



e-Souvenir



TWO DAYS

NATIONAL WEBINAR

(Under the UGC Quality Mandate Notification, D.O. No1-3/2020 (CM) Dated 28th March, 2020)

On

CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

(20-21 April, 2020)

Jointly Organized By

Department of Commerce
Department of Economics
&
Department of Sociology

DAV P.G. COLLEGE, VARANASI

(Admitted to the privilege of Banaras Hindu University)

Accredited by NAAC with Grade "A+"

(Under the aegis of IQAC)

Email : admin@davpgcvns.ac.in # Contact No. : +91-9453666088

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Dr. S.D. Singh

Hon'ble Principal
DAV PG College, Varanasi

MENTOR

Shri Ajit Kumar Singh

Secretary/Manager
DAV PG College, Varanasi

CONVENER

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Head & Associate Professor,
Department of Commerce
DAV PG College, Varanasi

ORGANIZING SECRETARY

Dr. Parul Jain

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics
DAV PG College, Varanasi

JOINT ORGANIZING SECRETARY

Dr. Mayank Kumar Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics
DAV PG College, Varanasi

Dr. Ziyauddin

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology
DAV PG College, Varanasi

Dr. Anand Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce
DAV PG College, Varanasi

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ABOUT THE WEBINAR

Dear Sir/Madam,

In the present era, we all are facing so many emerging problems which crop as a hurdle in the economic & social development. These problems involve Covid-19, Corona Infection, conservation of natural resources, changes in financial system, economic growth etc. These emerging problems are not related with any particular sector but are related diversely to the different sectors. Now-a-days, these problems are not confined to national boundaries only but also have been accepted as global problems. Until we think to erase them or to find their solutions, we can't talk about potential impact of covid-19 at the national & international level. The present webinar seeks to take up all emerging problems of covid-19 at single platform so that all students / delegates / resource persons may have the idea of problems at the global level and try to solve the problems through interdisciplinary research in order to overcome the current problems. Finding the solutions of the present problems may give them access to global opportunities in order to be an entrepreneur, good researcher with new innovative ideas at national & international level. Efforts of researchers and academic fraternity may make it possible to attain sustainability in the development of the nation.

WHY WEBINAR IS REQUIRED?

As the Nation is passing through an unprecedented time of nationwide lockdown and facing the mass challenge of global crisis of COVID-19, In order to be safe and overcome the situation we as academic leaders are committed to provide constant guidance to our academic fraternity and inspire them to make productive use of this period. Therefore, by adopting ICT for next generation as socially responsible leaders we hereby abide to the UGC Quality Mandate for improving the quality in Higher Education Institutions and therefore under the UGC guidance further are organizing an online national seminar (Webinar) referring point 5 and 6 of the notification. This webinar holds the vision of engaging academic fraternity in meaningful assignment and will contribute towards intellectual wealth of the nation.



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Maharshi Dayanand Marg, Narharpura, Ausanganj, Varanasi-221001 (U.P.) INDIA
Contact No.: +91 9453666088 E-mail : admin@davpgcvns.ac.in, Visit us at : www.davpgcvns.ac.in

Ajit Kumar Singh
Secretary/Manager



Date : 17-04-2020

MESSAGE

Back in January 2020, it was predicted that the spread of new COVID-19 in China would reach a turning point by the second or third week of February. This pandemic has resulted in wide spread dislocation across the world. This pandemic threatens the world with disaster. But this crisis also offers governments a rare chance to undertake policy changes that not only address the short term public health challenge but also boost the global economy's long term growth potential. The control of this virus requires lockdown, emergency services community action and collective action. There are certain social positives also. Social hierarchies are getting dismantled and demolished. The world 'co-operation' within families is leading to positive lifestyle changes.

Amidst these situations, to envisage 'co-operation' and intellect discussion within our teaching fraternity and students, I am happy to note that the DAV PG college is organizing and hosting a two days' National Webinar on Corona Calamity: Its Economic and Social Consequences on India and I congratulate the organizers and wish it a grand success.

