh crore (US\$66 billion) crore for investors.

9. Estimate Economic Loss to India Due to Covid-19

Due to the spread of the new corona virus in India quite 7,000 peoples got infected and nearly 300 death thanks to corona.

Barclays said the value of the 21 day shutdown also because the previous two shorter ones are going to be around 8.5 lakh crore (US\$120 billion). On 27 March, Moody's Investors Service downgraded its estimate of India's GDP growth for 2020 from 5.3% to 2.5%. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has sought an economic fiscal stimulus package of 1% of India's GDP amounting to 2 lakh crore (US\$28 billion). The fiscal package and monetary policies approach is being compared to what went on in other countries like Germany, Brazil and Japan. Jefferies Group said that the govt can spend 1.3 lakh crore (US\$18 billion) to fight the impact of coronavirus. Bloomberg's economists say a minimum of 2.15 lakh crore (US\$30 billion) must be spent.

It is estimated that the loss to the tourism industry are going to be 15,000 crore (US\$2.1 billion) for March and April alone. CII, ASSOCHAM and FAITH estimate that an enormous chunk of the workforce involved tourism within the country faces unemployment.

10. Coronavirus Shock V/S Global Financial Crisis

The coronavirus outbreak, which has put the worldwide economy under a lockdown, is being compared to the 2008-09 down turn. But in some industries, the virus may have already caused the most important meltdown in history.

The economic upheaval caused by the COVID-19 outbreak has revived memories of the 2008-09 global financial crises (GFC): recession chatter, bloodbath on global stock markets, governments and central banks loosening the purse strings.

The pandemic, which has claimed thousands of lives across continents, has virtually brought the planet economy to a standstill with many people placed under lockdown and global supply chains thrown into disarray thanks to the virus wreaking maximum havoc in China — the world's factory.

While many are already comparing the present crisis to the 2008-09 recession, most experts don't expect it to be as bleak and are forecasting the worldwide economy to swiftly recover within the last half of the year, provided the outbreak fizzles out by then. Yet, the novel coronavirus has dealt historic blows to the airline industry and oil markets. DW asked experts to match the economic damage caused by the 2 crises.

11. Aviation Industry

The aviation industry, affected by cut-throat competition, price wars and poor financial health, has been clobbered hardest by the pandemic, which has virtually ground aviation to a halt and threatens to bankrupt most airlines. British Airways CEO Alex Cruz described things as a "crisis of worldwide proportions like no other we've known."

"Some folks have worked in aviation through the worldwide financial crisis, the SARS outbreak and 9/11. What's happening immediately as a result of COVID-19 is more serious than any of those events," he said during a memo to staff.

Several prominent airlines are seeking state relief to assist them weather the present turbulence. "When we see well-capitalized airlines like Lufthansa making statements about the necessity for state support, then we all know things must be bad," Rob Morris, global head of consultancy at Ascend by Cirium, told DW. "Clearly, for each airline globally the target for 2020 are going to be to survive through this crisis. I fear there are many that won't be ready to achieve that, and that we will almost certainly start to ascertain some significant airline failures shortly."

12. Oil Industry

The oil markets are in no better shape. Global oil consumption is predicted to witness its biggest fall in history, hurt by a short lived ban on travel, factory shutdowns and other measures to contain the virus. The autumn in oil demand could easily outstrip the loss of just about 1 million barrels each day during the 2008-09 recession, Bloomberg reported. Compounding problems is an ongoing price competition launched by Saudi Arabia which has pledged to flood an already oversupplied market with cheap crude. Oil prices have fallen by quite 50% this year.

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18. Aviation Industry

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19. Oil Industry

The oil markets are in no better shape. Global oil consumption is expected to witness its biggest fall in history, hurt by a temporary ban on travel, factory shutdowns and other measures to contain the virus. The fall in oil demand could easily outstrip the loss of almost 1 million barrels a day during the 2008-09 recession, Bloomberg reported. Compounding problems is an ongoing price war launched by Saudi Arabia which has pledged to flood an already oversupplied market with cheap crude. Oil prices have fallen by more than 50% this year. In 2008-09 we had a requirement shock, and inventories built. This [current crisis] looks likely to possess a much bigger impact, partly because there's tons of uncertainty still around and partly because it's both a requirement and provide story," Philip Jones-Lux, energy analyst at JBC Energy, told DW. "The industry has been supposedly readying itself for a 'lower for longer' scenario, but the present market and outlook are beyond anything that would be reasonably prepared for and that we are likely to ascertain some real pain inflicted if prices remain within the \$30-a-barrel range."

20. Financial Sector

The housing market, which was propped up by cheap loans offered to households by banks, was the epicenter of the 2008-09 crisis. The bursting of housing bubbles within the US and in other countries like the United Kingdom, Spain and Ireland brought major global banks, which didn't have enough capital to face up to the shock, to their knees. The banks paid a price among other things for bundling subprime mortgages into complex, opaque derivatives to maximise profits. This time, the banks are in a far better position because of increased regulation.

"The 2008-09 crisis was much more severe because the worldwide economic system was much more fragile. Banks weren't as well-capitalized as they're today particularly within the US," Sara Johnson, IHS Markit executive, told DW. "While today there are concerns with rising nonfinancial corporate debt, I'd say the magnitude isn't as severe as in 2008-09."

But banks, especially the European ones which are struggling to spice up profits at a time in an ultra-low rate of interest environment, are nevertheless feeling the warmth. They're bracing for further rate of interest cuts and loan defaults. Experts also are flagging a possible sovereign debt default by Italy, which is during a state of lockdown to contain the spread of the virus. European banks are holding quite €446 billions (\$497 billions) of sovereign and personal Italian debt, consistent with Bloomberg.

21. Global Economy

The collapse of Lehman Brothers in 2008 fueled the foremost painful global economic downturn since the Wall Street Crash of 1929. The sustained, severe recession saw global contract by 1.8% in 2009 compared with an expansion of 4.3% in 2007. Many jobs were lost, hurting global consumer spending. While the present crisis could cost the worldwide economy up to \$2 trillion this year, consistent with UN estimates, it's still not expected to push the planet into a contraction. "Our view is that this is often a way more temporary shock that's getting to have smaller and longstanding negative impacts on the worldwide economy than the worldwide financial crisis," Ben May, director of worldwide macro research at Oxford Economics, told DW. "It's not that as if you do not leave today because you're worried about catching the virus, the cash that you simply didn't spend today are going to be saved forever, it's more likely to be spent within the future unless something dramatic changes...When you check out past episodes of virus outbreaks or natural disasters, you recognize typically discretionary spending returns at a later point."

22. International Trade

The coronavirus shock couldn't have come at a worse time for global trade which has been reeling from trade tensions between the US and China, the world's biggest economies. But the present blow remains not as severe because the one dealt by the crisis 10 years back.

"The global financial crisis was quite endogenous within the financial system meaning that there was a robust capital stock distortion in some countries and there was a drag of over-indebtedness. These two roots of a crisis are much harder to cure than things that we face today where we've a disruption of production structures, which in theory are fundamentally sound," Stefan Kooths, head of forecasting at the Kiel Institute for the World Economy, told DW.

"So, albeit the coronavirus crisis results in a deep meltdown in terms of production, the probabilities of getting out of this recession rather before later are far better than within the global financial crisis."

23. Addressing International Trade Disruptions by G20 Leaders

Consistent with the requirements of our citizens, we'll work to make sure the flow of important medical supplies, critical agricultural products, and other goods and services across borders, and work to resolve disruptions to the worldwide supply chains, to support the health and well-being of all people. We plan to continue working together to facilitate international trade and coordinate responses in ways that avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade. Emergency measures aimed toward protecting health are going to be targeted, proportionate, transparent, and temporary. We task our Trade Ministers to

assess the impact of the pandemic on trade. We reiterate our goal to understand a free, fair, non-discriminatory, transparent, predictable and stable trade and investment environment, and to stay our markets open.

24.Safe Guarding the Worldwide Economy by G20 Leaders

We plan to do whatever it takes and to use all available policy tools to attenuate the economic and social damage from the pandemic, restore global growth, maintain market stability, and strengthen resilience. We are currently undertaking immediate and vigorous measures to support our economies; protect workers, businesses—especially micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises—and the sectors most affected; and shield the vulnerable through adequate social protection.

We are injecting over \$5trillion into the global economy, as part of targeted fiscal policy, economic measures, and guarantee schemes to counteract the social, economic and financial impacts of the pandemic. We'll still conduct bold and large-scale fiscal support. Collective G20 action will amplify its impact, ensure coherence, and harness synergies. The magnitude and scope of this response will get the worldwide economy back on its feet and set a robust basis for the protection of jobs and the recovery of growth. We ask our Finance Ministers and financial institution Governors to coordinate on a daily basis to develop a G20 action plan in response to COVID-19 and work closely with international organizations to swiftly deliver the acceptable international financial assistance.

We support the extraordinary measures taken by central banks according to their mandates. Central banks have acted to support the flow of credit to households and businesses, promote financial stability, and enhance liquidity in global markets. We welcome the extension of swap lines that our central banks have undertaken. We also support regulatory and supervisory measures taken to make sure that the economic system continues to support the economy and welcome the Financial Stability Board's (FSB) announced coordination of such measures.

We also welcome the steps taken by the IMF and therefore the WBG to support countries in need using all instruments to the fullest extent as a part of a coordinated global response and ask them to regularly update the G20 on the impacts of the pandemic, their response, and policy recommendations. we'll still address risks of debt vulnerabilities in low-income countries due to the pandemic. We also ask the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to watch the pandemic's impact on employment.

25.Conclusion

The uncertainties surrounding these forecasts are extremely high and risks are on the downside. within the event that a extended lockdown period is required to contain the virus the damage to 2020 GDP would be bigger. The spread of the pandemic and therefore the actions necessary to regulate because it directly affect to the worldwide economy and trade commerce among various countries.

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Impact of Corona virus on Indian Tourism

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Abstract:

The abstract from my paper says, tourism industry is a growing segment in India contributing to countries largest sources of foreign exchange earnings. But at the same time, the industry is facing the shortage 30,000 trained manpower every year, as stated in the latest five year plan document. All the three stakeholders: students, educators and industry professionals should have partnership in order to fulfill the huge future demands for skilled work once. While the Wuhan corona virus outbreak in China, the first case of corona virus in India, the second most occupied country in the world, was reported in the state of Kerala. New inveterate cases are being reported in multiple cities such as New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Patna.

Keywords: Theme, geographical segments - inbound, outbound and domestic

1.Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has placed the tourism industry under immense financial strain. What has unfolded around the world in the past couple of months is unprecedented. In this time of uncertainty, all industries are reeling but it is the tourism and hospitality sector that has been hit the most given all the border closures, travel restrictions and lockdowns. Airlines, cruise operators and hotels are seeing instant effects of the pandemic.

Within the industry, experts say that mutual collaboration, sharing of information and linking up efforts towards common goals, have perhaps never been as important as they are today. "The only thing we can currently do is to stay united, remain safe and stand strong because we are all in this together," says Riaz Munshi, President, Outbound Tour Operators Association of India (OTOAI) & Managing Director, N.Chirag Travels. "We need to channel our energy towards innovative ideas, attend webinars and enhance our knowledge and skills. I believe that problems, such as the current situation, are not stop signs. They are guidelines that will teach us, prepare us and make us stronger. So we need to stay positive and be ready with new ideas to bounce back. But right now, our priority has to be safeguarding everyone against Covid-19.

2.Travel industry among hardest hit by corona virus lockdown:

2.1The cascading effect of the corona virus is crippling the tourism and hospitality industry:

- Foreign tourist arrivals (FTA) last month dropped 9.3 per cent month-on-month and 7 per cent year-on-year, according to government data. In February 2020, there were 10.15 lakh FTAs, against 10.87 lakh in February 2019 and 11.18 lakh in January 2020.
- The number of visitors who visited the Statue of Unity in Gujarat dropped by over 38 per cent from January to February, and the revenue collected fell approximately ₹5 crore.
- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has 3,691 sites registered with it, of which 38 are world heritage sites. As per information provided by the ASI, the total revenue from ticketed monuments was ₹247.89 crore in FY18, ₹302.34 in FY19 and ₹277.78 crore in FY20 (April-January).
- According to Vasant Kumar Swarnkar, Superintending Archaeologist of ASI, Agra Circle, at the Taj, the monthly tickets sold did not fall drastically between January and February. "On an average, we sell

over 22,000 tickets to foreigners. In March, on a daily basis, we weren't able to sell more than 16,000 tickets," he said.

- Last Wednesday, authorities had directed the shutdown of the Taj, among other sites. "Two days prior to the shutdown, we were barely able to sell 8,000 tickets on a daily basis," said Swarnkar.
- On Tuesday, the Centre imposed a 21-day nationwide lockdown, which means all the sites will remain closed.

2.2 Tourism takes hit:

- Earlier this month, the Centre for Asia Pacific Aviation India (CAPA India) in a report had said that the Indian aviation industry, excluding Air India, would incur losses of \$500-600 million in Q4 of FY20 because of the pandemic. CAPA warned that if the government did not intervene, several Indian airlines would shut operations by May or June due to a cash crunch.
- For the Indian tourism industry, summer is the prime season for both domestic and international tourists.
- Now, with the total number of corona virus positive cases crossing over three lakh worldwide, summer looks grim for the industry. The total number of positive cases in India has crossed 500.
- The tourism industry was anyway hit by the economic slowdown in 2019, coupled by macro headwinds and geopolitical issues.

2.3 Guarantee damage:

- According to Siddharth Jain, CEO – Sapphire Ventures, and Director – Kazin Travel Consultants LLP, the impact is huge and the tourism industry will see be the first collateral damage. Travel agents, hoteliers and airlines are constantly receiving cancellations, he added.
- "Business has literally come to a standstill and everyone is bleeding in an already challenging business scenario. Even if the Covid-19 cases decline, the recovery will still take at least 8-10 months. Private stakeholders alone will not be able to recover without financial relief from the government," he said.
- It has been estimated that the larger tourism industry in India contributes to about 10 per cent of the GDP. It may not be an overstatement to assert that almost all of this revenue may dwindle to a painfully negligible amount if Covid-19 does not come to a halt this year.
- Loveleen Multani Arun, who runs Panache World in Bangalore, said she expects business to be near zero for the next three months. Then, depending on the spread of the virus, the market may re-emerge. "The inbound season in India is just about ending and usually picks up from October again. We hope that we will see some tourists coming back but for that the indicators will come in the next 2-3 weeks — on how well we handle the breakout as a country," she said.

2.4 Layoffs expected:

- Largely an unorganized sector, the interconnected industries are staring at huge losses and lay-offs. The unskilled people become the weakest link in the whole chain and it is evident that it may impact them first.
- According to the Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism & Hospitality, the tourism industry is looking at bankruptcies, closure of businesses and mass unemployment. It is believed that around 70 per cent out of a total estimated workforce of 5.5 crore (direct and indirect) — over 3.8 crore — could get unemployed.
- Several tourism, hospitality and aviation industry bodies have also written to the government for interim relief to pay EMIs, installments, taxes, and salaries to employees. The road to recovery for the industry is surely difficult, at least for the next fiscal.

3. Here are the excerpts on the analysis of the impact of the virus on Indian aviation and tourism industries

1. With international and domestic travel closed, demand for turbine fuel will substantially decline.
2. Large scale cancellations. Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) estimates the hotel, aviation and travel sector together may incur loss of about ₹85 billion due to travel restrictions imposed on foreign tourists.

