

Covid 19 And It's Impact On Selected Sectors In India

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ABSTRACT:The first modern COVID-19 pandemic was reported in December 2019, in Wuhan, Hubei province, China and most initial cases were related to source infection from a seafood wholesale market (Huang et al., 2020). COVID-19, a novel infectious disease, was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. Since then, the disease rapidly circled the globe and has eventually affected every continent except Antarctica. This research paper is based on the COVID 19 (CORONAVIRUS) and its impact on selected sectors especially Banking, Education, Health Care, Tourism and Hotel industries sector.

KEY WORDS: Pandemic, infectious, lockdown, public health

I. INTRODUCTION:

COVID-19, a novel infectious disease, was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. Unlike the world's persistent, high-burden infectious diseases—such as tuberculosis and malaria—that are more prevalent among the most vulnerable in low and middle-income countries, COVID-19 is unique because of (1) its wide geographic spread across a range of populations, (2) its partially asymptomatic transmission, (3) a disproportionate effect on older people and those with underlying morbidities, and (4) potentially, the level of intensive care required when geographic areas experience a large number of severe cases. Many countries and states have chosen to place entire populations under lockdown to reduce mortality and mitigate the potential burden on health systems. Lockdowns vary greatly in severity, with some countries instituting full lockdowns, mandating social distancing, and strengthening public health responses, and other countries implementing shelter-in-place policies. This policy brief presents the implications of the pandemic and the lockdown for women's groups,

with a focus on India, Nigeria, and Uganda. These three countries have responded quite differently to the COVID-19 crisis. In India, a nationwide lockdown that began at the end of March 2020 initiated a crisis for migrant workers, daily wage workers, and small enterprises, which has been met with social protection and relief measures that vary widely by state. While the country is opening in phases after the end of "lockdown 4.0" on May 31st, with many decisions left to states and Union territories (Times of India, 2020), social distancing measures will likely continue in the long term, along with social protection benefits for the poorest. Nigeria initially enacted short-term, state-level lockdowns, with continued federal travel restrictions and social distancing measures. Since then, the government has gradually started reopening the economy, but imposed "precision" lockdown measures in areas that report rapid increases in COVID-19 cases, including a full lockdown in Kano in response to a large number of cases in the state (Reuters, 2020). Like India, Nigeria has a large workforce of daily wage workers and small-scale entrepreneurs who have been hit hardest by the lockdown measures (Busari & Salaudeen, 2020). Finally, Uganda's extended lockdown was one of the toughest in sub-Saharan Africa and has tested the resilience of millions of vulnerable "hand-to-mouth" workers" (Anguyo & Storer, 2020). However, the president recently announced the reopening of the economy with the exception of 40 border districts (Independent, 2020a). Schools were initially scheduled to start again on June 4 (Mwangi, 2020), but since then the State Minister for Primary Education has requested more time for the Education Ministry to develop guidelines for the reopening (The Independent, 2020b). Private transport, shops, hotels, and restaurants reopened on May 26 under the condition that visitors apply social distancing measures.

IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON SELECTED SECTORS:

The economic and social catastrophe caused by the epidemic kills tens of millions of people who are at risk of falling into extreme poverty. Although the current number of malnourished people currently estimated at 690 Million could increase to 132 million by the end of the year. About half of the world's 303 billion workers are at risk of losing their resources. Most low income means lack of food or very little food and junk food. Specifically the following points will clarify the specific impact of Covid19.

BANKING:

The closure of the area to prevent the spread of COVID-19 has halted economic activity in many sectors and has a significant effect on factories and households. Firms that respond by contacting clients such as hospitals and transportation lose their revenue sources and households operating in these sectors lose their rental income. The banking sector is also indirect. Although banking services can be provided remotely and do not respond directly to direct customer contact, real-sector interactions such as payment providers, savings loans and risk management services are expanding and the negative impact of Covid19 Crises on banks and other financial institutions. At the same time, the banking sector has a role to play in supporting firms and households during this time of low income and revenue which has sparked significant policy initiatives by financial management and government.