(Ajit Kumar Singh)



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Dr. Satya Dev Singh
Principal



Date : 17-04-2020

MESSAGE

At the very outset, I would like to send you warm greetings from the College. We are going through an unprecedented global predicament these days. Each one of us and the entire world is affected by the pandemic of corona. Our economy, our families, communities and the entire way of life are deeply affected by the threat of infection and contagion. In such a situation of anxiety and indefiniteness our education system is no less affected. As a duty and moral responsibility towards our students, our college has taken earnest efforts to provide them with the video tutorials. In this line of providing an intellect platform to students as well the teaching fraternity, we at DAV PG College have organized a two days National Webinar on the Corona Calamity: Its Economic and Social Consequences on India. This platform will not only hold discussions by eminent speakers but will also prove to be a hub of intellectual interaction.

I congratulate the organizing Committee of the Webinar and wish them success towards completion of the webinar.

(Dr. Satya Dev Singh)

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THE IMPACT OF MASS MEDIA DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

Ruchika Chaudhary

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Sociology, C.M.P. Degree College, Prayagraj

As 2020 rolled around, the outbreak turned into an international pandemic. The corona virus (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 a worldwide problem, unlike anything any of us have ever seen before. Each new country the virus spread to fuelled panic and demand for information regarding the disease. Social media is one of the best ways to share news nowadays (it may be the only way for some people), especially if you are trying to alert people of something serious in a very, very quick manner. Whether it is COVID-19 news from individual states or news on a national or international scope, social media gets the message where it needs to go. But in this critical situation social media became both an indispensable source of vital information and a fertile ground for dangerous rumor-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. On one side vital information given by media has made people aware of how the situation has been constantly deteriorating the sense of normalcy across the nation. Social media has also educated us about the symptoms of COVID-19—in turn, perhaps saving lives. But on other side 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 are actually true.

Right now the social impact of any kind of information given and spread by the means of social media is being seen on people. Similar social impact will be studied in this research paper by secondary source.

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THE IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON INDIAN ECONOMY DURING COVID-19 PERIOD

Dr. R. S. Bisariya

Dean, Faculty of Commerce and Management, Rama University, Kanpur (U.P)

The world's prime lockdown that shut a mainstream of the factories and businesses stopped trains, suspended flights and restricted movement of vehicles and people, Experts, analysts and industry bodies said that this biggest lockdown may have cost the Indian

economy Rs 7-8 lakh crore during the 21-day period,. With the intent to contain the spread of COVID-19, Prime Minister Mr. Modi announced a nationwide Janta curfew on 22 March 2020 and complete lockdown with effect from March 23, 2020 that brought as much as 70 per cent of investment, economic activity, exports and discretionary consumption to a standstill. Only essential goods and services such as agriculture, utility services, mining, some financial and IT services and public services were allowed to operate. Initiating that the epidemic came at the most unfortunate time for India. Indian economy was showing signs of recovery after bold fiscal and monetary measures, but Centrum Institutional Research said the country again stares at the possibility of low single-digit growth for FY2021 (April 2020 to March 2021).

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MSMEs TRADE IN INDIA

Dr. Yogita Beri

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Vasanta College for Women, Rajghat (BHU)
Varanasi*

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the world to a standstill situation. It is because the economic cost of shutting down large areas of the world is going to be steep. The impact of pandemic is estimated by the joint report of World Bank and WHO in terms of decrease in global GDP from 4.8 percent to 2.2 percent. India's economic growth in 2020 falls down to 2.5% from 4.5 %. As per the estimates the impact of COVID-19 will be severe than the financial crisis of 2008. This health crisis brings unavoidable declines in trade and output which will have painful consequences for households and businesses. Nearly all regions will suffer from declines in trade volumes but the worst affected segment is the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The businesses are shut down but they all have to bear the cost. This sector accounts more than 45 % in total country's export. The MSME sector contributes about 25 per cent to the country's GDP (gross domestic product) from service activities and over 33 per cent to the manufacturing output of India. MSMEs exporters suffer badly and it will definitely impact the export of the country. Government has to take multiple actions like extension of bank loans, a special fund, steps regarding filing of GST and improving welfare of workers so that economy will recover soon. The paper is attempt to discuss the impact of COVID-19 on India's export and imports with special reference to MSMEs sector. The present paper also deals with the existing incentives provided by the government and put forth some suggestions for recovering the sector soon.