3. Outbound travel and inbound travel to India will be at an all time low.
4. Impact likely to be felt on both white and blue collar jobs.
5. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) estimates the crisis to cost the tourism sector at least US\$22 billion, the travel sector shrinking by up to 25 per cent in 2020, resulting in a loss of 50 million jobs.
6. As per International Air Transport Association (IATA), 2020 global revenue loss for the passenger business is estimated between US\$63 billion (11 per cent) and US\$114 Billion (19 per cent).
7. On account of Covid-19, the Indian tourism and hospitality industry is staring at a potential job loss of around 38 million, which is around 70 per cent of the total workforce.

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काँपीराइट के ईश्यू

डॉ. मिनेश टी. पटेल

अध्यापक सहायक

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सारांश

विश्व में विविध साहित्य उपलब्ध है, जिसका इस आधुनिक इंटरनेट युग में काँपीराइट करना इतना ही सरल बना देता है। भारत में इंटरनेट सुविधा, "सबसे पहले BSNL द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 1995 को आरंभ की गई।" इस तरह से आज तो विविध संचार कंपनियां इंटरनेट के लिए उपलब्ध है। जिसे, "कंप्यूटर से इस व्यवस्था से जोड़े जाते हैं वे वर्ल्ड वाइड वेबसाइट (www)से अपने आप जुड़ जाते हैं।"

स्टॉलमेन (1996) में कहते हैं, "जैसे अन्य लोगों ने तर्क दिया है कि इंटरनेट पहले स्थान पर काँपीराइट के लिए आर्थिक तर्क को गहराई से रेखांकित करता है। यह दृष्टिकोण सॉफ्टवेयर, पुस्तक, फिल्मों और संगीत सहित सभी प्रकार की सूचनाओं के लिए विशेष अधिकारों के स्थान पर वैकल्पिक क्षतिपूर्ति प्रणालियों पर विचार कर सकते हैं।" इस तरह से भारत में काँपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 में लागू किया गया था। जो काँपीराइट जैसी समस्या को हल करने में सक्षम है।

१. प्रस्तावना

व्यक्ति सामाजिक प्राणी है। वह जीवन में अनुकरण और अनुभव के माध्यम से हर काम/कार्य सीखता है। और समाज में अपने कार्य की विशेषताओं को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए कई बार दूसरे व्यक्ति या उनके साहित्य या उनकी विशिष्ट बातों को काँपी/प्रतिलिपि को हूबहू करता है। जिसके कारण उनका साहित्य या जिस बात के लिए उन्होंने जैसी भी काँपी की है वह प्रदर्शित साहित्य गैरनीति से किया गया कार्य कहलाता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में किसी साहित्य, ऑनलाइन साहित्य या नाट्य, संगीत या टेक्नोलॉजी की काँपीराइट या उठान्तरित लेख या साहित्य गैरनीति से किया गया काँपीराइट कहलाता है।

Government of India के द्वारा काँपीराइट के बारे में कहा है, "काँपीराइट कानून द्वारा साहित्यिक, नाटकीय, संगीत और कलात्मक कार्यों के निर्माता और छायांकन फिल्मों में और ध्वनि रिकॉर्डिंग के निर्माताओं को दिया गया अधिकार है। वास्तव में यह अधिकारों का एक बंडल है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ प्रजनन के अधिकार, जनता के लिए संचार, अनुकूलन और कार्य का अनुवाद शामिल है। काम के आधार पर अधिकारों की संरचना में थोड़ी भिन्नता हो सकती है।"

इस तरह से गोवरमेंट ने लेखकों की रचना पर न्यूनतम अधिकार सुनिश्चित करके सुरक्षित किया है। लेखक की जो भी रचनाकृति है जिससे कोई पुरस्कृत मिला है। और किसी लेखक, कलाकार डिजाइनर, नाटककार, संगीतकार, निर्माता, आर्किटेक्चर, फिल्म निर्देशक है जो समाज की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास की रचनात्मक कार्य पर निर्भर है वह कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर या काँपीराइट सॉफ्टवेयर की मदद से रचना को सुरक्षात्मक रख सकते हैं।

२. कॉपीराइट के क्षेत्र

- सृजनात्मकता विकास के लिए किसी के दिए विचार शैली की प्रतिलिपि करना।
- विशिष्ट बाबत की उठान्तरित करना और किसी भी विशेषज्ञता, लेखक, मूल व्यक्ति का नाम पुस्तक का नाम वर्ष पेज नंबर का उल्लेख न करना।
- चित्र की नकल करना, तस्वीर की नकल करना।
- संगीत या गायकी कॉपी करना।
- नक्शा, दस्तावेज, (आईडी) पहचान पत्र की कॉपी करना।
- ऑनलाइन से विविध साहित्य दस्तावेज नक्शा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क, आर्कीस्ट्रक्चर वर्क, इंटरनेट सॉफ्टवेयर से किसी लिंग की कॉपी करना या हैक कर सकते हैं।

३. कॉपीराइट स्रोत की मान्यता

- किसी साहित्य में से किसी पंक्ति, वाक्य या पैराग्राफ को अपने साहित्य या सृजनात्मकता के लिए दिखाना है तो किसी पुस्तक से सर्जक का नाम, प्रकाशन, पेज नंबर, साल, आदी का उल्लेख संदर्भसूची में करना चाहिए।
- अपना साहित्य लेखन में विस्तृत बात को बताने के लिए किसी के विचारों को आप टांक सकते हैं और संदर्भसूची में उनका उल्लेख करना चाहिए।
- संशोधन के दस्तावेज के लिए मान्यता (परमिशन) लेना आवश्यक है।
- अपने जारी दस्तावेजों की खराई (वेरिफिकेशन) करना चाहिए।
- विविध दस्तावेज जी प्रिंटिंग कार्य और आधुनिक तकनीकी प्रिंटिंग की गोपनीयता रखनी चाहिए।

४. कॉपीराइट सुरक्षा अधिनियम

भारत सरकार ने 1957 में कॉपीराइट अधिनियम लागू किया जिनमें बताया है, “कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 मूल साहित्यिक, नाटकीय, संगीत और कलात्मक कार्यों और सिनेमेटोग्राफी फिल्मों में और अनधिकृत उपयोग से ध्वनि रिकॉर्ड की रक्षा करता है।”

इस तरह कॉपीराइट किसी साहित्य का सृजन करके पुस्तक के स्वरूप में या सामाजिक कार्य के अस्तित्व में आते ही कॉपीराइट (प्रतिलिपि) अधिनियम अस्तित्व में आ जाता है। किसी भी साहित्य का कॉपीराइट पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र लेना जरूरी है। इसके लिए पंजीकरण अधिनियम भी भारत सरकार ने लागू किया है। साहित्य के नाम या शीर्षक पर कोई अधिनियम नहीं है।

५. कॉपीराइट पंजीकरण

21 जनवरी 1958 से पहले के साहित्य प्रकाशित हुए हैं, उसमें पंजीकृत अनिवार्य है। Govt. of India के कॉपीराइट अधिनियम, “कॉपीराइट नियम 2013 के अध्याय 12 में संशोधन के अनुसार कार्य के पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है अधिनियम और नियमों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रकाशन शाखा सिविल लाइसेंस दिल्ली के प्रबंधक या उनके अधिकृत डीलरों से भुगतान या कॉपीराइट कार्यालय की वेबसाइट “www.copyright.gov.in” से डाउनलोड करके प्राप्त की जा सकती है।”

कंप्यूटर में विभिन्न वेबसाइट संपूर्ण रूप से सुरक्षा के अधीन नहीं है। वेबसाइट के अलग डिजिटल चित्र, फाइल, संकलित साहित्य, तस्वीरें, कलात्मक कार्य, संगीत, फिल्म आदि के प्रति कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 13 में निर्धारित

कार्यों के किसी एक वर्ग के भीतर आती हैं। इसलिए सुरक्षा हेतु पंजीकरण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

“कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर या प्रोग्राम का साहित्यिक कार्य के रूप में पंजीकृत किया जा सकता है कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 की धारा दो ओ के अनुसार साहित्यिक कार्य में कंप्यूटर डाटा बेस सहित कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम टेबल और संकलन शामिल है।”

इस तरह कॉपीराइट पंजीकरण आवेदन आपूर्ति की जाती है।

भारत में वर्तमान समय में 3 पंजीकृत कॉपीराइट सोसाइटी है।

“(1) म्यूजिकल वर्क्स के साथ जुड़े साहित्य कार्यों के लिए : धी इंडियन परफॉर्मिंग राइट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड (IPRS)

(2) रिप्रोग्राफिक्स (फोटो कॉपी करने) के लिए काम करता है : भारतीय रिप्रोग्राफिक्स राइट्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन (IRRO)

(3) कलाकारों के लिए (गायक) अधिकार : भारतीय गायक अधिकार संघ (ISRA)”

६. उद्देश्य

- सर्जक का श्रम, अनुभूतिक अभिव्यक्ति, कौशल और कलाकार सौरभ संघ करना है।
- कॉपीराइट पंजीकरण ना करने वाले व्यक्ति को दंड स्वरूप रॉयल्टी देनी पड़ती है।
- कॉपीराइट सोसाइटी का कार्य लेखक को और कार्य करने वाले व्यक्ति का पंजीकरण करके आयोजित कॉपीराइट संबंध में लाइसेंस जारी करना है और अनुदान देने के व्यवसाय को संचालित करना है।

७. कॉपीराइट समस्या को हल करने के लिए ऑनलाइन सॉफ्टवेयर

- किसी भी साहित्य दस्तावेज, चित्र, नक्शा और इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स आदि के दस्तावेजों की कॉपी राइट ना कि गई हो, वह जानने के लिए ऑनलाइन शॉप पर उपलब्ध है।
- Quota, EULA, डी एस्ट्रा आदि सॉफ्टवेयर ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध है। और भारत सरकार के ‘www.copyright.gov.in’ ऑनलाइन प्रोग्राम से भी कर सकते हैं।

संदर्भ सूची

1. एम. एस. अंसारी (2014), ‘शिक्षाशास्त्र’, नई दिल्ली : रमेश पब्लिशिंग हाउस।

ऑनलाइन साहित्य

1. www.copyright.gov.in
2. www.historycopyright.com
3. www.en.m.wikipedia.org



कोरोना विषाणु और आयुर्वेद

हार्दिककुमार जेपुरोहित .

,कोलेज ऑफ़ एज्युकेशन.वी.एस(अध्यापक सहायक) कड़ी.

१.प्रस्तावना

कोरोना वायरस एक जानलेवा वायरस है। यह इंसान को काफी आसानी से संक्रमित कर सकता है। यह एक तरह का RNA वायरस है, जो शरीर में प्रवेश करने के बाद लगातार फैलता है। इसके संक्रमण से सामान्य सर्दी-जुकाम से लेकर सांस लेने में तकलीफ और न्यूमोनिया जैसी गंभीर स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं हो सकती हैं। एक्सपर्ट्स के अनुसार, यह मनुष्यों के साथ मवेशियों, सूअरों, मुर्गियों, कुत्तों, बिल्लियों और जंगली जानवरों को भी संक्रमित कर सकता है।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार (डब्ल्यूएचओ)विश्व में कोरोना वायरस से 1,783,941 से अधिक लोगों के संक्रमित होने की पुष्टि हुई है। इसके अलावा चीन में कम से कम 82,052 और लोगों के कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित होने का संदेह है। चीन में कोरोना वायरस से अबतक 3,3340 लोगों की मौत हो गई है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार चीन से बाहर 231 देशों में कोरोना वायरस के मामलों की पुष्टि हुई है। “न अनौषधं जगति किंचित द्रव्यं अपलभ्यते”(-चरक सू २६९-) विश्व में एक भी द्रव्य ऐसा नहीं है जिसका ,औषधि के रूप में उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा ऐसा आयुर्वेद ने कहा ,हैं।

२.कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण से कैसे बचें ?

कोरोना वायरस अब चीन में उतनी तीव्र गति से नहीं फैल रहा है जितना दुनिया के अन्य देशों में फैल रहा है। कोविड 19 नाम का यह वायरस अब तक 231 से ज़्यादा देशों में फैल चुका है। दुनिया भर में अब तक कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित लोगों की संख्या 17.42 लाख को पार कर गयी है, जबकि कोविड 19 से मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या 1,06,694 हो गयी है। भारत में अब तक कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमण के 8,356 से अधिक मामले सामने आए हैं। कोरोना से संक्रमित लोगों में से भारत में मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या 273 से ज़्यादा हो गयी है। कोरोना के संक्रमण के बढ़ते खतरे को देखते हुए सावधानी बरतने की ज़रूरत है ताकि इसे फैलने से रोका जा सके।

३.कैसे पहनना चाहिए मास्क ?

- ✓अगर आप स्वस्थ हैं तो आपको मास्क की ज़रूरत नहीं है।
- ✓अगर आप किसी कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित व्यक्ति की देखभाल कर रहे हैं, तो आपको मास्क पहनना होगा।
- ✓जिन लोगों को बुखार, कफ या सांस में तकलीफ की शिकायत है, उन्हें मास्क पहनना चाहिए और तुरंत डॉक्टर के पास जाना चाहिए।

४. मास्क पहनने का क्या है तरीका?

- ✓ मास्क पर सामने से हाथ नहीं लगाना चाहिए।
- ✓ अगर हाथ लग जाए तो तुरंत हाथ धोना चाहिए ।
- ✓ मास्क को ऐसे पहनना चाहिए कि आपकी नाक, मुंह और दाढ़ी का हिस्सा उससे ढका रहे।
- ✓ मास्क उतारते वक्त भी मास्क की लास्टिक या फीता पकड़कर निकालना चाहिए, मास्क नहीं छूना चाहिए ।
- ✓ हर रोज मास्क बदल दिया जाना चाहिए।

५. कोरोना के खतरे को कम करने के उपाय

- ✓ कोरोना से मिलते जुलते वायरस खांसी और छींक से गिरने वाली बूंदों के ज़रिए फैलते हैं-
- ✓ अपने हाथ अच्छी तरह धोएं।
- ✓ खांसते या छींकते वक़्त अपना मुंह ढक लें ।
- ✓ हाथ साफ़ नहीं हो तो आंखों, नाक और मुंह को छूने बचें ।

६. कोरोना वायरस के लक्षण

- ✓ कोरोना वायरस -कोवाइड(19) में पहले बुखार होता है।
- ✓ इसके बाद सूखी खांसी होती है और फिर एक हफ़्ते बाद सांस लेने में परेशानी होने लगती है।
- ✓ इन लक्षणों का हमेशा मतलब यह नहीं है कि आपको कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण है।
- ✓ कोरोना वायरस के गंभीर मामलों में निमोनिया, सांस लेने में बहुत ज़्यादा परेशानी, किडनी फ़ेल होना और यहां तक कि मौत भी हो सकती है।
- ✓ उम्रदराज़ लोग और जिन लोगों को पहले से ही कोई बीमारी है जैसे अस्थमा), मधुमेह, दिल की बीमारी (उनके मामलेमें ख़तरा गंभीर हो सकता है।

७. कोरोना का संक्रमण फैलने से कैसे रोकें ?

- ✓ अगर आप संक्रमित इलाक़े से आए हैं या किसी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के संपर्क में रहे हैं तो आपको अकेले रहने की सलाह दी जा सकती है।
- ✓ घर पर रहें ।
- ✓ ऑफ़िस, स्कूल या सार्वजनिक जगहों पर न जाएं ।
- ✓ सार्वजनिक वाहन जैसे बस, ट्रेन, ऑटो या टैक्सी से यात्रा न करें ।
- ✓ घर में मेहमान न बुलाएं ।
- ✓ घर का सामान किसी और से मंगाएं ।
- ✓ अगर आप और भी लोगों के साथ रह रहे हैं तो ज़्यादा सतर्कता बरतें ।
- ✓ अलग कमरे में रहें और साझा रसोई व बाथरूम को लगातार साफ़ करें ।
- ✓ 14 दिनों तक ऐसा करते रहें ताकि संक्रमण का ख़तरा कम हो सके ।

८. कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण हो जाये तब ?