EDUCATION:

This global epidemic is a weakness in one of the many education systems. Education is undoubtedly an important factor in contributing to international well-being and human development, but it has jeopardized the emergence of covid-19 with a significant impact on health. In millions of children there have been number server guidelines that have. It should have been a meeting since the closing of the mouth. Education has also been hampered by the economic crisis that has reduced its impact. According to the study, the epidemic has banned nearly 32 illiterate students. This is called a national crisis due to the increase in the number of unemployed people.

In March 2020 a nationwide national ban was lifted, forcing some schools and colleges to close and instruct students to abandon the traditional teaching style in the classroom. This has led to the rapid growth of new programs and

technologies that teachers have used to the end. Curriculum however due to lack of infrastructure, production was damaged.

HEALTH CARE:

Health problems associated with lifestyle changes and aging are more important to health care systems than epidemics. People over the age of 65 will represent more than 11.8 percent of the population by 2023 a high rate of 29% in Western Europe. Population number for example among chronic diseases. With diabetes it is expected to increase by 48% to 629 million by 2045 and China (114. 4 million) India (72.9 million). And the United States (30.2 million) tops the list. In France the number of overnight stays decreased by 4.2% while outpatient beds increased by 7.4% and hospitalizations increased by 3.4% from 2013 to 2018.

HOTELS:

As hope and recovery increase, the hotel industry continues to turn to leading data analysts for global operational data and practical analysis as the names of the largest hotel operators come to terms. Important for cozy information we use blogs that publish media webinars.

TOURISM:

The details introduce a major benchmark of the impact of covid19 in the tourism industry Ideas context and how to revitalize the tourism industry.

The effects of pos tcovid19 and policy plans to reset the sustainability of the tourism industry.

The findings help to understand the dynamics of communities' perceptions of tourism development. Valuable value, infrastructure development and trust in Government.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

More than 15 months have a passed since December 1 2019 when the first case of Covid-19 was confirmed in China and more than 13 months have passed since the first positive covid-19 case was registered in India on Jan 30, 2020 in Kerala. Despite rapid progress in medical research on covid19 what non- medical factors in particular socioeconomic factors. Are associated with the covid19 Pandemic in India remains largely unknown out main focus in the present study is thus on the socioeconomic metrological and geographical factors associated with the severity of the covid19 pandemic in India. Although there has been a surge in the studies about the socioeconomic impact of covid19 few studies to the best of our knowledge have examined correlates of covid19 infections in developing countries including India.

Our study is a modest attempt to fill the gap in the literature. Despite a surge in the studies on covid19 in economics or social science. They are mostly about the impact or the consequences of covid19 Pandemic. Our study builds on the existing literature on the correlates of the covid19 in India in some important ways.

III. CONCLUSION:

Over the past 50 years the emergence of many different Corona virus has caused a variety of human and animal diseases. It is possible that these viruses will continue to emerge and mutate and cause both human and veterinarian outbreaks in order to achieve rediscovery, mutation, and infection of many cell types.

Future research on Corona virus continues to investigate many aspects of viral and genetic mutations. First, understanding the tendency of these viruses to jump between species, detecting newborns, and identifying important sources of corona virus will greatly assist in our ability to predict when and where possible outbreaks can occur. As bats appear to be an important repository of these viruses, it will be interesting to determine how they appear to avoid clinical outbreaks and to be infected on an ongoing basis. Second, many of the non-structural and auxiliary proteins contained by these bacteria remain undetectable and no known activity and it will be important to identify ways to make these proteins and explain their role in viral replication and pathogenesis. These studies should lead to a significant increase in the number of appropriate antiretroviral treatment regimens. In addition many different enzymes encoded by corona viruses such as ADP \rightarrow ribose - 1-phosphatase, are present in high eukaryotes, which makes their research consistent with understanding common genetic features of cells and biochemistry. Third, getting a complete picture of complexity RTC will provide a framework for understanding the unique RNA duplication process used by these viruses. Finally, explaining how corona virus cause disease and understanding the immune pathological response will greatly improve our ability to design goals and reduce the burden of severity.

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