Keywords: COVID-19, International Trade, MSMEs, Crisis etc.

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WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS ON INDIAN ECONOMY?

Dr. Alok Kumar

Head, Department of Sociology, Kuber Singh P.G. College Mirzapur

Corona virus outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China on 31 December, 2019. Before reading in detail about the impact, first, let us study about corona virus. Corona virus (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 corona virus is a new strain of virus that has not been identified in human so far. WHO is working closely with global experts, governments, and other health organizations to provide advice to the countries about precautionary and preventive measures?

As the scientific name for Corona virus evolved in no time and so did its impact over the globe in terms of a pandemic & a health disaster, it has equally spelled disaster for the financial backbone of the world. With the offensive virus affecting over 228,020 people across 176 countries & territories, the pandemic fear of insurmountable proportions has gripped the world resulting into an impending collapse of the global financial markets and India is no exception to that! In no time the Indian cases have also risen to almost 200 now. While much of the epidemic is contained in India and we as a country are taking necessary steps to combat the great disease, it could pose a significant challenge to the Modi government due to its complexities integrated to the world economy. And if the remarks by the IMF MD are to be looked at closely, those too are far from being motivating. The struggling Indian economy with rise of unemployment, rising interest rates and fiscal deficit affected further by the anti CAA protests could be severely affected. While there was a modest rise in Q3 (4.5% to 4.7%), the disrupted global trade have resulted in nervousness of the Indian markets which has wiped out INR 12 lakh crores of investor wealth, with sensex bottoming out hitting almost a three year low. The sheer fluctuation and volatility in global stock markets, observed due to this pandemic, has caught investors off-guard over the past few weeks.

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E-COMMERCE AND PANDEMIC COVID-19 : LESSONS FROM DEVELOPED ECONOMIES

Dr. Nilesh Kumar Tiwari

*Assistant Professor, School of Management Studies, Bastar Vishwavidyalaya, Jagdalpur,
District-Bastar, Chhattisgarh, India*

Businesses are immensely experiencing unanticipated change in the behaviours of the regulatory authorities as well that of consumers, globally, due to pandemic COVID-19. As the cases reported are increasing on daily basis followed by lockdown in developing economies such as India; it is posing the challenge of uninterrupted supply chain management across the

globe. This paper attempts to explore the ways through which businesses are being carried out globally, especially in advanced economies during the period of pandemic COVID-19. The key observations of this study find that businesses need to realign their offerings through e-commerce avenues in terms of improved safety and security of all stakeholders. However, during global emergency, companies need to explore other means of supplying products and services through considering public health at topmost priority in days to come.

Keywords: e-commerce, COVID-19, supply chain management, public health

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS

Dr. Gulnawaz Usmani, *Assistant Professor, Poona College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pune, (Maharashtra).*

Prof. (Dr.) Aftab Anwar Shaikh, *Principal, Poona College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pune, (Maharashtra).*

Corona virus effected almost every part of the world, no matter the developed or developing country. World economy is passing through its all-time worst situation. Indian economy where the GDP was already in the grip of slow growth rate. At this time, such a shock to the economy worsen the situation rather more drastically. Almost all the sectors of the economy viz. agriculture, manufacturing and service sector all are facing trough. Stock market comes to its lowest since the corona outbreak in December 2019. Investors afraid to invest because of the spread of coronavirus which will affect the economy negatively and government action will not enough only to tackle the bad effect of thus Covid 19 on the economy. Rupee lost its value, now we have an exchange rate of Rs. 76 with one dollar. Oil prices also falls to its lowest since 2000. Tourism industry passing through its all-time hardest phase. Around the globe up to 48,200 flights with 10.2 million seats could be cancelled due to the coronavirus attack (ForwardKeys). According to Open Table, restaurants booking in many of the countries almost collapsed completely. Factories almost all over the Indian and Worldwide are locked down resulting industrial products and sales fall because workers did not get work which ultimately effecting their purchasing power badly.