- ✓ इस समय कोरोना वायरस का कोई इलाज नहीं है लेकिन इसमें बीमारी के लक्षण कम होने वाली दवाइयां दी जा सकती हैं।
 - ✓ जब तक आप ठीक न हो जाएं, तब तक आप दूसरों से अलग रहें।
 - ✓ कोरोना वायरस के इलाज के लिए वैक्सीन विकसित करने पर काम चल रहा है।
 - ✓ इस साल के अंत तक इंसानों पर इसका परीक्षण कर लिया जाएगा।
- कुछ अस्पताल एंटीवायरल दवा का भी परीक्षण कर रहे हैं-।

९. आयुर्वेद के सात उपाय जो , वायरस से लड़ने के लिए बढ़ाएंगे आपकी 'इम्यूनैटी'

१. दुनिया भर के देशों में फैल रहे कोरोना वायरस की शुरुआत जिस चीन से हुई थी, वहां इससे संक्रमण के नए मामलों पर पहले की अपेक्षा लगाम लगी है। वहीं, दूसरी ओर भारत, अमेरिका, इटली समेत कई देशों में रोजाना नए मामले सामने आ रहे हैं। इस वायरस के कारण अब तक हजारों लोगों की मौतें हो चुकी हैं। कोरोना वायरस से बचने के लिए साफसफाई रखने-, भीड़भाड़ से बचने-, संक्रमित लोगों के संपर्क से बचने जैसे उपाय बता रहे हैं। कोरोना वायरस को लेकर हो रहे शोधों में यह बात तो स्पष्ट हो चुकी है कि यदि आपकी इम्यूनैटी यानी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता कमजोर पड़ी तो आपको कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण का खतरा ज्यादा है। इम्यूनैटी बेहतर बनाए रखने और बढ़ाने के लिए आयुर्वेद में कई उपाय बताए गए हैं।

२. कोरोना वायरस से बचने के लिए नियमित तौर पर साफ सफाई करते रहना तो जरूरी है ही, इसके अलावा यदि आपकी इम्यूनैटी यानी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बेहतर रहेगी तो आप औरों के तुलना में कोरोना वायरस के प्रकोप से बचने में ज्यादा सफल रहेंगे। आयुर्वेद में ऐसे कई तरह के जूस बताए गए हैं, जिससे आपकी इम्यूनैटी मजबूत होती है। आपको नियमित तौर पर आंवला, एलोवेरा, गिलोय आदि का जूस पीना चाहिए।

३. तुलसी को हिंदू धर्म में पवित्र तो माना ही जाता है, आयुर्वेद में भी इसकी बहुत महत्ता है। आप अपनी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए पानी में तुलसी रस की कुछ बूंदें डालकर पी सकते हैं। ऐसा करना लाभकारी होगा।

४. सर्दी और बदन दर्द जैसी समस्या में तो गर्म दूध में हल्दी मिलाकर पीने से आराम मिलता ही है। ऐसा करने से आपकी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता भी बेहतर होती है।

५. रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को मजबूत बनाने के लिए आयुर्वेद में कई तरह के काढ़ा का सेवन करने की सलाह दी गई है। जैसे- गुडूच्यादि काढ़ा, अष्टादसांग काढ़ा या सिरिशादी काढ़ा। इनका सेवन करना उत्तम रहेगा और आपकी इम्यूनैटी बढ़ेगी।

६. अपनी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता मजबूत करने के लिए आप चाहें तो तुलसी की 5 पत्तियां लें, उसके साथ 4 काली मिर्च, 3 लौंग और एक चम्मच अदरक का रस मिलाकर शहद के साथ ले सकते हैं। इसका नियमित सेवन करना आपके शरीर के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद होगा।

७.आप चाय तो पीते ही होंगे। बस आपको ज्यादा कुछ नहीं करना है, 10 तुलसी के पत्ते, 5-6 काली मिर्च, अदरक और थोड़ी दालचीनी डालकर चाय बनानी हैं। इसे आपको नियमित तौर पर पीना हैं। ऐसा करने से आपकी इम्युनिटी बढ़ेगी और कई रोगों से बचाव होगा।

ये ऐसे तमाम उपाय हैं, जिनके जरिए आप अपना इम्यून सिस्टम यानी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बेहतर बना सकते हैं। आप चाहें तो घर और आसपास के वातावरण को शुद्ध और स्वच्छ रखने के लिए आप नियमित तौर - पर नीम की पत्तियों, देवदारु, गुग्गल, राल और कपूर को साथ में जला सकते हैं। इसके अलावा कई लोग गुग्गल, इलायची, तुलसी, लौंग, गाय का घी, खांड वगैरह भी मिट्टी के पात्र में रखकर जलाते हैं। इसके धुएं से वातावरण स्वच्छ होता हैं।

१०.निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त सभी चर्चा मुद्दों को ध्यान पे रखके हम यही कह सकतेहैं की वर्तमान समय मे विश्व में यह महामारी दिन दिन-ब-बढ़ रही हैं ,इसके सामने हमे अपने निवास स्थान में रह कर हमारी प्राचीन औषधि घरेलू उपचार सेवन करना हमारे और विश्व के हित में हैं। हमारे वर्तमान को भविष्य की ओर आगे बढ़ाने यह हम सब की जिम्मेदारी एवम् कर्तव्य हैं ।

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Global Trade Impact of the Corona Virus Epidemic

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1. Introduction

2019–20 Coronavirus Pandemic

The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, and recognized it as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 19 April 2020, more than 2.34 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in 185 countries and territories, resulting in more than 161,000 deaths. More than 604,000 people have recovered, although there may be a possibility of relapse or reinfection.

The virus is primarily spread between people during close contact, often via small droplets produced by coughing, sneezing, or talking. While these droplets are produced when breathing out, they usually fall to the ground or onto surfaces rather than being infectious over long distances. People may also become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then touching their eyes, nose, or mouth. The virus can survive on surfaces for up to 72 hours. It is most contagious during the first three days after the onset of symptoms, although spread may be possible before symptoms appear and in later stages of the disease. Common symptoms include fever, cough and shortness of breath. Complications may include pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome. The time from exposure to onset of symptoms is typically around five days, but may range from two to fourteen days. There is no known vaccine or specific antiviral treatment. Primary treatment is symptomatic and supportive therapy.

The pandemic has led to severe global socioeconomic disruption, the postponement or cancellation of sporting, religious, political and cultural events, and widespread shortages of supplies exacerbated by panic buying. The pandemic has caused the largest global recession in history, with more than a third of the global population being in lockdown. Schools, universities and colleges have closed either on a nationwide or local basis in 197 countries, affecting approximately 99.9 per cent of the world's student population.

Recommended preventive measures include hand washing, covering one's mouth when coughing, maintaining distance from other people, and monitoring and self-isolation for people who suspect they are infected. Authorities worldwide have responded by implementing travel restrictions, quarantines, curfews and stay-at-home orders, workplace hazard controls, and facility closures. Many places have also worked to increase testing capacity and trace contacts of infected persons.

2. Economic impacts

As mainland China is a major economy and manufacturing hub, the outbreak is a major destabilizing threat to the global economy. Agathe Demarais of the Economist Intelligence Unit has forecast that markets will remain volatile until a clearer image emerges on potential outcomes. In January 2020, some analysts estimated that the economic fallout of the epidemic on global growth could surpass that of the 2002–2004 SARS outbreak. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reportedly "scrambled" after a steep decline in oil prices due to lower demand from China. Global stock markets fell on 24 February due to a significant rise in the number of COVID-19 cases outside mainland China. On 27 February, due to mounting worries about the coronavirus outbreak, various U.S. stock indexes posted their sharpest falls since 2008, with the Dow falling 1,191 points (the largest one-day drop since the financial crisis of 2007–08) and all three major indexes ending the week down more than 10 per cent. On 28 February, Scope Ratings GmbH affirmed China's sovereign credit rating, but maintained a Negative Outlook. Stocks plunged

again due to coronavirus fears, the largest fall being on 16 March. Many consider an economic recession likely.

As the global supply chain slows down, the world is starting to pay closer attention to its reliance on China, and anyone conducting business with that country is feeling the pinch. As a result, a trend that will most likely follow the coronavirus outbreak will be a move away from reliance on China and toward greater self-sufficiency on both an industrial and a personal level. Industries that have been relying heavily on China, such as manufacturing, will likely reconsider their business ties and move parts of their operations elsewhere to diversify risk.

Global markets are the first to react to a crisis. When it became clear that the coronavirus was not going away anytime soon, stock markets across the globe took a hit. After the CDC issued a public warning about the coronavirus, the S&P 500 Index had its worst week since the 2008 global financial crisis, dropping by over 11% in the last week of February. Gold also experienced a spike, adding to its strong rally since the start of the year. The price of oil has skidded 18% since the beginning of the outbreak. When the global supply chain expects a usage slowdown, oil is usually the first to drop in value as demand declines.

Tourism and travel-related industries will be among the hardest hit as authorities encourage “social distancing” and consumers stay indoors. The International Air Transport Association warns that coronavirus could cost global air carriers between \$63 billion and \$113 billion in revenue in 2020, and the international film market could lose over \$5 billion at the box office. Similarly, shares of major hotel companies have plummeted in the past few weeks, and entertainment giants like Disney expect a significant blow to revenues. Restaurants, sporting events, and other services will also face significant disruption. Industries less reliant on high social interaction, such as agriculture, will be comparatively less vulnerable but will still face challenges as demand wavers.

The foremost positive financial impact of coronavirus will be seen in telecommuting and remote working, and we can expect to see a boom in freelancing, remote job, and remote software applications such as Zoom and Slack. Some corporations have started to offer staff work-from-home options to compete with remotely driven startups. This trend is poised to accelerate in the coming months as companies ask more and more employees to work from home.

3.Impacted Countries

A reduction in Chinese supply of intermediate inputs can affect the productive capacity and therefore the exports of any given country depending on how reliant its industries are on Chinese suppliers. For example, some European auto manufacturers may face the shortage of critical components for their operations, companies in Japan may find difficult to obtain parts necessary for the assembly of digital cameras, and so on. For many companies, the limited use of inventories brought by a lean and just-in-time manufacturing process would result in shortages that will impact their production capabilities and overall exports.

Pandemic in India has been hugely disruptive. World Bank and credit rating agencies have downgraded India's growth for fiscal year 2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since India's economic liberalization in the 1990s. However, the International Monetary Fund projection for India for the financial year 2021-22 of 1.9% GDP growth is the highest among G-20 nations.

Major companies in India such as Larsen and Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, Aditya Birla Group, Tata Motors and Thermax have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations. iPhone producing companies in India have also suspended a majority of operations. Young startups have been impacted as funding has fallen. In the third week of March, Amazon and Walmart-owned Flipkart announced that it would stop sale of non-essential items in India so that it could focus on essential deliveries. Other fast-moving consumer goods companies in the country have significantly reduced operations and are focusing on essentials. Stock markets in India posted their worst loses in history on 23 March 2020. However, on 25 March, one day after a complete 21 day lockdown was announced by the

Prime Minister, SENSEX and NIFTY posted their biggest gains in 11 years, adding a value of ₹4.7 lakh crore (US\$66 billion) crore to investor wealth.

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. On 27 March the Reserve Bank of India also announced a number of measures which would make available ₹374,000 crore (US\$52 billion) to the country's financial system. On 29 March the government allowed the movement of all essential as well as non-essential goods during the lockdown. On 1 April, World Bank approved \$1 bn in support to India to tackle the coronavirus pandemic. On 3 April the central government released more funds to the states for tackling the coronavirus totalling to ₹28,379 crore (US\$4.0 billion).

UNITED NATIONS: The global economy could shrink by up to 1 per cent in 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic, a reversal from the previous forecast of 2.5 per cent growth, the UN has said, warning that it may contract even further if restrictions on the economic activities are extended without adequate fiscal responses.

The analysis by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) said the COVID-19 pandemic is disrupting global supply chains and international trade. With nearly 100 countries closing national borders during the past month, the movement of people and tourism flows have come to a screeching halt.

The analysis noted that before the outbreak of the COVID-19, world output was expected to expand at a modest pace of 2.5 per cent in 2020, as reported in the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020.

"In the worst-case scenario, the global output would contract by 0.9 per cent - instead of growing by 2.5 per cent - in 2020," it said, adding that the scenario is based on demand-side shocks of different magnitudes to China, Japan, South Korea, the US and the EU, as well as an oil price decline of 50 per cent against our baseline of USD 61 per barrel. The severity of the economic impact will largely depend on two factors - the duration of restrictions on the movement of people and economic activities in major economies; and the actual size and efficacy of fiscal responses to the crisis.

"Developing countries, particularly those dependent on tourism and commodity exports, face heightened economic risks. Global manufacturing production could contract significantly, and the plummeting number of travellers is likely to hurt the tourism sector in small island developing States, which employs millions of low-skilled workers," it said.

According to estimates by the Johns Hopkins University, confirmed coronavirus cases across the world now stand at over 932,600 and over 42,000 deaths.

The IMF has revised its global GDP growth estimate from 3.3% just 3 months ago to a contraction of 3%, something not seen since the Great Depression of the 1930s. ET Wealth studies how India is placed in this scenario.

United States

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 20,544.34

GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 2.30

Covid cases/Million^: 1,855

Covid deaths/Million^: 79

Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 29,149.41

Mcap/GDP**: 1.42

Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 2.00

Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: -5.90

Benchmark index PE***: 16.39

The death toll in New York has crossed 10,000 and the virus is now spreading to other states. Shutdowns are expected to continue for some more time.

China

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 13,608.15
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 6.00
Covid cases/Million[^]: 57
Covid deaths/Million[^]: 2
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 7,199.67
Mcap/GDP***: 0.53
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 6.00
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: 1.20
Benchmark index PE***: 13.13

With the Covid situation appearing to be under control for now, China is likely to continue to grow in 2020, though at a slower than before pace.

Japan

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 4,971.32
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: -0.70
Covid cases/Million[^]: 60
Covid deaths/Million[^]: 1
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 5,237.09
Mcap/GDP***: 1.05
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 0.70
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: -5.20
Benchmark index PE***: 16.91

Though the Covid situation is reasonably under control, Japan's fragile economy won't be able to withstand global shutdowns.

Germany

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 3,947.62
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 0.40
Covid cases/Million[^]: 1,578
Covid deaths/Million[^]: 42
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 1,810.03
Mcap/GDP***: 0.46
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 1.10
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: -7.00
Benchmark index PE***: 18.30

The death toll is low, but Germany is still battling the virus and its economy is expected to contract by 7%.

United Kingdom

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 2,855.30
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 1.10
Covid cases/Million[^]: 1,383
Covid deaths/Million[^]: 178
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 2,480.09
Mcap/GDP***: 0.87
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 1.40
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: -6.50
Benchmark index PE***: 16.77

The number of new cases detected and the death toll remains high. The negative impact on the economy will be significant.

France

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 2,777.54
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 0.90
Covid cases/Million[^]: 2,195
Covid deaths/Million[^]: 241
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 2,046.90
Mcap/GDP***: 0.74
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 1.30
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: -7.20
Benchmark index PE***: 16.41

After Italy and Spain, France is the worst hit by Covid in Europe. Due to prolonged shutdowns, its economy is expected to contract by 7.2% in 2020.

India

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 2,718.73
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 4.70
Covid cases/Million[^]: 8
Covid deaths/Million[^]: 0.30
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 1,570.84
Mcap/GDP***: 0.58
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 5.80
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: 1.90
Benchmark index PE***: 18.78

IMF says India will remain the 'fastest growing major economy in 2020'. But one must remember that the Covid onslaught is at an early stage in India.

