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Article

Impact of Covid-19 on Social Economic Status

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic was came in to the notice in the end of the month December 2019, in Wuhan, China. Chinese health authorities reported an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown origin in Wuhan, Hubei Province. And after few days later, the genome of a novel coronavirus was released. 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. The UN's Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to the COVID 19 Crisis warns that "The COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis: a large number of people got affected by this pandemic both directly and indirectly.

The United Nations has mobilized the full capacity of the UN system through its 131 country teams serving 162 countries and territories, to support national authorities in developing public health preparedness and response plans to the COVID-19 crisis. Over the next 12 to 18 months, the socio-economic response will be one of one of three critical components of the UN's COVID-19 response, alongside the health response, led by WHO, and the Global Humanitarian Response Plan. 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?

Introduction

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. But now COVID-19 is a pandemic as its affecting many countries globally. As on 3 June 2020 total numbers of confirmed cases of coronavirus in the major 227 countries are of the world are 6,382,951.

One Asian country and seven European countries are among the ten most affected list of countries with coronavirus, while more European countries are witnessing a surge in cases. The US replaced China as the country with the highest coronavirus cases on 26 March, while more than 92% of the global coronavirus cases are currently outside China. USA has the highest confirmed cases of coronavirus. Total cases in USA is across 18,00,000. After USA, Coronavirus continues to be severe in Italy, making it the most-affected in Europe as well as outside Asia. Italy has witnessed lot of number of deaths due to COVID-19.. Whereas Spain is currently the second most-affected European country with coronavirus. In Spain coronavirus death toll too has increased sharply to cross 10,300.

Study area

Sikar is a district of the Indian state Rajasthan in northern India. The city is the administrative headquarters of the district. Sikar, Shrimadhapur, NeemKa Thana, and FatehpurShekahwati are the largest cities and tehsils of the district. The district is bounded on the north by Jhunjhunu district, in the north-west by Churu district, in the south-west by Nagaur district and in the south-east by Jaipur district. It also touches Mahendragarh district of Haryana on its north-east corner.

The district has an area of 7742.44 km² and according to 2011 census data the district has a population of 26,77,737. roughly equal to the nation of Kuwait or the US state of Nevada. This gives it a ranking of 150th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 346. Population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 in the district was 17.04%. It has a sex ratio of 944 females for every 1000 males, and the literacy rate in the district is 72.98%.

COVID-19 scenario in India:

In the reference of India the situation is looking much better from the starting. Although number of new cases is increasing in the country more and more but the big point is this that recovery rate in India is near 50%. The major states and UTs where cases of Covid 19 is increasing more are given in the below table. In India, Maharashtra is the most affected state with highest number of cases, there are 77793 total cases of COVID-19 in the state.

Table 01:COVID 19 State/UTs wise status in India

State/UTs	Confirmed	Active	Recovered	Deceased
Maharashtra	77793	41402	33681	2710
Tamilnadu	27256	12134	14902	220
Delhi	25004	14456	9898	650
Gujrat	18584	4762	12667	1155
Rajasthan	9862	2545	7104	213
Uttar Pradesh	9237	3553	5439	245

Source: WHO website

The first case of the COVID-19 in Rajasthan was reported on 2 March 2020 in Jaipur. The Rajasthan Health Department has confirmed a total of 9,862 cases, including 213 deaths and 7,104 recoveries as of 4 June. All districts in the state have reported confirmed cases of which, Jaipur is the worst-affected. The economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. The World Bank and rating agencies had initially revised 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 after the announcement of the economic package in mid-May, India's GDP estimates were downgraded even more to negative figures, signaling a deep recession. State Bank of India research estimates a contraction of over 40% in the GDP in Q1 FY21.

Within a month, unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15 March to 26% on 19 April. During the lockdown, an estimated 14 crore (140 million) people lost employment while salaries were cut for many others. More than 45% of households across the nation have reported

an income drop as compared to the previous year. The Indian economy was expected to lose over 32,000 crore (US\$4.5 billion) every day during the first 21-days of complete lockdown, which was declared following the coronavirus outbreak.

Socio-Economic Impact

The pandemic has a pan-economic effect since the measures to contain it require that production and exchange of goods and services be curtailed. There will be consequent trend decline in Rajasthan's SGDP. This decline will happen because three of the four drivers of growth will see a huge negative shock in the first half of the year. Private consumption expenditure is declining because, without intervention, a combination of collapsing demand (transport, construction, freight and logistics, and informal repair and personal services) and the knock on effect on purchasing power and supply restrictions on availability to meet demand (telecommunications, power, chemicals, consumer and retail). This collapse in demand leads to a fall in payments to workers and to returns on capital employed creating a further negative second order effect. When consumption demand falls, then investment demand also falls.

In the reference of sikar district up to 53% of businesses were projected to be significantly affected. Supply chains have been put under stress with the lockdown restrictions in place; initially, there was a lack of clarity in streamlining what an "essential" is and what is not. Those in the informal sectors and daily wage groups have been at the most risk. A large number of farmers around the country who grow perishables also faced uncertainty. Moreover, it has caused the small proprietor-partnership businesses, travel/tourism and other service sectors to wind down. Such a situation poses a serious threat to the survival of daily-wage workers, roadside vendors, petty traders, etc in the district. because of no cash in hand.

People cannot carry on with their usual jobs or occupations. The existing situation of unemployment worsens. Incomes fall or cease. Economically better-off people manage with varying degrees of difficulty, but people from the lower economic sections become almost destitute.

Conclusion

The pandemic has overwhelmed the entire world, and sikar district also has borne the brunt of the same. The spread was so colossal that the World Health Organization

(WHO) had to declare it as a pandemic. The only way to control and defeat this mammoth pandemic was to make people follow social distancing and also to restrain them from moving out to avoid social connect.

In short it can be say that with the weakening of the socio-economic system, a large number of people losing their livelihood are in danger of irreversible impoverishment. They will need immediate concrete help in terms of both food and money and not just a promise of better tomorrowThe Indian tradition has always underlined the importance of physical as well as mental health and wellbeing. Whatever may be the danger, you will be able to face it only with a healthy body and a strong mind.

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