Keywords : COVID-19, Economy, Financial Shock, Tourism, Exchange Rate, Demand Shock

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON INDIA

Vivek Upadhyay, *Assistant Professor & Ravindra Bhardwaj*, *Assistant Professor
Department of Business Management & Entrepreneurship,
Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya (UP)*

This paper analyzes the corona calamity and its social and economical impacts on India. The Corona virus(COVID-19) episode was first revealed in Wuhan, China on 31 December, 2019. Prior to perusing in insight regarding the effect, first, let us concentrate

about coronavirus. Corona virus (COVID-19) is a huge group of infections that causes the ailment. It ranges from the basic virus to increasingly serious illnesses like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV).

The epic coronavirus is another strain of infection that has not been distinguished in human up until now. WHO is working intimately with worldwide specialists, governments, and other wellbeing associations to give guidance to the nations about preparatory and preventive measures. We can't disregard the way that the flare-up of (COVID-19) in China is required to significantly affect the economy all-inclusive including financial lull, exchange, inventory network disturbance, products, and coordinations.

Keywords : COVID-19, Corona Virus, Pandemic, Social and Economical Impacts.

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CORONA PANDEMIC: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ON INDIA

Dr. Vibha Singh

Assistant Professor, Vasanta College for Women, Rajghat, Varanasi

The COVID 19 pandemic has just stunned the world by its ferocious impact and severity of destruction all across the world. It has bought the economic wheel to a screeching halt not just in India but across the globe. For a developing economy like India, a never before seen lockdown to contain corona virus has impacted industries and brought their operations to a complete standstill.

The domestic supply chain is completely broken and so are imports and exports. ICRA ratings have sharply cut the country's GDP forecast to just 2%. It has predicted sharp downturns in various indicators of the manufacturing and service sectors since March 2020. To make matters worse a global lockdown is also impacting sectors with high dependence on global demand especially highly impacted markets like Europe, America and South East Asia.

The highest impact will be on sectors which were the boosters to the service based economic growth, e.g. hotels, aviation, retail, gems and jewels, transportation, leisure and hospitality etc. among others. Medium impact may be seen in automobiles, building materials, real estate while education, diary and food products, FMCG, health care and agriculture are the low impact sectors.

With a choked inflow of cash, most organizations are going to face working capital blockage and inventory held ups. Regardless of RBI's three month moratorium, entities with weak liquidity buffers are likely to report significant weakening of their credit profile over the mid to long term.

Moody's has slashed its economic growth forecast to 2.5% in the calendar year 2020 even as it expects the growth to bounce back to 5.8% for the year 2021 for the world it

expects GDP growth to be -0.5% before bouncing back to +ve value in the year 2021. This slash for the year 2020 comes in the backdrop of COVID 19 pandemic which has paralysed economic activity. Moody's expects the growth in G-20 economies to experience an unprecedented shock in the first half of 2020 and contract as a whole.

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IMPACT OF EPIDEMIC "COVID-19" ON ECONOMIC GROWTH ACROSS DIFFERENT SECTORS IN INDIA

Dr. Nivi Srivastava

Assistant Professor, (MBA) ICCMRT,,INDIRANAGAR,LUCKNOW (UP)

The world has changed dramatically in the three months due to outbreak of COVID-19. Coronavirus outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China on 31 December, 2019. 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). According to a report of United Nations ,India is among the 15 most affected economies due to the coronavirus epidemic. In India the three major contributors to GDP namely private consumption, investment and external trade will all get affected. World and Indian economy are trying its best efforts to diminish the health risks of COVID-19 with the economic risks and necessary measures need will be taken to improve it, however due to large import dependence on China there be a significant impact on the Indian industry.