Italy

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 2,083.86
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 0.09
Covid cases/Million[^]: 2,687
Covid deaths/Million[^]: 348
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 502.25
Mcap/GDP***: 0.24
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 0.50
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: -9.10
Benchmark index PE***: 16.16

Covid has ravaged Italy and its fragile economy. As per IMF's prediction, Italy will be the 'maximum contracting major economy in 2020'.

Brazil

Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 1,868.63
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 1.67
Covid cases/Million[^]: 119
Covid deaths/Million[^]: 7
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 603.18
Mcap/GDP***: 0.32
Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 2.20
Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: -5.30
Benchmark index PE***: 14.28

The virus onslaught is at a starting stage in Brazil and therefore, its negative impact on the economy may be higher.

Canada

- Annual GDP (\$ billion)*: 1,713.34
- GDP growth in 2019 (%)*: 1.80
- Covid cases/Million^: 717
- Covid deaths/Million^: 24
- Total Mcap (\$ BN)**: 1,797.05
- Mcap/GDP**: 1.05
- Exp GDP Growth (JAN)#: 1.80
- Exp GDP Growth (APR)#: -6.20
- Benchmark index PE**: 14.01

The speed a which Covid had been spreading is slowing down now, so the need for long period of lockdowns may come down too.

Notes: *As on Dec 2019. **As on April 13, 2020. #These values are 2020 GDP growth projections from IMF; First one is projection made in January and next one in April. ^Covid impact / million population; Source: Worldometer; Data as on 14 April 2020.

Keypoints

Based on the analysis of this note, two key points can be made. First, even if the outbreak of COVID-19 is contained mostly within China the fact that Chinese suppliers are critical for many companies around the world implies that any disruption in China will be also felt outside China’s borders. European, American and East Asian regional value chains will be disrupted. The estimated global effects are subject to change depending on the containment of the virus and or changes in the sources of supply. Second, it is expected that the spillover effects of a disruption in Chinese supply will be diverse across economic sectors and dependent on the geographic localization of the COVID-19 outbreak and of the containment measures within China. For example, automotive industry’s intermediate exports may fall relatively more as the industry is geographically localized in the region where the outbreak of COVID-19 occurred. Importantly, because of lack of information this note does not consider this second aspect. Once sectoral data on Chinese output is available the likely effect on the various global value chains will become clearer.

Table 1: Global effects of China’s slowdown through global value chains, 20 most affected economies

(US\$ million from a 2 percent reduction of China exports in intermediate inputs)

Country	Automotive	Communication Equipment	Electrical Machinery	Leather Products	Machinery Various	Metals and Metal Products	Office Machinery	Paper Products and Publishing	Chemicals	Precision Instruments	Rubber and Plastics	Textiles and Apparel	Wood Products and Furniture	TOTAL
Australia	9	1	1	0	12	9	1	2	9	12	1	1	2	61
Bangladesh	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	16
Belarus	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	12
Brazil	42	0	2	0	7	12	0	6	6	3	2	2	1	84
Cambodia	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Canada	176	25	22	1	138	48	8	3	86	86	20	11	36	660
Costa Rica	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	15
European Union	2543	498	1191	56	4001	1171	60	198	2653	1427	515	538	757	15597
Hong Kong SAR	2	37	19	10	40	9	4	6	18	44	6	107	30	322
India	34	0	12	13	24	27	1	1	129	13	13	64	15	348
Indonesia	40	36	24	66	7	8	18	6	44	9	12	11	33	312
Israel	2	4	7	0	27	3	15	1	17	54	9	1	50	189
Japan	974	395	558	1	1477	343	234	48	352	367	161	34	244	5187
Korea, Republic of	578	687	336	1	918	492	186	40	172	165	130	84	25	3816
Malaysia	32	268	78	1	124	25	325	10	69	55	56	3	31	1877
Mexico	493	71	341	1	228	23	58	2	16	57	26	2	52	1369
Morocco	2	5	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
New Zealand	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	11
Norway	20	3	8	0	22	25	0	0	2	7	1	0	10	100
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	44
Philippines	22	115	42	1	17	2	77	0	7	17	1	0	1	300
Russian Federation	8	1	2	0	5	21	0	1	97	9	2	1	3	149
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	40
Singapore	96	1027	367	4	206	30	157	16	77	160	21	1	3	2165
South Africa	9	0	0	0	3	7	0	1	16	1	0	2	0	39
Switzerland	42	17	65	0	177	87	24	9	283	226	15	12	130	1887
Taiwan Province of China	147	674	295	2	247	213	383	51	164	171	101	102	97	2645
Thailand	91	99	85	4	104	27	51	12	100	30	105	16	8	733
Tunisia	5	2	27	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Turkey	107	0	6	1	36	46	0	3	4	1	27	164	28	425
Ukraine	1	0	4	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	16
United Arab Emirates	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	16
United Kingdom	669	68	45	5	299	135	22	24	268	164	66	32	120	1917
United States	845	391	396	13	1030	298	89	99	778	1236	255	80	269	5779
Viet Nam	29	881	88	368	325	7	207	5	9	61	10	207	100	2296

Governments need to act swiftly and forcefully to overcome the coronavirus and its economic impact.

- Governments need to ensure effective and well-resourced public health measures to prevent infection and contagion, and implement well-targeted policies to support health care systems and workers, and protect the incomes of vulnerable social groups and businesses during the virus outbreak.
- Supportive macroeconomic policies can help to restore confidence and aid the recovery of demand as virus outbreaks ease, but cannot offset the immediate disruptions that result from enforced shutdowns and travel restrictions.
- If downside risks materialise, and growth appears set to be much weaker for an extended period, co-ordinated multilateral actions to ensure effective health policies, containment and mitigation measures, support low-income economies, and jointly raise fiscal spending would be the most effective means of restoring confidence and supporting incomes.

Conclusion

Corona Virus outbreak has already brought considerable human suffering and major economic disruption in all the countries. Banks, Travel and tourism company, Phone industries, Sales all non-essential items, Stock Markets etc. has been affected the most. But due to this the number of cases should not be increased as it may affect all the lives. For this government need to take strict actions and rules should be made.

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Effect of Covid 19 on Education

Dr. Jignesh H.Limbachiya

1. Introducing

COVID-19 is impacting almost every sector of the economy. And, the education sector is no exception. Schools, colleges, and institutes are close even, and students are at home with the least contact with friends. All thanks to the COVID-19 pandemic seething over the world. Everything is virtual, with no physical movement. Schools, universities, institutes of all levels have deferred or dropped examinations. Indeed, even graded tests like GRE, SATs, GMAT, ACT are on a delay, and the fate of students hang in a critical state! According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the closure of schools in 188 countries, affecting more than 1.5 billion students and 63 million primary and secondary teachers worldwide. The interference in the education system due to the continuous COVID-19 is a reminder that there is a need for transformation. For years, we've been talking about digital transformation but were in some undefined future. Well, that future is here!

2. The Shift: From Thinking Digital to Being Digital

The shift to digital learning is troublesome because no one was ready until the COVID-19 took hold. The real factors of the 21st century have changed the way we deliver/access information, share knowledge, and ease learning. The COVID-19 pandemic and its resultant impact on our lives have raised the need to adopt innovative ways of getting education services at all levels.

To outsmart the disconnected model, educational institutes must access their current systems' abilities. They should make a multifaceted digital learning approach that addresses both short and long term goals while adjusting the risks. They should curate existing education content, align with the curriculum, and plan on how to make it accessible.

The journey of empowering a full-scale digital transformation at short notice isn't a cakewalk, but if implemented right, it can be a lesson in resilience. The advanced technologies have the ability to plan, manage, and support digital transformation needs for the education industry. It can help institutions move their focus away from traditional learning models to adopt digital. This motivates immersive learning experiences, future-ready staff, and strategic outcomes.

3. The Education Sector's Response to the New Reality!

It is inescapable to include digital tools for delivering educational content to students or learners. As technology plays a vital role, various education service providers rethink their strategies to stay strong. The COVID-19 have raised the red flags in the education industry and pushed its way to digital development. Here is how the education sector is reacting to the new reality and addressing value chain risks.

4. The Tradition of 'Learning Anywhere, Anytime' Adds Value

The developing levels of academic institutions are driving the tradition of digital learning. Online classes have become the most suitable solution to secure a continuous rise in education. And this is possible by adopting three practices:

a) Use of Video Broadcasting Tools

Various schools and universities have developed the intranet system. It empowered a move towards video broadcasting tools, for example, Zoom, Google Hangout, and WebEx to offer to learn at home. Choosing a video solution helps educators to organize Live stream classroom sessions for students.

b) Use of Asynchronous Learning Programs

The barriers caused by pandemic have encouraged educational institutions to use asynchronous learning programs. Asynchronous learning is student-focused. It allows learners to complete courses without the

compulsions of being present at a particular time or place. Learners can share the idea, feedback, and query with educators and fellow learners, but, they may not receive an immediate response. For example, Digital Library and Discussion Board assist students to connect online without a facilitator.

c) Use of Real-time Social Media Channels

To address the remote learning challenges, various institutions have developed real-time messaging and social media channels- Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, and so on. It helps to create online learning opportunities to guarantee education reaches every student's doorstep. These social media channels are helping schools, colleges, other institutions to give information with a multiplier impact and embrace the 'learning anytime, anywhere' tradition, which has been evasive in many aspects.

5. Education Firms Nurture in Popularity

Education firms have battled to gain traction in the education sectors, especially with the use of advanced technology, in-classroom approaches. But, with COVID-19 causing academic institutions to close, the Education sector is ready for a certain change. You might have seen many companies out with their popular applications — ClassDojo, Dreambox Learning, and Google Classroom, to name a few. These apps are leveraging the opportunity and bagging new customers by offering free access to their content platforms. These mobile apps guarantee massive engagement between student and teacher via live-streaming classes and online tutorials. All this helps to reinforce the education system as a bankable option for learning at scale.

6. Organizing Online Tests and Assessments

The job of online learning solutions in organizing exams and assessments for students' performance plays a crucial role. It minimizes human errors and biases that occur based on favoritism. When it comes to securing the fair conduct of examination, these digital platforms have to lead the stage. Yet, with the growth of online pedagogy amidst COVID-19, various platforms are experiencing thumbs up in the market engagement. They are playing an active role in fortifying the digital learning field.

7. Automated Online proctoring solutions

It assists educators to create online tests in various formats. It includes skills, multiple-choice questions (MCQ), essay, typing, aptitude-based questions, and so on. On the evaluation front, these automated proctoring solutions come with an intuitive multi-section window where a grader can flip over various settings to convey explicit evaluations. The AI-empowered video interviews can help to generate extensive student reports by checking the internal score and performance.

8. Using Audio-Visual Analytics

These platforms check mindful and unconscious developments and student's availability through suspicious browsing activity. It helps to spot oddities in a snap, caution or block the candidate, and avoid fraudulent activities to ensure a cheat-proof process.

9. Inbuilt Facial Recognition Technology

The in-built facial recognition technology validates the applicant and gives a certainty score to say the correct match. Suppose, if the system records the variation, there is a quick reaction by confining access and shields the integrity of the test.

10. How are the Innovative Technologies Helping Education Sector?

With the merging of new technologies, the old-style education system will evolve in the coming decades. Existing technology can help teachers reallocate 20 to 40% of their time to activities that support student learning. - Mckinsey To have a close opinion of how technologies are a helping hand in the education sector, here is a list of trends that are mastering their game.

10.1 Augmented Reality (AR)

Augmented reality into education is beneficial to both students as well as educators. Educators can engage with students in an interactive 3D model to grab attention and motivate them. Educational apps with AR

features help students study and practice with full digital content. For example, Elements 4D is a great app to explore the haptic way of learning chemistry without engaging in expensive experts. Another well-known app is Aug that, creating classroom engagement and making education fun for students, educators, and parents.

10.2 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI in education is an intelligent adaptive learning engine that requires more personalized learning tailored to the specific needs of the user. It includes learning with AI strategies, illustrations, and interactive stories with which the students can relate. It is the recreation of the human intelligence procedure through machines. It copies human activities and rational thoughts to solve real-world issues. For example, Dreambox is an app that focuses on mathematics for students. It adapts to every child's ability and allows them to learn at a pace that suits their needs.

10.3 Virtual Reality (VR)

Virtual reality is somehow related to AR when it comes to offering smart interactive experiences. But unlike AR, it affects the environment. If done right, VR can come up with groundbreaking results and help raise engagement and knowledge retention of students and teachers. During this crisis time, VR offers an opportunity to video call with real-time experience between a student and a teacher. VR enables you to bridge the gap between the student and the educator. With VR, distance learning tools like Google Classroom, Edpuzzle, Blackboard, etc., can make student and the educator connected together in the same room via digital presentation. Educators can go into the VR world and guide learners through their experiences.

10.4 Machine Learning (ML)

A subset of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning assists in collecting information/data and uses algorithms to create calculations to data-driven decisions. The main benefit of ML in education is to replace the filling the blanks with MCQs. And, this development is in use by various new educational tools. For example, OpenED is an online catalog for homework/educational assignments, games, and videos. It allows educators to divide resources among online students. This, further, helps students to do their tasks and make evaluations on their devices.

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Impact of Covid 19 on Education

Dr. Ashaben M. Patel

1. Introduction

The world today is facing the biggest public health risk which is leading to one of the largest and the quickest reorganization of the world order. By the end of March 2020, the epidemic had spread to over 185 countries and resulted in the closure of over 90 percent of all schools, colleges and universities impacting close to 1.38 billion students. The speed of the spread of the epidemic, the closure of higher education institutions and the transition to online teaching was so swift that it hardly gave any time to plan and to reflect on the potential risks or the potential opportunities that such a sudden change could bring. Given such a situation it is important to look at the impact and reflect on what has transpired and what is likely to happen as we move forward in the field of global education.

2. 4 negative impacts of Covid-19 on education

There are a number of areas of potential risks for global education. **Here are 4 negative impacts of Covid-19 on education**

1. Sluggish cross-border movement of students

Universities in many countries such as Australia, UK, New Zealand, and Canada are highly dependent on the movement of students from China and India. It is becoming more and clearer that this cross-border movement of students will take a beating at least for the next two to three years and will lead to a major financial risk for universities in these countries who are already under financial pressure. Many parents will avoid sending students abroad for higher education due to high risk from the pandemic.

2. Passive learning by students

The sudden shift to online learning without any planning -- especially in countries like India where the backbone for online learning was not ready and the curriculum was not designed for such a format -- has created the risk of most of our students becoming passive learners and they seem to be losing interest due to low levels of attention span. Added to this is that we may be leaving a large proportion of the student population untouched due to the digital divide that is part of many developing nations including India. We are now beginning to realize that online learning could be dull as it is creating a new set of passive learners which can pose new challenges.

3. Unprepared teachers for online education

Online learning is a special kind of methodology and not all teachers are good at it or at least not all of them were ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning. Thus, most of the teachers are just conducting lectures on video platforms such as Zoom which may not be real online learning in the absence of a dedicated online platform specifically designed for the purpose. There is a risk that in such a situation, learning outcomes may not be achieved and it may be only resulting in engaging the students.

4. Changing format of student recruitment

Universities and colleges worldwide are facing a major risk in the area of student recruitment and retention. The risk of losing students is so high that they will need to re-look at their admission practices, admission criteria and the overall recruitment process itself which will include, new methods of outreach and application process itself.

3. 4 positive changes in education due to Covid-19

Any change that is so disruptive is also likely to bring with it some new opportunities that will transform the higher education system worldwide and especially in a country like India which is planning to bring about a planned reform in this sector. Some of the key areas of opportunity are the following:

1. Rise in Blended Learning

Universities and colleges will shift to a model of blended learning where both face to face deliveries along with an online model will become a norm. This will require all teachers to become more technology savvy

and go through some training to bring them to the level that would be required. New ways of delivery and assessments of learning outcomes will have to be adopted which opens immense opportunities for a major transformation in the area of curriculum development and pedagogy.

