

COVID-19 and its impact on Indian Society

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Abstract - The Economic impact of Covid-19 pandemic in India is largely disruptive. The growth of the economy has Covid-19 is one of the most infectious diseases caused by the recently discovered Corona Virus. Here 'CO' stands for Corona, 'VI' for Virus and 'D' for Disease. As this disease appeared first in 2019, so it is commonly termed as Covid-19. It was unknown to the world community before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. In India the first case of Covid-19 infection reported from Kerala on 20th January 2020. Here a female of 20 presented to the Emergency Department in General Hospital, Thrissur, Kerala, with a one day history of dry cough and sore throat. But there was no history of fever, rhinitis or shortness of breath. The Corona Virus who conquered the world came from a thumb sized bat tucked inside a remote Chinese cave. Scientists are convinced on this fact but exactly how and when it fled the bat to begin its devastating flight across the globe still it is an open question slowed down due to shutdown of different production channels. Reverse migration of work force and consequent shortage of labour, resulted in further deterioration of economic growth. The early implementation of lockdown initially decreased the doubling rate of cases and allowed time to upscale critical medical infrastructure, but the Indian economy was hit hard by unemployment and a steep decline in growth.

Index Terms – Asymptomatic, COVID-19, Lockdown, Pandemic, Symptomatic.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and offers an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and world of work. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating. Millions of enterprises are facing tremendous threat. Nearly half of the world's 3.3 billion global work forces are at risk of losing their livelihoods. The pandemic has been affecting the entire food system and has laid bare its fragility. Millions of workers in the agriculture sector waged and self-employed while feeding the world, regularly face high levels of working poverty, malnutrition and poor health and suffer from a lack of safety and labour protection.

COVID-19 has affected day to day life and slowing down the global economy. It has affected millions of people, which are either sick or are being killed due to the spread of this disease. The most common symptoms of this disease are fever, cold, cough, body pain, breathing problem, shortage of oxygen, and ultimately leading to pneumonia. As the author of this paper suffered from COVID-19, so he can feel the panic consequences of this disease. The Virus that causes COVID-19 spreads easily among people. Data shows that the virus spreads mainly from person to person among those in close contact. When someone with COVID-19 breathes, speaks, coughs or sneezes, they release small droplets containing the virus. The Virus enters the body by coming in contact with the mucosa of the eyes, nose and mouth, either by breathing in the droplets from an infected person or by transferring the virus by touching a contaminated object and then touching the eyes, nose and mouth. But the transmission may be Asymptomatic or Symptomatic. Out of these two the asymptomatic transmission is found more dangerous than the symptomatic transmission.

Symptoms of COVID-19

The most Common symptoms of COVID-19

- Fever
- Cold
- Cough
- Nasal Congestion
- Sore throat or new mouth sore.
- Loss of smell.
- Breathing problem.
- Fall of oxygen percentage.
- Chills and sweats.
- Extreme tiredness.
- Diarrhoea.
- Vomiting.
- Abdominal pain.
- Burning sensation with urination.
- Unusual vaginal discharge or irritation.
- Muscle aches.

Post Covid Symptoms

- Problem with memory and concentration commonly called “Brain Fog”.
- Headache.
- Chest pain.
- Sleeping problem.
- Heart palpitation.
- Dizziness.
- Reduction of Sexual Vigour.
- Reduction of the size of sex organs.
- Muscular atrophy.
- Hair fall.
- Depression and anxiety.

Treatment of COVID-19

Some antiviral treatments are oral, like Paxlovid and others are IV antiviral medications like Remdesivir. But the medications are found most effective when they are taken within a few days of the onset of symptoms. In most cases it is found that if proper treatment is given to the patient in time then the patient becomes cure on the other hand if the COVID-19 patient is also a sufferer of certain fatal chronic diseases then the established data shows less success rate. Here nutrition diet plays a significant role in safe recovery from COVID-19. Comparatively post Covid consequences are found to be little bit more risky. For their quick recovery proper care is needed. Regular use of vitamins (Vit-B. complex, C and D) and nutrition found with high dose of protein is recommended. Preventive measures are the current strategy to limit the spread of cases. Early screening, diagnosis, isolation and treatment are necessary to prevent further spread. Prevention strategies are focused on the isolation of patients and careful infection control, including appropriate measures to be adopted during the diagnosis and the provision of clinical care to an infected patient. The most important strategy for the population to undertake is to be frequently washing their hands and use portable hand sanitizer and avoid contact with their face and mouth after interacting with a possibly contaminated environment. To reduce the risk of transmission in the community, individuals should be advice to wash hands diligently, practice respiratory hygiene and avoid crowds and close contact with ill individuals.

Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Society:

The Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India is largely disruptive. The growth of the economy has slowed down due shutdown of different production channels. Reverse migration of work force and consequent shortage of labour, resulted in further damage of economic growth. The early implementation of lockdown no doubt initially decreased the doubling rate of cases and allowed time to upgrade the critical medical infrastructural facilities. At the same time millions of people have lost their jobs permanently. More than 5 lakh people died in India due to COVID-19 and millions of people have lost their jobs. COVID-19 pandemic has changed our life style. A few of them could find the alternative way of income but most of them are still suffering from economic crisis. Impact of COVID-19 has been multiple and not only limited to society at large. From the perspective of the economy both rural and urban peoples have been impacted adversely. Everyone has seen the issues being faced by migrant workers; will they be the same when COVID-19 ends? Many of them have already abandoned this world. Those who did not have many resources left with them have started to move to their native villages because of the unavailability of jobs and money in the cities. Walking thousands of kilometres barefoot with their child, pregnant wife.... oh we can't imagine. Apart from migrant workers, gig workers have been gone through a similar issue. These workers like delivery boys, cab driver etc. Because of COVID-19, the world came to stagnant position, so the online platform that leads to the economic hardship of this section of the urban economy. Moving from the economy, the impact of COVID-19 on education has been cruel and its destruction will be seen in the near future. Children being out of school for about eight months might forget some facts as well as impact their learning capacity. India is considered as a land of diversity, so the impact of COVID-19 is diverse and countless. Simultaneously along with all the above mentioned negative impact of COVID-19, a remarkable position impact is also seen in imposition of lockdown has reduced the frequency of air pollution to a considerable range.

Objectives:

- To study about COVID-19 at a glance.
- To study the impact of COVID-19 in Indian economy.

II. METHODOLOGY:

The Methodology is incredibly needed to construct the analysis work equally qualitative and quantitative live ways in which were used within the study. This text has required secondary data, which has been collected from written offer like different periodicals articles, reports, books, journals and literature, on the topic. To ensure the aim of collecting the most recent updated information on the topic e-sources to boot sharp eyed.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The impact of COVID-19 pandemic in India has largely been disruptive in terms of economic activity as well as loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been adversely affected. As per prominent economist's study point of view the GDP growth had crashed 23.9% in response to the Centre's no notice lockdown. India's GDP has sharply moved down. This was the worst performance of the Indian economy in any year since independence. As of now, India's GDP growth rate is likely to be below 10%. The pharmaceutical industry has been on the rise since the starting of COVID-19 pandemic, especially in India, the largest global producer of genuine drugs. India is exporting hydroxy cloroquine to most part of the world. There has been a recent rise in the prices of raw materials imported from China due to COVID-19 pandemic. Generic drugs are the most impacted due to the heavy reliance on imports, disrupted sharply chain and labour scarcity in this industry caused by social distancing. At the same time pharmaceutical

industry in struggling because of government imposed bans on the export of critical drugs, equipment etc. to ensure sufficient quantities for the country. The hospitality sector has been badly affected by consecutive lockdown process. The hospitality sector includes many businesses like restaurants, bars, night clubs and more. This sector is linked with the tourism sector. Tourism sectors those employees millions of Indians started bouncing back after the first wave of COVID-19. Devastating effect of COVID-19 has also marked in other sectors like in avian sector, Automobile Sector, Real estate and constructive sector etc. Even in Education sector devastation is experienced. Nearly 240 million School going students in India are home bound owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact could be life long and likely to be most significant for the disadvantaged and marginalized children. World community is eagerly waiting for that moment, when and how we would be able to conquer COVID-19 to bring back the natural environment again.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

COVID-19 has made an unprecedented challenge for the Indian people. This pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and offers an unprecedented challenge to public health, food system and world of work. The health and economic impact of COVID-19 on India have been substantial with states varying considerably in both health and economic outcome. The early implementation of lockdown initially decreased the doubling rate of cases in India and allowed time to improve critical medical infrastructure. But as a result of nationwide lockdown, millions of jobs have been lost permanently and have dampened consumption. In this regard Indian government should be ready to spend billions of dollars to fight against the health crisis and fast-track the economic recovery from the COVID-19 instigated recession. In addition people must be ready to adjust themselves with the changing scenario. The history of human civilization has shown us that life is a struggle for existence and survival of the fittest. The human has overcome many struggles previously and COVID-19 though surely has affected us and probably hindered and slowed down our progress but with new ideas, innovations and strategies, we will surely move forward in the next few months and create a new path for moving ahead once again on the way to socio- economic recovery and growth.

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