This paper attempts to discuss all these aspects. Present paper will analyse impact of novel coronavirus on different sectors of Indian economy using various reports .

Keywords: Coronavirus, United Nations, Economy, consumption, investment ,external trade.

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ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ADOPTION OF DIETARY DIVERSITY REGARDING COVID -19 INFECTION DURING CORONA OUTBREAK IN UTTAR PRADESH: A CROSS SECTIONAL ONLINE SURVEY

Dr. Anchal Singh, *Assistant Professor, Department of Home Science (Specialization in Food and Nutrition), Jai Prakash University Chapra, Bihar*

Dr. Seema Jaiswal, *Assistant Professor, Department of Nutrition Sciences, Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur (UP)*

Background: At present India is fighting with the novel Corona virus (COVID-19) infection. The spread to reach pandemic proportions is causing nationwide lockdown, which may be chances to affect the dietary pattern and practices of people.

Objective: To assess the knowledge level regarding corona virus infection and dietary diversity score at household level.

Design: This cross-sectional study was carried out from March to April 2020 during nationwide lockdown period. Two-stage sampling technique used to select sample. At the first stage, households were randomly selected. In the second stage, one family member (male or female who were better knew the handling, preparation and distribution of food within the household) was randomly selected from each household. A total of 100 respondents were randomly selected. Eastern part Uttar Pradesh was selected as study area according to convenience. A structured and pre-tested questionnaire was used as tool for data collection. The data was collected online through Facebook and what's app account and via on mobile interview. The analysis of data was conducted by using statistical software i. e. SPSS.

Result and Conclusions: Most of the respondents were found to be updates their knowledge about COVID-19 infection. But, the household dietary diversity was affected due to nationwide lockdown. In other words dietary intake of families in both Urban and Rural areas of Uttar Pradesh was found inadequate in terms of the recommended intake of food groups suggested by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

Keywords : COVID-19, lockdown, corona outbreak, household, dietary diversity and knowledge level.

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IMPACT OF CORONA IN INDIA

Dr. Meena Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Arya Mahila P.G. College, Varanasi

CORONA virus is worldwide challenge. Till today its medicine has not been prepared. Only prevention is best medicine for this. India has reduced the impact of the coronavirus epidemic with its lockdown strategy, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said in an address to the nation on Tuesday, where he's expected to announce an extension of the three-week nationwide closure. The country "did not wait for a crisis to happen, our Prime Minister" Modi Ji said in his fourth address to the nation since infections began ticking up sharply in mid-March. "From the economic point of view the cost has been great. But compared to the lives of Indians there can be no comparison."

India has so far reported 10,453 infections and 358 deaths, according to data from Johns Hopkins University. Social distancing and the lockdown has had a great benefit for the nation. The backlash comes from people across the country's diverse social classes, religions, language groups and geographies, making it harder to isolate one explanation for why the trend is more widespread and intense in India. Trust in the health-care system was already low, while misinformation is ubiquitous on social media. And an unprecedented nationwide lockdown, given with just four hours' notice, has intensified the hysteria. At the same time, weeks of media coverage of how the virus spread at an Islamic religious

organization in Delhi has stoked sectarian tensions that were already running high, while the virus has also played into deep fears of social ostracism in a country where for centuries some castes were.

But tensions have risen as the government takes ever-stricter measures to contain the outbreak, which has increased to 9,240 cases and 331 deaths as of Monday. India is still under lockdown, which prohibits citizens from leaving their homes for any reason but to buy food or medicine or in an emergency. In apartment buildings or neighborhoods where cases have been found, the measures are getting even more severe. Residents have been prohibited from leaving their homes at all, and are subject to continuous surveillance from CCTV cameras, drones and police. Supplies are delivered right to their doors as teams come through regularly to spray disinfectant, and health workers monitor people for symptoms.