2. Learning management systems to be the new norm

A great opportunity will open up for those companies that have been developing and strengthening learning management systems for use by universities and colleges.

This has the potential to grow at a very fast pace but will have to be priced appropriately for use by all institutions.

3. Improvement in learning material

There is a great opportunity for universities and colleges to start improving the quality of the learning material that is used in the teaching and learning process. Since blended learning will be the new format of learning there will be a push to find new ways to design and deliver quality content especially due to the fact that the use of learning management systems will bring about more openness and transparency in academics.

4. Rise in collaborative work

The teaching community to a large extent has been very insulated and more so in a country like India. There is a new opportunity where collaborative teaching and learning can take on new forms and can even be monetized. Faculty members/ teachers can deliver online courses to even students from competing institutions. Collaborations can also happen among faculty/teachers across the nation to benefit from each other. Finally, it is expected that there will be a massive rise in teleconferencing opportunities which can also have a negative impact on the travel.

A large number of academic meetings, seminars and conferences will move online and there is a possibility that some new form of an online conferencing platform will emerge as a business model. After all this, there is one certainty that we can envisage and that is going to change how higher education will operate globally and in India. India is not just going through a reform in the higher education sector, but now it will go through a major transformation in general.

4. Future Transformation

The Era of New Normal Nowadays, the majority of students are from Gen Z and Gen Alpha that have grown up in a globalized world. Generation Z defines technology, where the terms- FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) and FOBA (Fear of Being Alone)- express their interest in instant communication and feedback via apps like Snapchat, WhatsApp, and Instant Messenger. While Generation Alpha is in use by the kids of Millennial, they are the most different generation over the world that is quite conscious about their identity. And, find social media the perfect way of life. Amidst this COVID-19 emergency, we are sure that educators are thinking about what we should set up for the students to secure the future. 85% of the jobs in 2030 that Gen Z and A will enter into have not been invented yet. 65% of primary school children today will be working in job types that do not exist yet. The COVID-19 emergency is changing the world and the teaching style for future generations. Here are the ways about how education will change the perspective of educators and learners forever:

5. Educating Students in an Interconnected World

COVID-19 made us realize how interconnected we are globally. Successful generations in the future can understand the inter-relatedness and find the way across boundaries to leverage their disparities and work in an all-around synergistic way. Geo-education helps students to know the out-of-school experience with a blend of skills, understanding, and attitudes around the world.

6. Encouraging Life Skills Needed for the Future

In this ever-changing worldwide condition, students need versatility and flexibility. Both are important to explore through this pandemic. Considering the future, the most crucial skills that educational institutes will look for are 3Cs- creativity, communication, and collaboration. And, being working collaboratively in teams across demographic lines will help go digital, which is a long-term benefit.

7. Final Thoughts

Confronted with the COVID-19 crisis, digital transformation in the education sector is on the rise with a new time leaving behind the old traditional teaching style. The education sector is adopting digital solutions that make e-learning more accessible than ever, empower digital-ready teaching ecosystems, and upgrade activities while cutting costs, risks, and efforts. The pandemic brings an opportunity for investors and the educational institutes to invest in educational app development for easy learning and staying connected. Do you want the one for your school, college, or institute to make a smooth interaction between students and educators? The time is now. Want to make your startup journey smooth? YS Education brings a comprehensive Funding and Startup Course. Learn from India's top investors and entrepreneurs. [Click here to know more.](#)

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संक्रमण/महामारी की पूर्वतैयारीरूप कदम-भारतीय परंपरा एवम संस्कृति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में

डॉ. जय उमेशभाई ओझा
आसिस्टन्ट प्रोफेसर

चिल्ड्रन्स युनिवर्सिटी, गांधीनगर

महाभारत धारावाहिक में पुनः हरीश भीमाणी की ध्वनि सुनकर लगा की जैसे काल का चक्र ही घूम चूका है। महाभारत १९८८ में प्रसारित होनेवाली अत्यधिक प्रचलित श्रेणी थी। आज ३२ साल बाद फिर से इस धारावाहिक को देखने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा ऐसा कीसने सोचा होगा? हम कहते हैं की, बीता हुआ समय लौटकर नहीं आता, परन्तु आज तो जैसे धडी कि सुई ऊल्टी चलने लगी है। हमारी कही जाने वाली आधुनिकता की और जाने वाली दौड जैसे थम सी गई है। प्रकृति के साथ हमारे द्वारा कीए गए दुर्व्यवहार के कारण आज हम इस परिस्थिति का सामना कर रहे हैं। हमारे पूर्वज और हमारे ऋषिमुनियोंने जो जीवनयापन के सिद्धान्त तय कीए थे, वह अभी के हालात मे ज़्यादा उपयुक्त लगते हैं।

पानी पीने के लिए रसोईघर में मटके के पास अलग ही पात्र रखा जाता था। शौचालय तो घर के बाहर ही होता था। हमारे दादा-दादी अभी कुछ ही समय पहले तक जितनी बार शौचालय जाते थे उतनी बार स्नान करते थे। आज जब हमे बार-बार साबुन से हाथ धोने की हिदायत दी जाती है, तब हमारे बुजुर्गों की बातें बहुत याद आती हैं।

अगर हम अपनी अगली पीढी को स्वर्णिम पृथ्वी देकर जाना चाहते हैं, तो अब सजग होना पडेगा। मेगी और पास्ता खा-खा कर और मेदानी खेल भूलकर आज के बच्चे कुछ ज़्यादा ही मोम से बन गए हैं। शाम को रेत में खेल खेलकर पूरी तरह से मीट्रीमें ओतप्रोत होकर ही हम हमेशा घर आया करते थे। अनगिनत बेक्टेरियाँ मिट्टी में अपने साथ ही चीपके रहते थे। हमारा शरीर हमारी मजबूत रोगप्रतिकारक शक्ति के कारण ही कीटाणुओं से सुरक्षित रहता था। नहि..नहि.. इस बात से यह तनिक भी दर्शाने का प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है की स्वच्छता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। स्वच्छता आवश्यक ही है पर आजके कोम्प्लान बोय और बोर्नविटा गर्ल को सुबह दस मिनट की प्रार्थना के दौरान भी चक्कर खाकर नीचे गीरते देखा है, एवेन्जर्स के एसे चाहको को देखकर आश्चर्य होता हैं।

मूल बात प्रकृति की और वापस जाने की है। अपनी जडो की और वापस जाने की हैं। अपनी संस्कृति अनुसार जीवन जीने की है। इस प्रकृति का अगर हम शोषण ही करतें रहेंगे तो हमे एसे ही फल प्राप्त होते रहेंगे।

हम अपनी वैदिक पद्धति के मूल का अनुसरण करते रहेंगे तो निश्चित ही समस्या का समाधान मिलेगा। एक दुःखदायी दुर्घटना ३ दिसम्बर, १९८४ के दिन घटी थी। जब भोपाल में युनियन कार्बाईड फेक्टरी में से विषैला एम.आइ.सी. गैस निकला था। सैंकड़ों लोग इसमें स्वर्गवासी हुए थे, और हजारों लोग अस्पताल में भर्ती हुए थे। परंतु इसमें दो परिवार ऐसे थे – एक श्री सोहनलाल कुशवाहा और दूसरे श्री एम.एल.राठोर, जो परिवार प्लान्ट से कुछ ही दूरी पर रहते हुए भी इस विभीषिका की ज़पट से बचे रहे थे। इनमें से कोई बिमार भी नहीं हुआ और आहत भी न हुआ। कारण यह था की यह दोनों परिवार नियमितरूप से प्रतिदिन यज्ञ करते थे। वे अग्निहोत्र परिवार थे। यही कारण था की विषैले गैस की तनिक भी असर इनको न हुई। यह निरीक्षण बता रहा है की अग्निहोत्र(हवन) प्रदूषण का कारगर उपाय है। (अंगेजी दैनिक- ४-५-८५ के “द हिन्दु”; में यह न्यूज़ छपे थे।)

बहुत से रोग और अनेक समस्याओं का एकमात्र उपाय यज्ञ है। उसमें डाली जाने वाली समिधा प्रदूषण को दूर करती है। उसमें उपयोग की जाने वाली सभी वस्तुएँ औषधियुक्त होती है। गाय का घी, आम, पीपल और पलाश की लकड़ियाँ, गाय का गोबर, जव, तल, गूगल, कपूर, चंदन, चावल जैसे पदार्थ को आहुति के रूप में अग्निमें डाला जाता है। इन सब का फल यह मिलता है की नित्य कर्ममें हवन या यज्ञ करने से आध्यात्मिक, शारीरिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक उन्नति होती है। हमें हमारी वैदिक परम्पराओं की ओर वापस जाना ही होगा।

आज जब विविध उपायों के द्वारा संक्रमण से बचने की प्रयुक्तियाँ बताई जा रही हैं, तब हमारे संस्कृत ग्रंथ और वैदिक परम्पराओंमें सदियों पहले ही ऐसे संक्रमणों से बचने के उपाय दर्शाए गए थे। उन ग्रन्थों में से थोड़ा आचमन आप के सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

●तिरकृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्ठपत्रतृणादिना।

नियम्य प्रयतो वाचं संवीताङ्गोऽवगुण्ठितः ॥ (मनुस्मृति – ४/४९)

लकड़ी, मिट्टी का ढेला, सुखा हुआ पर्ण और घास के तिनकों से भूमि को ढंक कर तथा स्वयं चूप रहकर मल-मूत्र का त्याग करना चाहिए।

●अन्यदेव भवेद् वासः शयनीये नरोत्तम।

अन्यद् रथ्यासु देवानाम् अर्चयाम् अन्यदेव हि ॥ (महाभारत – अनु. १०४/८६)

सोते समय, घर से दहार निकलने के समय तथा पूजन के भिन्न भिन्न वस्त्र होने चाहिए।

●हस्तपादे मुखे चैव पञ्चाद्रो भोजनं चरेत्। (पद्मपुराण, सृष्टि ५१/८८)

नाप्रक्षालितपाणिपादो भुञ्जीत। (सुश्रुतसंहिता-चिकित्सा २४/९८)

हाथ, पैर और मुख धोकर ही भोजन करना चाहिए ।

●अपमृज्यान्न च स्नातो गात्राण्यम्बरपाणिभिः । (मार्कण्डेयपुराण ३४/५२)

स्नान करने के बाद अथवा स्नान के समय पहने हुए वस्त्र से शरीर को पोछना नहीं चाहिए ।

महाभारत के आदिपर्व में धृतराष्ट्र पाण्डवों को खाण्डव वन देते हैं । जो सम्पूर्ण विरान है । ईक्षुमती नदी के तट पर नागराज तक्षक की यह भूमि थी । इस विरान भूमि को देखकर कृष्ण को अर्जुन पूछता है कि अब क्या किया जाए ? कृष्णने अग्नि को बुलाया, उन्होंने सम्पूर्ण वन को दहन करने का सूचन किया । अग्निने यह कार्य किया । उस समय वन के पंछी उड़ना चाहते थे । पशु भागना चाहते थे । परंतु इस वनमें बसने वाले सब पशु-पंछी, जलाशय सब नष्ट हो गया । और प्रकृति के इस स्मशानघाट पर ईन्द्रप्रस्थ रचा गया । हम भलीभाँती जानते हैं की इस मायावी नगरी में पाण्डव कभी चैन की सांस न ले पाए ।

आज जब लॉकडाउन है, तब फिर से पंछियों कि चहचहाहट गूँज उठी है; सूमसाम पड़े रास्तो पर नीलगाय, चीतल और हिरण घूमने लगे हैं । जिन जंगलो को काट काटकर हमने नगर बसाए, वह वास्तव में उन अबोल पशुओं का निवास था । इस प्रकृति के साथ हमने जो दुष्ट व्यवहार किया है, वह असहनीय है ।

इस लॉकडाउन में हमें संयम और शिस्त के साथ अभ्यास करना है, की इस लॉकडाउन के बाद हम प्रकृति का उपभोग नहीं अपितु उसके साथ तादात्म्य भाव से नई सृष्टि का आरंभ करेंगे ।

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ

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कोरोना विषाणु और आयुर्वेद

हार्दिककुमार जेपुरोहित (अध्यापक सहायक) एस,कोलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन.वी. कडी.

प्रस्तावना :

कोरोना वायरस एक जानलेवा वायरस है। यह इंसान को काफी आसानी से संक्रमित कर सकता है। यह एक तरह का RNA वायरस है, जो शरीर में प्रवेश करने के बाद लगातार फैलता है। इसके संक्रमण से सामान्य सर्दीजुकाम से लेकर सांस लेने में - तकलीफ और न्यूमोनिया जैसी गंभीर स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं हो सकती हैं। एक्सपर्ट्स के अनुसार, यह मनुष्यों के साथ मवेशियों, सूअरों, मुर्गियों, कुत्तों, बिल्लियों और जंगली जानवरों को भी संक्रमित कर सकता है।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार (डब्ल्यूएचओ)विश्व में कोरोना वायरस से 1,783,941 से अधिक लोगों के संक्रमित होने की पुष्टि हुई है। इसके अलावा चीन में कम से कम 82,052 और लोगों के कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित होने का संदेह है। चीन में कोरोना वायरस से अबतक 3,3340 लोगों की मौत हो गई है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार चीन से बाहर 231 देशों में कोरोना वायरस के मामलों की पुष्टि हुई है।

न अनौषधं जगति किञ्चित् द्रव्यं अपलभ्यते”

-चरक सू २६९-

विश्व में एक भी द्रव्य ऐसा नहीं है जिसका ,औषधि के रूप में उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा ऐसा आयुर्वेद ने कहा ,हैं।

कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण से कैसे बचें ?

कोरोना वायरस अब चीन में उतनी तीव्र गति से नहीं फैल रहा है जितना दुनिया के अन्य देशों में फैल रहा है। कोविड 19 नाम का यह वायरस अब तक 231 से ज़्यादा देशों में फैल चुका है। दुनिया भर में अब तक कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित लोगों की संख्या 17.42 लाख को पार कर गयी है, जबकि कोविड 19 से मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या 1,06,694 हो गयी है। भारत में अब तक कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमण के 8,356 से अधिक मामले सामने आए हैं। कोरोना से संक्रमित लोगों में से भारत में मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या 273 से ज़्यादा हो गयी है। कोरोना के संक्रमण के बढ़ते खतरे को देखते हुए सावधानी बरतने की ज़रूरत है ताकि इसे फैलने से रोका जा सके।

कैसे पहनना चाहिए मास्क ?

- ✓अगर आप स्वस्थ हैं तो आपको मास्क की जरूरत नहीं है।
- ✓अगर आप किसी कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित व्यक्ति की देखभाल कर रहे हैं, तो आपको मास्क पहनना होगा।
- ✓जिन लोगों को बुखार, कफ या सांस में तकलीफ की शिकायत है, उन्हें मास्क पहनना चाहिए और तुरंत डॉक्टर के पास जाना चाहिए।

मास्क पहनने का क्या है तरीका?