Keyword : Lockdown, Prevention

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ISSUE OF POVERTY, GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE AND COVID-19

Dr. Anup Kumar Mishra

Associate Professor, Department of Economics, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The risk factors and disease that threaten health globally have changed significantly in the past few decades as highlighted by the latest Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study. Behavioral risk factors and environmental issues are significant determinants of health and can explain about 40 percent of the burden globally. The GBD quantifies health loss and fatality from disease factors by age, sex, population and over time. At present COVID -19 coronavirus pandemic is a greatest GBD which is threatening almost all the countries in the world. The present extent and severity of COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic may force to rethink about the present development models and may shift in international development thinking from a main focus on nations and economic growth to more focus on non- economic issues and on human beings as proper referent objects of development. Surely COVID -19 pandemic will impact the fight to end extreme poverty and the crisis will devastate the world's most vulnerable people and groups. Countries with large poor populations including India are more likely to go undetected or to be under- detected that have fewer resources available to tackle this Corona Calamity.

The fallout from the COVID -19 spread that has killed around 1.3 lakh people around the world (till 14th April 2020) with total affected cases of 2 million and wreaked distress on economies around the world could push around half a billion people into poverty and morbidity trap. According to latest reports women are at more risk than men , as they are more likely to work in the informal economy with little or no employment rights. India will

also severely hit by this pandemic. As per ILO, the COVID -19 crises has the potential to push around 40 crore informal sector workers in India deeper into poverty, with the lockdown and other containments measures affecting jobs and earnings. As the coronavirus cases in India climb, imposing a lockdown on 1.3 billion people will challenge the Indian economy severely. So far (till 14th April 2020) India has had a reported 11,000 cases and 360 deaths. But the movement restrictions will prove economically devastating for India's poor. The economic crisis that is rapidly unfolding is deeper than the 2008 global financial crisis. This crisis will impact Indian economy too. With this background the present paper will try to focus on health and poverty issues in context of COVID -19 and will suggest few measures to be followed. Also the paper urge for a new approach to development based on human needs, behavioral change, and accountability principle and above all sustainable development.

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RESHAPING OF INTERNATIONAL ECO-POLITICAL SYSTEMS: A TRANSITORY PHASE FROM GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT TO GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS INDEX

Dr. Rajiv Sikroria

Assistant Professor, Sunbeam Women's College Varuna, Varanasi

Purpose: The purpose of the research paper is to inquire and identify key causes for lagging India in the United Nations World Ranking of Happiest Countries (2018 & 2019). In the UN report of Happiest Countries (2018), India ranked 133 and in 2019, we slipped down to 140th Rank amongst 156 Countries. Bhutan introduced the concept of Gross National Happiness Index in United Nations Assembly in 2011 and the ranking started from 2012.

In the row, Finland topped the list consequently for the year 2018 & 2019, followed by Denmark, Norway, Iceland and Netherlands.

Methodology / Approach- The examination of and identification of the critical factors of determining Gross National Happiness shall be taken from comprehensive list adopted by United Nations in 2019 survey. The list included life expectancy ratio, social support system, income, freedom to choose, trustworthiness, health and education system, absence of corruption, generosity, balance of life, psychological well being, ecological diversity, community vitality, good governance, cultural diversity, environmental responsiveness and time usage.

Objectives

1. To develop a workable model for developing countries to improve upon Gross National happiness.
2. To identify relevant parameters for happiness in developing countries.

Observations & Findings - During lockdown period in India of 21 Days, my keen observations are people are leading towards happiness as futile activities of life reduced to greater extent, ecological connectivity, unification with mother nature, natural resilience, reduced pollution, environmental responsiveness have increased manifold and practical implication is that each and every moment of life has become full of life, beautiful and scenic. Author personally believes through the reports, actually this is what we wanted from life. Everything is happening with the natural pace; only thing is how personally people perceive the condition?

Practical Implications- The paper work upon contemporary practices prevailing in India and comparing it with the transitory phase of resettlement and restructuring of the Indian economy. India now has a golden chance to restructure economy and improve its global ranking in United Nations Index of Gross National Happiness.