- ✓मास्क पर सामने से हाथ नहीं लगाना चाहिए।
- ✓अगर हाथ लग जाए तो तुरंत हाथ धोना चाहिए।
- ✓मास्क को ऐसे पहनना चाहिए कि आपकी नाक, मुंह और दाढ़ी का हिस्सा उससे ढका रहे।
- ✓मास्क उतारते वक्त भी मास्क की लास्टिक या फीता पकड़कर निकालना चाहिए, मास्क नहीं छूना चाहिए।
- ✓हर रोज मास्क बदल दिया जाना चाहिए।

कोरोना के खतरे को कम करने के उपाय

- ✓कोरोना से मिलते जुलते वायरस खांसी और छींक से गिरने वाली बूंदों के ज़रिए फैलते हैं-
- ✓अपने हाथ अच्छी तरह धोएं।
- ✓खांसते या छींकते वक़्त अपना मुंह ढक लें ।
- ✓हाथ साफ़ नहीं हो तो आंखों, नाक और मुंह को छूने बचें ।

कोरोना वायरस के लक्षण

- ✓कोरोनावायरस (कोवाइड)19) में पहले बुखार होता है।
- ✓इसके बाद सूखी खांसी होती है और फिर एक हफ़्ते बाद सांस लेने में परेशानी होने लगती है।
- ✓इन लक्षणों का हमेशा मतलब यह नहीं है कि आपको कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण है।
- ✓कोरोना वायरस के गंभीर मामलों में निमोनिया, सांस लेने में बहुत ज़्यादा परेशानी, किडनी फ़ेल होना और यहां तक कि मौत भी हो सकती है।
- ✓उम्रदराज़ लोग और जिन लोगों को पहले से ही कोई बीमारी है जैसे अस्थमा, मधुमेह, दिल की बीमारी उनके मामले में (खतरा गंभीर हो सकता है।

कोरोना का संक्रमण फैलने से कैसे रोकें ?

- ✓अगर आप संक्रमित इलाके से आए हैं या किसी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के संपर्क में रहे हैं तो आपको अकेले रहने की सलाह दी जा सकती है।
- ✓घर पर रहें ।
- ✓ऑफ़िस, स्कूल या सार्वजनिक जगहों पर न जाएं ।
- ✓सार्वजनिक वाहन जैसे बस, ट्रेन, ऑटो या टैक्सी से यात्रा न करें ।
- ✓घर में मेहमान न बुलाएं ।
- ✓घर का सामान किसी और से मंगाएं ।
- ✓अगर आप और भी लोगों के साथ रह रहे हैं तो ज़्यादा सतर्कता बरतें ।
- ✓अलग कमरे में रहें और साझा रसोई व बाथरूम को लगातार साफ़ करें ।
- ✓14 दिनों तक ऐसा करते रहें ताकि संक्रमण का खतरा कम हो सके ।

कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण हो जाये तब ?

- ✓इस समय कोरोना वायरस का कोई इलाज नहीं है लेकिन इसमें बीमारी के लक्षण कम होने वाली दवाइयां दी जा सकती हैं।
 - ✓जब तक आप ठीक न हो जाएं, तब तक आप दूसरों से अलग रहें ।
 - ✓कोरोना वायरस के इलाज के लिए वैक्सीन विकसित करने पर काम चल रहा है।
 - ✓इस साल के अंत तक इंसानों पर इसका परीक्षण कर लिया जाएगा ।
- कुछ अस्पताल एंटीवायरल दवा का भी परीक्षण कर रहे हैं- ।

आयुर्वेद के सात उपाय जो ,वायरस से लड़ने के लिए बढ़ाएंगे आपकी 'इम्यूनिटी'

८. दुनियाभर के देशों में फैल रहे कोरोना वायरस की शुरुआत जिस चीन से हुई थी, वहां इससे संक्रमण के नए मामलों पर पहले की अपेक्षा लगाम लगी है। वहीं, दूसरी ओर भारत, अमेरिका, इटली समेत कई देशों में रोजाना नए मामले सामने आ रहे हैं। इस वायरस के कारण अब तक हजारों लोगों की मौतें हो चुकी हैं। कोरोना वायरस से बचने के लिए साफ-सफाई रखने, भीड़भाड़ से बचने-, संक्रमित लोगों के संपर्क से बचने जैसे उपाय बता रहे हैं। कोरोना वायरस को लेकर हो

रहे शोधों में यह बात तो स्पष्ट हो चुकी है कि यदि आपकी इम्यूनिटी यानी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता कमजोर पड़ी तो आपको कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण का खतरा ज्यादा है। इम्यूनिटी बेहतर बनाए रखने और बढ़ाने के लिए आयुर्वेद में कई उपाय बताए गए हैं।

९. कोरोना वायरस से बचने के लिए नियमित तौर पर साफ सफाई करते रहना तो जरूरी है ही, इसके अलावा यदि आपकी इम्यूनिटी यानी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बेहतर रहेगी तो आप औरों के तुलना में कोरोना वायरस के प्रकोप से बचने में ज्यादा सफल रहेंगे। आयुर्वेद में ऐसे कई तरह के जूस बताए गए हैं, जिससे आपकी इम्यूनिटी मजबूत होती है। आपको नियमित तौर पर आंवला, एलोवेरा, गिलोय आदि का जूस पीना चाहिए।
१०. तुलसी को हिंदू धर्म में पवित्र तो माना ही जाता है, आयुर्वेद में भी इसकी बहुत महत्ता है। आप अपनी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए पानी में तुलसी रस की कुछ बूंदें डालकर पी सकते हैं। ऐसा करना लाभकारी होगा।
११. सर्दी और बदन दर्द जैसी समस्या में तो गर्म दूध में हल्दी मिलाकर पीने से आराम मिलता ही है। ऐसा करने से आपकी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता भी बेहतर होती है।
१२. रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को मजबूत बनाने के लिए आयुर्वेद में कई तरह के काढ़ा का सेवन करने की सलाह दी गई है। जैसे- गुडूच्यादि काढ़ा, अष्टादसांग काढ़ा या सिरिशादी काढ़ा। इनका सेवन करना उत्तम रहेगा और आपकी इम्यूनिटी बढ़ेगी।
१३. अपनी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता मजबूत करने के लिए आप चाहें तो तुलसी की 5 पत्तियां लें, उसके साथ 4 काली मिर्च, 3 लौंग और एक चम्मच अदरक का रस मिलाकर शहद के साथ ले सकते हैं। इसका नियमित सेवन करना आपके शरीर के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद होगा।
१४. आप चाय तो पीते ही होंगे। बस आपको ज्यादा कुछ नहीं करना है, 10 तुलसी के पत्ते, 5-6 काली मिर्च, अदरक और थोड़ी दालचीनी डालकर चाय बनानी है। इसे आपको नियमित तौर पर पीना है। ऐसा करने से आपकी इम्यूनिटी बढ़ेगी और कई रोगों से बचाव होगा।

ये ऐसे तमाम उपाय हैं, जिनके जरिए आप अपना इम्यून सिस्टम यानी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बेहतर बना सकते हैं। आप चाहें तो घर और आसपास के वातावरण को शुद्ध और स्वच्छ रखने के लिए आप नियमित तौर पर नीम की पत्तियों-, देवदारु, गुग्गल, राल और कपूर को साथ में जला सकते हैं। इसके अलावा कई लोग गुग्गल, इलायची, तुलसी, लौंग, गाय का घी, खांड वगैरह भी मिट्टी के पात्र में रखकर जलाते हैं। इसके धुएं से वातावरण स्वच्छ होता है।

निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त सभी चर्चा मुद्दों को ध्यान पे रखके हम यही कह सकते हैं की वर्तमान समय मे विश्व में यह महामारी दिन दिन-ब-बढ़ रही है ,इसके सामने हमे अपने निवास स्थान में रह कर हमारी प्राचीन औषधि घरेलू उपचार सेवन करना हमारे और विश्व के हित में है हमारे वर्तमान को भविष्य की ओर आगे बढ़ाने यह हम सब की जिम्मेदारी एवम् कर्तव्य । हैं ।

संदर्भसूचि

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‘निर्मला’ और ‘मळेला जीव’ उपन्यास में नारी के जीवनमूल्य

डॉ. मंजु खेर

प्रा.गुजराती विभाग,

डी.डी.ठाकर आर्ट्स एवं के.जे.पटेलकोमर्स कोलेज,खेड़ब्रह्मा,

भारतीय परम्परा के केन्द्र में उसके वैविध्यपूर्ण और मूल्यनिष्ठ नीति एवं नियम है। अपने और समाज के विकास में भारतीय नारीका योगदान अति महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। प्रेम, करुणा, धैर्य, वात्सल्य, सहनशीलता आदि नारी के प्राकृतिक गुण के साथ परिवार-समाजके लिए नियत सामाजिक नीति-मूल्य से ही भारतीय संस्कृति संवर्धन होता रहा है। नारी-जीवन के मूल्यों में आदर्शवाद सविशेष है। उन्नत आदर्शवादी जीवनमूल्यों को चरितार्थ करने में ही भारतीय नारी का वास्तविक जगत कुछ अलग हो गया है। भारतीय नारी के आदर्शरूप- बेटी, बहू और माँ है। तीनों को भारतीय सनातन मूल्यों ने प्रेमादर की अधिकारी माना है। नारी-जीवन की सफलता के लिए सनातन नीति-मूल्यों आधारित होने की रूढ़ परंपरा के चलते समयांतर नारी का स्थान, मान-सन्मान आदि बदतर होता गया। विवाह और वैवाहिक जीवन-मूल्य में जो बदलाव आया उसकी झलक इन दोनों उपन्यासों में दिखाई देता है। हिन्दी के विख्यात सर्जक मुंशी प्रेमचन्द और गुजराती भाषा के जनपद के सर्जक पन्नालाल पटेल की उपन्यास में भारतीय नारी के बदलते जीवनमूल्यको सहज चित्रित किया है।

शादी और परिवार में नारी की बदलती हुई तस्वीर प्रेमचंदजी के ‘निर्मला’ उपन्यास में सजीव बनकर उभरा है। निर्मला इस उपन्यास की नायिका है। पिता के देहांत के बाद दहेज के अभाव के कारण उसकी शादी तीन पुत्रों के आधेड पिता तोताराम के साथ होती है। पिता की उम्रवाले पुरुषकी पत्नी और समवयस्क पुरुष की माँ बनने का सामाजिक दायित्व निर्मला पर आ जाता है। निर्मला मन से उसे निभाने की कोशिश करती है। निर्मला का पति तोताराम अपने बड़े पुत्र मंसाराम और निर्मलाके सम्बन्धों को माता-पुत्र की बजाय शंकित नजरों से देखता है। जिसका परिणाम बाद में मंसाराम को भुगतना पड़ता है और वे निर्मला को पवित्र साबित कर आत्महत्या कर लेता है, तब तोताराम लज्जित भी हो जाता है। गहने की चोरी पकड़े जाने के डरसे मझला पुत्र जियाराम का आत्महत्या करना और छोटे पुत्र सियाराम के साथ बन जाने के बाद तोताराम का जीवन शून्य बन जाता है। निर्मला अपनी नन्ही बेटी को लेकर पतिके वापस आने की आशा में ही जीती-मरती है। जीवनसाथी पसंदगी का अधिकार, पति की संकुचित आचार-विचारधारा, मातृत्व जैसे विषय में बदली हुई सामाजिक व्यवस्था को प्रेमचन्दजी निर्मला के माध्यम से उजागर करते हैं। यहाँ निर्मला की बदलती मनःस्थिति को मुंशीजी ने बखूबी से प्रस्तुत किया है। जीवन के अंतमें अपनी बेटी को ननद रुक्मणी को सौंप देती है। उस समय वह कहती हैं :

‘चाहें क्वारी रखियेगा, चाहें विष देकर मार डालियेगा पर कुपात्र के गले न मढियेगा, इतनी ही आपसे मेरा विनय है।’ (१)

सामाजिक कुप्रथा की शिकार बनी हुई निर्मला के चरित्र के बारे में डॉ. सुष्मा जैमनका मत –

‘संपूर्ण उपन्यास में निर्मला की प्रस्तुति एक आदर्श भारतीय नारी की रही है। उसके शोषण के चतुष्कोणीय दबाव को सहन करते हुए अपनी निःस्पृह जिजीविषा का परिचय दिया है, वह कही भी आक्रमण नहीं है, यद्यपि अंत में कुछ कठोर अवश्य हो गई है।’^२

‘निर्मला’ उपन्यास में प्रेमचंदजीने सनातन मूल्यों में आयी हुई जड़ता को जीवंत किया है। नारी-जीवन की दुर्दशा पहले भी थी और आज भी। हमारे अमर प्राचीन नारीपात्रों में अग्निपरीक्षा देने पर भी पति से त्यागी हुई सीता हो या पति के द्वारा जुआ में हारी गई वस्त्राहरण जैसे अपमान सहन करती द्रौपदी उसके उदाहरण है। जिसकी सिर्फ चर्चा होती है और अंतमें अन्याय के मूल में नारीको ही जिम्मेदार बताने की हमारी पुरानी रीति रही है। इसी कारण स्त्री निर्मला की तरह स्त्री मूक बनना पसंद करती है। पन्नालालपटेल विरचित ‘मळेला जीव’ उपन्यास में सामाजिक परंपरा के बीच में नारी का एक और रूप मिलता है।

'मळेला जीव' उपन्यास की नायिका जीवी है। जीवीका चरित्र वृद्ध पिता और निष्ठुर अपर माँ की बेटी के रूप में प्रस्तुत है। बाल विधवाजीवी का कानजीसे प्रेम होना आधुनिकीकरण का प्रस्तुतीकरण है। वर्णव्यवस्था के चलते ज्ञातिबंधन और घरेलू समस्याओं के कारण दोनों का विवाह लगभग असंभवित लग रहा था। ऐसे में कानजी का अपने ही गाँव के धुलिया से जीवी की शादी करवाना समस्या को सुलझाने का एक असंभव प्रयास है। कानजी चाहता था कि जीवी का विवाह यदि गाँव में हो जाय तो वे उनके सामने रहेगी और उसकी सुरक्षाकी कामना भी बनी रहे। उपन्यास में पन्नालाल का भाव जीवी का प्रेम-समर्पण ही था। जीवी का यह जीवंत दृश्य हमारे सामने भारत वर्षकी उतम प्रेम अनुरागिनी राधा, मीरां जैसी नारियाँ का सजीव चित्र जीवंत कर देती है। विवाह के बाद जीवी पत्नीधर्म का नीति से पालन करती है। गाँव के भगत से मिली नैतिकता और उन्नत चरित्र-चिंतन की शिख के बाद कानजी जीवीकुछ भी बताये बिना दूरी बना लेते हैं। पति के अत्याचार, बिरादरीवालों कानाफूसी और कानजी का मौनसे त्राहित जीवी आत्महत्या करने लिए जहरीली रोटी बनाना और उस रोटी को अनजाने में धुलिया का खाकर मर जाना कथा में मोड़ ला देता है। संसार का नियम है कि दोष पहले स्त्री में ही निकाला जाय। यहाँ भी दोषी जीवी ही बनती है। शहर से आया हुआ कानजी भी उसे अपराधी मानने लगता है, जिससे जीवी को आघात लगता है कि वो मानसिक संतुलन खो बैठती है। उपन्यासके अंतमें अपराधबोधी कानजी पागल जीवीकी दुर्दशासे व्यथित हो जाता है और उनकी सुश्रुषा के हेतु उसे अपने साथ ले जाता है। इस प्रकार पन्नालालने पागल जीवी का हृदयस्पर्शी वर्णन किया है। कानजी का शुरुआती प्रेम भले ही विषय-वासनायुक्त और दुर्बल रहा हो, पर अंत में कानजी का प्रेम सात्विक प्रेम में रूपांतरित होता है। जीवीको अपने साथ ले जा कर कानजीने 'मळेला जीव' शीर्षक को भी सार्थक किया है।

सामाजिक प्रथा की वजह से जीवी-निर्मला अपनी इच्छानुसार शादी तो नहीं कर पाती है। जीवी-निर्मला दोनों अलग परिवेश के बावजूद दोनों को योग्य जीवनसाथी नहीं मिल पाते। फिर भी दोनों ने अपने पत्नीधर्म को पूरी निष्ठा से निभाया है। दोनों अपने दाम्पत्यजीवन से वफादार बनी रही। इसी प्रयास में दोनों अपना मूल स्वभाव-पहचान सबकुछ खो देती है। समाज ने नारी के प्रेम, करुणा, धैर्य, सहनशीलता आदि सहज गुण को उसकी कमजोरी, लाचारी बनाकर उसे निम्न बना दिया है। उसके सामने ज्यादा मजबूत पुरुष बना और औरतें कमजोर बनती गईं। प्रेमचंद की 'निर्मला' उसका उत्तम उदाहरण है। पन्नालाल की जीवी भी निर्मला जैसी ही है। निर्मला की तुलना में जीवी का आत्मबल ज्यादा मजबूत था जो अंत में वो भी टूट ही जाता है। निर्मला की जिन्दगी की हर डोर किसी ओर के हाथ में पाती है। जबकि तुलना में जीवी जागरूक है। शायद उसी कारण ही अंतमें पागल जीवी को कानजी अपने साथ शहर ले जाता है तो निर्मला अकेलापन सह न पाने के कारण अंत में मृत्यु को स्वीकार लेती है।

प्रेमचंद की तुलना में पन्नालाल के नारी पात्र ज्यादा स्वमानी और मजबूत है। जीवन की मुसीबतों को जीवी जितना डटकर मुकाबला करती है, हिम्मत रखती है, उतनी निर्मला नहीं रख पाती है। प्रेमचंदजी का लक्ष्य समाजकी विसंगतियोंको साहित्य के माध्यम से प्रकट करना है। इस केन्द्रबिंदु को निर्मला अच्छी तरह वहन करती है। जबकि, पन्नालाल का उद्देश्य पात्रके मनोमंथन को प्रकट करता है। इसी उद्देश्य भेदके कारण निर्मला की तुलना में जीवीका पात्र मजबूत लगता है। नर-नारी समाजजीवन के दो मुख्य पहलू है। जब तक दोनों सहज और समान नहीं रहेंगे तब तक समाज व्यवस्था मूल्यनिष्ठ नहीं बनेगी। निरंतर उसमें बदलाव आते रहेंगे और जबभी कोई कमी आयेगी समाज और साहित्यजगत में ऐसे मूल्यांकन होने चाहिए। जिसके चलते उन्नत समाज व्यवस्था में आयी हुई स्थिरता को गति मिले जो हमें प्रगति की ओर ले चले।

संदर्भग्रंथ

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Spirituality and the Corona virus

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1. Introduction

Who am I? Whose am I? Why am I here? What did I come here to do? And what do these questions have to do with the Coronavirus pandemic?

John C. Robinson, in his book *Mystical Activism: Transforming a World in Crisis*, lead us to the spirituality where we each hold power to change the world. As the crises is the part of humankind, the solution also contains in human psyche.

2. Understanding the Work of Soul in our life

Malidoma Somé, an initiated West African shaman with a western Ph.D., talked about soul-work one day in a Mendocino Men's Gathering. He explained that in his culture's cosmology, spiritual elders in the pre-life realm meet with each soul planning a return to Earth to help them choose their specific purpose in coming back. Once an appropriate task is identified, the individual is sent ahead to be reborn but soon forgets the plan. Within their soul each person carries the sacred mission. But at some time in life, an inner clock starts ticking and restlessness develops because the individual unconsciously knows that their soul's work is still undone. This kind of uneasiness arises in both personal or collective crises. Spiritually speaking, such an anxiety tries to gather our attention to the unfinished work of the soul which was preassigned to ourselves. Therefore, finding our purpose in life and its crisis is actually about remembering why we came and recognizing what this soul-work is right now. No matter what our religious or spiritual beliefs, Malidoma's explanation represents a conventional portrayal of the soul's calling.

When world is trying to deal with the Corona virus, John C. Robinson's personal example enlighten the heart of humanity. As he refers that at the naivage of 14, he underwent open-heart surgery for the correction of a congenital atrial-septal defect. The operation saved his life but nearly destroyed his soul, for during surgery, he woke up feeling hands working inside his heart. It's called anesthesia awareness. He suppressed this horrific trauma for decades until a defibrillating shock managed to convert a heart arrhythmia shattered his protections and he had to relive every destructive second of the surgery. That incident broke him down which lead him to give up his work as a clinical psychologist and returned to school for a doctorate in interfaith spirituality. He kept asking himself - why must he suffer this immense pain only to lose his professional identity, career, income, and psychological community. However, at the peak of his studies, he began writing again and conveying the surprising spiritual realizations.

3. Finding Our Soul-Work in present situation of the Corona virus Crisis

Robinson expressed that if he had kept trying to return to his career, more depression would have followed him, for depression often signals the betrayal of soul. Eventually, he understood that his childhood trauma represented an unfinished adolescent initiation. Though he thought that the initiation was incomplete because it lacked the ritual structure, sacred purpose, and community participation to unveil his soul's deep calling. The revelation fell into the darkness of the unconscious in his childhood. Forty years later the time came up to uncover his soul's vision. In this way, the personal discovery of soul-work often requires many crises, until we finally pay attention to the call of soul. Which leads to discernment.

From a spiritual and depth-oriented perspective discernment is an extended and heartfelt search for one's truest vocation or calling. Why am I really here? What did I come here to do? These kinds of questions inspire a new experience and interpretation of our personal problems. Difficult times is a door to search for

the work of our soul. Moreover, anything we can experience deeply and honestly will change, and it will change us. Through his experience we learn that consciousness is itself sacred, and anything held in awakened consciousness becomes sacred, including our suffering and our work. When we let our feelings grow emotionally, it leads us to find the vision of our soul and then purify our work in sacred consciousness.

4. Tools for Beginning the Search

What is soul-work in the Coronavirus crisis? The answer can be unique from person to person. Robinson has given three tools for opening our sacred calling.

Reframe Self-Quarantine as a Spiritual Retreat.

In the current situation worldwide, we are asked to self-quarantine. Rather than creating a prison of endless boredom, make isolation a personal spiritual retreat. It is an opportunity to reflect on the work of your soul. There are many ways to do this – meditate, pray, dwell in deep silence, write something new, analyse dreams, read the great spiritual writers, teleconference with a therapist or spiritual director, initiate phone discussions with close friends to whom you have not talked for so long or give a time to yourself to talk to your own self. But keep in mind, revelations don't always come quickly or easily; they need time to be mature.

5. Access Your Soul's Nature

You can also access your soul's nature and work more directly. It always happens that we are complaining of having lack time to be with someone or to talk to someone near and dear to us but in reality, we hardly able to see that we are even not giving efficient time to our soul and the work that are destined to our soul. Self-Quarantine is actually giving us time to be with ourselves, have a self-awakening talk to our soul and know our soul's nature. To begin the search for your soul-work, he gave these two exercises.

1. Pick a spiritual question that appeals to you from the list below, write a spontaneous answer ask the same question repeatedly until no new answers arises. Write down all the responses and review them, underline the ones that feel most authentic, and write about what you are learning. Then repeat the exercise with another question. You may wish to focus one or two questions at a time, returning later to explore others. Here are the questions. One can add their own questions.
 - What did I come here to do?
 - What is the nature of my soul?
 - What brings me the greatest joy?
 - What is the spiritual meaning of this pandemic?
 - What is my soul-work in this crisis?
 - Where is God in this struggle?
2. Have a Dialogue with Your Soul. Here is a simple but powerful visualization exercise for meeting your soul. Find a comfortable spot to sit, have paper and pen handy, then clear your mind and follow these steps:
3. Imagine that you can see your soul somewhere in the room. Let his or her image spontaneously come to you. Where is he or she standing or sitting?
4. Let the image become clearer. What does your soul look like? Start writing. Describe it.
5. Welcome your soul in whatever way you like. How does your soul respond to your reaching out?
6. Now begin writing a dialogue. You might start by saying how you feel, what's been on your mind, or asking a question. After that, sense the soul's energy and let your soul respond. Record the response without editing or judging it. Accept it and then write your reaction.
7. Continue in this manner pursuing any topics that are important to you. Consider asking if your soul-work involves new learning, caring for others, awakening our gifts for the world, or pursuing additional spiritual growth and transcendence? You will know that the dialogue is authentic if your soul responds in ways that surprise, teach or affect you emotionally. The soul's vision always provides new information.
8. You may also find your soul being more assertive than you would have expected. The prophet model of the soul sooner or later insists on action.
9. When the dialogue feels complete, stop, reread it, and write your reflections on what was revealed. What did you learn? How do you feel? What was your soul's message?

10. When the conversation feels complete, thank your soul and say good-bye until next time.

6. Practice Mystical Activism

When we can't go out into the world to do soul-work, consider the power of mystical activism – the intentional awakening of divine consciousness in our life and work. In this awareness, we discover new skills. We gather the power to change the world through unity consciousness. By opening a mystical channel to the other world, we can seek help from deceased loved ones, ancestors, angels, spirit guides, and the divine; and starting dialogues with the Coronavirus, to find out what this crisis means on a spiritual level and what else we can do even in isolation. Instructions for these and other practices can be found in *Mystical Activism: Transforming a World in Crisis*.

7. Humanity's Collective Soul-Work

An unfolding series of world-wide crises like the coronavirus, climate change, the population explosion and the coming economic chaos now confronts humanity. Is yet another spiritual task required of us in this apocalyptic time, one common to the whole of humanity? Robinson gives examples of Maslow, deChardin, and Huxley who were describing an enduring state of mystical consciousness that will develop one day for all of us, transforming our lives and our work.

Abraham Maslow, the father of humanistic psychology, suffered a severe heart attack in his early 60's and died several months later. In the intervening months, his personality changed dramatically, shifting from a nearly workaholic level of ambition and productivity to a steady state of transcendent calm, spontaneous spiritual insights and the miraculous nature of being. He called this new state of consciousness the "plateau experience" and said he could awaken it voluntarily and remain "turned on."

Similarly, Pierre deChardin, the French philosopher, coined the term "noosphere" to describe what he sensed as an emerging collective level of unity consciousness, a superintelligence introducing all of us with trans-human awareness and intelligence. Aldous Huxley, too, suggested that an awakened intelligence was coming that would allow humans to surpass their individuality, accelerating curve of spiritual evolution.

The consciousness emerging even in these catastrophic times, but its full realization is up to us. As a mystic, Robinson senses that we must each take responsibility for our own awakening if we are to serve humanity's transformation. The bottom line is either we bring out this new state or we destroy ourselves. We walk this razor's edge every day. We can say that the collective crises which our world is facing due to the Coronavirus, is actually giving us time to Self-realization. Our world can change from the sins and negativity to the love and unity of the universal divine, if we follow the path. Such is our collective soul-work now.

8. Conclusions

A trauma or crises if they do not break you apart then they strengthen you. It seems ending sometimes but in reality, it is the universal symbolic passage of death and rebirth - the death of our old life and the birth of a new and spiritually deeper one. Perhaps we are also in the process of ending the old and corrupted stage of consciousness and in the birth of a new and more universally loving one, we just need to respond from the deep place of soul and wake up in time.

It is the time to ask ourselves - Why are we here? What did we come here to do? And will our discovery of soul-work and mystical consciousness help us to rise to the challenge of these catastrophic times to serve the world? As problems multiply in these expanding crises, may we all stand together and awaken humanity's sacred consciousness for the best of the world.

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Title of the article: Role of Indian Ministry to prevent COVID -19

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Introduction

The symptom of corona virus was found in the Wuhan city of China, December 2019. Initially it was reported by China Ministry that corona novel emerged from seafood. As the time passes, it becomes difficult to say that from where it emerged. However, by testing it comes to know that corona virus prevails due to social contact. The symptom of corona virus was found in India on January 2020. Researcher has focused the role of Indian Ministry to tackle COVID-19. The present research article is theoretical investigation. The major purpose of the article is to found out the drawbacks of Indian ministry. Second objective is to provide recommendation for social security.

Corona virus was found in the Wuhan City of China in December 2019. The cause was seafood. In January 2020, China ministry initiatives to prevail social awareness, self-protection, environmental sanitization, closed public places, provided environmental sanitization along with continuing research. Finally, it comes to know that corona virus spreads through human-to-human transmission. WHO (World Health Organization) advised for international travel relation to outbreak with China.

Now will see how Indian ministry responding towards corona virus. When the effects of corona virus increased in China why Indian ministry did not take the matter seriously? During that period, Indian ministry was engaged with the topic like CAA, NRC and NPR during December 2019. January 2020 Indian ministry engaged with elections of Delhi, UP, Maharashtra....etc. Henceforth, researcher wants to highlight when the number of corona virus cases were increasing in China why did Indian government take care for the nation.

Most of the corona virus cases in India originated abroad rather than being transmitted within the country. Indian Ministry of Health and Family Welfare saw majority of virus infection prevail by expatriate people from Italy, China and Iran. Now here question arises that when Indian authority was aware about the situation then why did people allow for international transportation.

Ten of the first 50 cases found positive of COVID- 19 virus in India, until 10 March. Here the corona virus cases were increasing due to social contact.

During first phase of corona in India as reported by Indian Ministry of Health were minor all these affected people came from Wuhan, China. See here though government was observing the situation then be prepared for future action.

When the cases of corona virus increased in India, government declared public CURFUE on 22nd March immediately without preparation. Further, it has organized THALI, TALI. On 23rd March government was dealing with oath of Shivraj Singh Chouhan as CM of Madhya Pradesh.

At second phase, Prime Minister Modi declared LOCKDOWN for 21 days on 24th March 2020. Without planning government declared Lockdown, the result is middle and poor class people suffering much. It has badly affected the living of middle class and poor people specially those who were living slums area. Rich people can buy all the needy things but what about middle class people and poor people. Some social reformer provides food to poor but what about middle class people. Due to this lockdown, middle class has lost employability. Government should think about this to how middle class survive. Furthermore, all the

primary needs are at high cost sale in the market. Grocers have increased price of mask, sanitizer, gloze, vegetables, oil, grains.. etc. Here problem increases for middle class how to survive in such situation on one hand they do not have work and at the second hand, the primary things are sold so costly. Poor people are provided food by some rich people but for how many days.

25th March different regional authorities were dealing with Ayudhya Pooja. Though it was period of LOCK DOWN, UP state ministers were dealing with Shri Ram Temple, Ayudhya Pooja. On one hand, our honorable Prime Minister declared LOCK DOWN and at second hand, state authorizes breaking the law. UP state authorities, contribution is very crucial in this unexplained occasion. Instead of serving the nation state, authorities were dealing with religious activity. This is the time to take action ie. to provide hospitals, medicines, food to deprived people, support people... social services should be done. On the contrary, they busy with religious program.

On 5th April Prime Minister organized DIYA, CANDLE LIGHT, MOBILE TORCH, CRACKERS and GUN SHOOTOUT programs by obey people. Due to this superstitious program, increased expenditure and it also harmed poor people because due to use of fire crackers most of the farm, houses and shopping centre fired. Who is responsible for such circumstance? What is the outcome we gain by such program?

During this unexplained occasion ministry should provide better hospitals and medical equipments and foods. Further, Indian ministry should prevail awareness among public. It should also provides free sanitizers on every public places, well equipped hospitals, doctors and nursing staff..etc.

Government also stopped people to help each other ie. not serve food among poor. Government should provide then food middle class and poor class people. Lockdown has many drawbacks it has impact mental depression for children. Children are not allowed to play outdoor game. It has largely affected economical aspect too. Businesspersons can survive their business by increasing the price of the product but what about those people work as labor. Government officers will be survived government, semi-government workers will survive by providing half package but middle class people who work on CONTRACT BASE who will survive their life. The very poor position is of poor people who do labor work who will sustain their life.

Transportation problem raised due to Lockdown because people who living in other states want to go home. Government did not provide transportation facility people were going home by footpath way. During their journey to homeland, people did not get food, sleep and money. There are many poor states of India where employability is very less like Bihar, UP, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam ...etc. These are poor states where most of the people are living below poverty line. Millions of people in underdeveloped regions face penury and deprivation as economical activity slowly stops due to lockdown.

There are many cases found that poor people exploited by some antisocial act. Further, lockdown has emerged other problems such as; Social exploitation, political, bureaucratic, economical, casteism, domestic violence and mental harassment, health.. etc...

Impoverished suffer due to inappropriate activity by police. Government officers should help in such situation instead of serving people, harassing physically and mentally underprivileged people.

Lock down has raised bureaucratic problem, various states authorities did not take about their following regions. They should take initiates to protect their regions by providing primary things.

Indian government now declaring financial problems at amidst the unexplained circumstances what it was doing then since December 2019 to March 2020. Why did not it plan as the corona virus originated in China. If government could not have permitted international transportation for their political stand, the situation would not have worse. Government was wasting their time by dealing with political interest like CAA, NRC, NPR...instead of dealing with this political interest it should put aside the interest for a while and if it

could have attention on this unresolved disease then we could have survive more. Government should have BUDGET to face occasional disaster.

Government declared for financial support to public. If country was really undergoing poor economic situation then why our honorable Prime Minister Modi wasted Rs.100 crore by organizing PROGRAM NAMASTE TRUMP in Gujarat. Further, chief minister of Gujarat Mr. Vijay Rupani buy an AEROPLANE of Rs. 190 crore. Gujarat government wasted money like flow of water after construction of THE STATUE OF UNITY. The expenditure of the statue of unity is Rs. 3,000 crore, government should answer that whose money are you wasting? Instead of wasting money for unusual things government could have established hospitals, doctors, nurses, medical equipments...etc. then India would have survive better. Various state governments' waste money by organizing unusual programs instead of organizing such programs, money should use for public so that it can benefit to country in unexpected occasion.

When the first of case of corona virus found in Kerala government was dealing with election. Further, it is really sad to say that at the time of Delhi Crisis many people harm, harassed and murdered what government did in such a situation. A whole country was under pressure due to CAA, NRC and NPR. On one hand in India political parties taking interest about CAA, NRC and NPR and at other side CORONA VIRUS was taking benefit of this and enter into the country.

Various state governments are supporting central government for finance help. Poor people are provided food kit but the problem is that the food kit is only provided to Ration Card holder. But what about those who do not have Ration Card. Further, it is also highlighted that if the person's name is not there in Ration Card s/he is not provided Food Kit. Therefore, what is the remedy for such a situation government should to think about the matter? Due to government indecisiveness middle class and poor people suffering a lot in India.

Conclusion

In a nut shell researcher would like to say that government should not waste money that are donated by public to protect against COVID-19. Lockdown should be followed strictly but government should provide free food to middle and poor class people along with some money should provide so that since lock down middle and poor people can survive. Further, manufacturer should provide at low cost mask, sanitizer and medical equipment to the government. Government should provide facility that primary things should reach direct to the public because due to lack of managerial poor activity people are lacking with benefit. Government should advertise for UNITY among public because people raising problem of Casteism. Government should encourage people to help each other in this worse situation. Government should provide electricity free for middle class and poor class. Government officers like police officers should not harm and harass people. They should guide people politely. It should prevail social awareness about corona virus. Various state authorities should take care of health and hygiene of their areas. They should monitor, observe, treating and treating the situation continuously. Government should MAKING AWARE, GUIDE, SUGGEST, OBSERVE, IDENTIFY, TESTING, TREATMENT, GUIDENCE & COUNCELLING, MONITORING, SOCIAL DISTUNCING... etc.

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कोरोना वायरस का अध्यात्मसे प्रासंगिक संबंध

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प्रस्तावना : विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने कोरोना वायरस को महामारी घोषित कर दिया है! अब तक पुरे विश्व में 70 से ज्यादा देशों में फैल चुका कोरोना वायरस बहुत सूक्ष्म लेकिन प्रभावि वायरस है! कोरोना वायरस मानव के बाल की तुलना में 900 गुना छोटा है, लेकिन कोरोना का संक्रमण दुनिया भर में तेजी से फैल रहा है.

कोरोना वायरस क्या है? तो वो संक्रमिक वायरस है जिसके संक्रमण से जुकाम से लेकर सांस लेने में तकलीफ जैसी समस्या हो सकती है! जो कोई मानव उसकी पकड़ में आ जाए तो उसको बचाने के लिए अब तक विज्ञान के जरीये कोई ईलाज कारगरत नहीं है, सिर्फ भगवान ही उसका तारनहार होता है. अब एक सवाल है कि ये भगवान् कोन है? दुनिया में घटित और घटने वाली घटनाओं का अध्यात्मसे कोई संबंध है? मेरे विचार से ये एक पकृति हि है! और प्रकृति को सबसे लेनदेन है! विषयवस्तु पे नजर डालें तो ये सुचित होता है कि आज लोकडाउन कि परिस्थिति मै कोई ऐसा प्रसंग है क्या? जो कोरोना जैसी आपदा में प्रासंगिक पुरवार हो सके? मेरे विचार से है! बिलकुल है!! कोरोनाका अध्यात्मसे संबंध है, खास कर के प्रवतमान परिस्थितियों से संपूर्ण मीलाजुला एक आध्यात्मिक प्रसंग का विवरण प्रस्तुत करने मै जा रही हू! सच वताउतो मानव सजँन प्राकृति घटना है! कोरोना वायरस फैलाव में उसकी भूमिका प्रमुख हैं क्युकि उसने ही खुद के पैर पे कुल्हाडी मारी है एक कहावत है कि जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी! बस यह वात की आलोचना करने का प्रयास में महाभारत के एक प्रसंग का आधार लिए हुई कर रही हूँ!

महाभारत के अध्याय एवं आदिपर्व के अंतमे दिखाई हुई एक प्रासंगिक कथा पे नजर डालें तो ये सुचित होता है कि आज की तारीख में ये घटना सो प्रतिशत सही उतरी हुई दिखाई दे रही हैं! उससे हमे सीख लेनी है! अब हम उस बात पर गौर करे! धृतराष्ट्रने जब पांडव को खांडव वन जाकर नवीन राज्य बसाके अपनी जिन्दगीशुरू करनेका आदेश दिया! तब अर्जुन ने सोचा की शुरू करे तो कैसे करे वो तो बंजर भूमि थी! मित्रों ये जान ले कि ए खांडव वन ही आजका मेरठ है! हम यही खांडव वन की बात करते है! खांडवका मतलब होता है खांड,,याने मधु! अंग्रेजी में उसे स्वीट से जाने जाते हैं! वहाँ महुआ के पेड़ बहुत अधिकमात्रा मे होने से जब उस पेड़ पर फूल आते थे तब पुरा आसमंत मधुर हो जाता था! खांडव वन ईक्षुमति नदी के तट पर स्थित है! उस वन मे ढेरों पशु-पक्षी एवं वन्य प्राणी निवास करते थे! उस वन का राजा नागराज तक्षक थे!

धृतराष्ट्र के आदेश पर अर्जुन श्रीकृष्ण के साथ खांडववन जाते है और कहतें है कि हम कैसे यहाँ अपना नया राज्य वसा सकेंगे? इसके लिए तो हमें ये पुरा वन जलाना पडेगा! अर्जुन अग्निदेव के पास जाकर सहायता मांगता है तब अग्नि देव बोले कि मैंने भी यह खांडव वन जलाने की सात बार कोशिश की थी लेकिन जब जब मैं जलाने का प्रयास करता तब तब तक्षकनाग के परम मित्र ईन्ददेव वरुण की वर्षा करता

आग को बुझा देता है! फिर अग्नि देव बोले कि आग मेरी मदद करे ऐसा मैं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि हमारे लिए वह आवश्यक है! अर्जुन भी तो यही चाहता था! श्रीकृष्ण के आदेश पर अर्जुनने ईन्ददेव की आराधना की और उनको प्रसन्न किया!! प्रसन्न होने पर ईन्ददेव ने अर्जुन को वर मांगने के लिए कहा! अर्जुन ने प्रथम अलौकिक गांडिव धनुष मांगा! दूसरा और तर्कष (अक्षयी) मागा, की जिससे तर्कष से बाण कभी खतम न होय! और तिसरा वो जो मनकी गति से तेज हो ऐसा रथ मांगनेकी सुनाइ!!

उल्लेखनीय है कि उस रथ का सारथय महाभारत युद्ध में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने अर्जुन का सारथी बकनर किया था! कथा का विवरण करते हुए आगे देखे तो अर्जुन ने अग्नि देव को खांडव वन जलाने के लिए अग्नि प्रज्वलित करने को कहा! यु ही पुरा खांडव वन को जलायागया! उल्लेखनीय है कि उसवक्त नागराज तक्षक वहां मौजूद नहीं थे किन्तु वह कुरुक्षेत्र में थे! यहाँ आग लगने से पुरे वन मे हाहाकार मच गया, पशु-पक्षी एवं वन्य जीवों की पीड़ा अशहय होगयी, भागदौड़ कीस्थितिमें अर्जुनने अक्षय तर्कष से बाण निकालकर उस गति से बाण चलाया की सबका संहार हो गया! कछुए मर गए, सरोवरका पानी सुख गया, पेड़ पौधे जलकर खाक हो गया! कोई न बचा! बचा तो सिर्फ सिर्फ चार पंछी!

तक्षक का बेटा अश्वशेन, बचे हुए चार पंछी, अर्जुन और श्रीकृष्ण एतने सदस्यों की संख्या की बैठक मय नामक असुर की मध्यस्थीसे हुई और इन्द्रप्रस्थ का निर्माण हुआ!

लेकिन प्रतिशोध की ज्वाला में तक्षक तहेक रहाथा, प्रतिशोध लेना चाह रहा था लेकिन वह तब तक रुका जबतक महाभारत का युद्ध खत्म हुआ!, पांडव स्वर्गारोहण पर चले गये! लेकिन जब राजा परीक्षित हस्तिनापुर का राजा बनें तब वहां जाकर तक्षक ने राजा परीक्षित को डंख मारा और राजा परीक्षित मर गए!

राजा परीक्षित के मोत का बदला लेने के लिए परीक्षित का पुत्र जनमेजय धधकउठा !उसने तुरंत ही यज्ञ का आयोजन किया और इस यज्ञमे आर्यावर्त के दंडकारण्य जैसे तमाम वनों मेंसे साँपो को इकठ्ठा कर सभी साँप को यज्ञ कुंड मे लजाया दिया! ये अत्यंत कष्टदायक स्थिति और जनमेजय का गुस्सा देखकर ऋषि वैशम्पायम ने जनमेजय को शांत किया, पास बिठाया और जनमेजय को महाभारत की कथा सुनाने लगे ! ऋषि वैशम्पायन कथा सुनाते वक्त जनमेजय को कहते हैं की मानव जीवन कैसे व्यतीत करें? खास कलियुगमें !

ऋषि वैशम्पायम ने जनमेजय को बताया कि मनुष्य को 1. शांति से जीवन जी या जाय! 2. प्रतिशोध मे कुछ नही है! 3. प्रकृति और पर्यावरण संरक्षण किया जाय! 4. प्रभु स्मरण एवं ध्यान किया जाय! 5. लेट और लिव की भावना रखें!

ऋषि वैशम्पायम ने जनमेजय को बताया कि मनुष्य को खांडव वन प्रसंग का पुनरावर्तन नहीं करना चाहिए! अतः संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता के साथ अपना और राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना चाहिए ऐसी आध्यात्मिक अभिव्यक्ति दिखाई!

महाभारत का यह खांडव प्रसंग का अध्यात्मसे तालुक है और कहा जाय तो उकसा कोरोना वायरस की महामारी से भी जबरदस्त संबंध और तालुक है जानें कैसे? तो! 1) खांडव का विनाश धृतराष्ट्र की मैलीमुराद एवं पक्षपात या लोभी मनका निर्देश करता है! जिसकी वजह से आज लोक डाउन है! 2) अर्जुन का खांडव वन को जलाने वाला कर्म प्रकृति के खिलाफ है 3) तक्षक नाग के बदले की भावना मानव जीवन कि अशान्ति के साथ तालुक रखता है! 4) जनमेजय का यज्ञ पर्व जो सरीसृप प्राणी एवं सर्प को जीते जी हवन कुंडों मे डाल के जला देना यह निर्दयी कृत्य आजका मानव हर किसी के साथ चाहें वो इन्सान हो या प्रकृति सब के साथ करता नजर आ रहा है! यह कोरोना वायरस फैलाव जैसी समस्या उतपन्न करने मे

मानव की प्रमुख भूमिका रही है! मानव हर तरह से रेस में खड़ा उतरने में मूल्य मूल के प्राण और प्रकृति से खिलवाड़ करने में ही जुटा है! मेरा इस आर्टिकलके अंतर्गत समग्र मानव गण से नम्र निवेदन है कि आज पुरे देश में कोरोना वायरस की महामारी से ग्रस्त इलाके लोक डाउन है! सिर्फ सड़कों पर पशुएं, नीलगाय, चीतल, सांभर घूम-फिर रहा है क्या मतलब यह राष्ट्रीय धोरी मार्ग का? जिसे हमने खांडव वन जैसा बना रखा है! कई वन नेस्तनाबूत कर दिया है! सोचो उसके बारे में?, कहा जाता है कि मनुष्य प्राकृतिक सर्जन है और कहते हैं कि जो हमारा सर्जक है वोही हमारा परवरिश और देखभाल करता है! आज यह कोरोना वायरस की महामारी से बचने के लिये कई नुस्खे आजमा के थका हारा हुआ इंसान अब अध्यात्मसे शरण लेने कई तरीके आजमा रहा है जैसीकी दियाजलाना, हनुमान चालीसा का पाठकरना, आयुर्वेद औषधीय गुणों से भरे पड़े कई पैडपोधे का अर्क पीना वगैरह.!

फलितार्थ : खांडव वनका यह आध्यात्मिक प्रसंग से यदि हम शीख नहीं ले और पेड पौधे नहीं लगाये तो समजलेना जिस दिन प्रकृति थोड़ी सी भी करवट लेगी ओर बस रीकटर स्केल यदि निर्धारित स्केल से ज्यादाका भूकंपका झटका आ गया तो खलास! !समग्र संसार एवं मानव वंश खतम! जीस तरह डायनासोर का युग खत्म हुआ ऐसा!

मित्रों अब वक्त आ गया है सामूहिक ओर राष्ट्र बिकासका! प्रकृति और मानव के बीच संतुलन बनानेका! संयमसे और संकल्पके साथ जीने का! जागना पडेगा! मित्रों, आइये हम सब मिलकर इस लोक डाउन की स्थिति में अपने-अपने घर पर बैठ कर नया आयाम हासिल करें, आत्मा को ढंडोले, पूछे की हम सही में मानव है की नहीं? अगर हममें थोड़ी सी भी कमी है तो संकल्प ले और अच्छे कर्म से बेहतर मानव बने! ध्यान, मेडिटेशन करके शांति बनाए रखें और सबका भला करें। आध्यात्मिक अभिव्यक्ति ही अंतिम लक्ष्य है सो हर कोई परिस्थितियों में केवल अध्यात्म ही आखिरी उम्मीद है इसलिए सौ आध्यात्मिक तोर से जिए! जैसे की हम सभी ये कोरोना वायरस फैलाव में फिलहाल ईश्वर के सहारे है एसे!

संदर्भ: 1-आदिपर्व अध्याय अंत

2-आध्यात्मिक चेनल्स, यु-चौबे

3- आत्म मंथन