The study is based on empirical and participative observational data analysis and analyzed by adequate MANOVA test.

Key words : Gross National Happiness, Gross domestic product, MANOVA test, natural resilience, environmental responsiveness, Pollution.

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EMERGING INDIA AS WORLD LEADER : SHIFT FORM HANDSHAKE TO NAMASTE

Dr. Vandana Srivastava

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, Varanasi

Purpose: The purpose of the research paper is to attract people's mind towards cultural shift of greeting, form hugging and handshake to namaste, the conventional way of Indian style of greeting. The worth of such greeting is since unknown time. We greeted people without touching and passing any infection. Now the world is recognizing the benefits of greeting in Indian way. Recently many politicians round the globe, appeal to follow traditional Indian way of greetings, be safe and let people safe.

Methodology / Approach- The paper intends to explore other ways which are trending and to urge people to follow Sanatan lifestyle starting from oneness to satiation, guiding force of happiness to salvation, being liberal to closed and sealing economies to protect ourselves. We believed in self sufficiency, self reliance and savings.

Practical Implications- The paper work upon contemporary practices prevailing in India and its relevance in global arena. All such practices are indeed changing global culture, habits and life rules for healthy and wealthy life. Yoga and meditation practice leave long lasting effect on human body and soul. All such practices have lots of proof of improving every aspect of life. The study is based on workshop data with empirical and participative observation.

Key words : Traditional Indian style, Self sufficient, Oneness, Global cultural values, Yoga and Meditation.

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Corona Calamity : Challenge Situation for Indian Economy

Dr. Priyanka Pandey

Assistant Professor, Economics, Sunbeam Women's College, Varuna, Varanasi

Today all the countries of the world have been hit by an epidemic by Corona. The whole world fighting this invisible enemy ' COVID-19'. Today a biological world war has arisen and surely this time is a difficult time for all the countries of the world. Certainly due to this pandemic, the economic condition of the world has been severely affected. It is feared by IMF – “ This year global economy seems to be stuck in the cycle of the biggest Economic recession of the last century. According to IMF's MD Kristalina Georgieva due to corona epidemic per capita income is expected to increase negatively in more than 170 countries this year and economic recession may be the most dangerous since the great depression of 1929 in this year. Many research agencies and economic think tank of the world have also declared in one voice that due to this epidemic, the world has been caught in the trap of possibly the biggest recession yet.

In a Monetary report released on Thursday RBI said that the corona epidemic seems to challenge the economic reforms that have been going on for the last several months. Even before the corona virus outbreak in India and the government's imposition of the world's largest lockdown, affecting 1.3 billion people, the country's economy was struggling. This outbreak and the lockdown will have grave implications for the country's economic growth. For India, the situation is even more challenging because the COVID-19 epidemic occurred in India at a time when GDP growth is slowing. India's GDP grew 4.7% in the last three months of 2019, the worst level since 2013.

Most Indian industries will witness declines in sales. Small and medium sized enterprises in general and debt-laden companies will be more susceptible to defaults on bank loans because of the reduced cash flows caused by mass shutdowns. India's aviation, tourism and hospitality industries had already sustained maximum damage because of outbreak, but after lockdown, no sector remains unaffected. The service sector, which includes approximately 350 million informal workers will suffer particularly.

RBI has also recognized that the situation is very challenging and in the coming days where will the situation go, it will depend on how fast things are normal after COVID-19. But still today world is looking towards India, how India is dealing with the challenging situation of the epidemic. India will definitely gain strength through positive changes in its economic condition as well.

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COVID19- A VIRUS CLOGGING THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. Anurodh Banode

Assistant Professor, School of Management Studies, Bastar Vishwavidyalaya, Jagdalpur (C.G.)

India is a country of hope but this time it will become more challenging for the country to put up his head from viscous economy. In the starting of the year 2020 Indian economy is going in a horizontal way and all the economic indicators are indicating towards average growth of the county. But from January 2020 a novel, unpredicted, unstipulated pandemic threats were rigorously entering in the world's economy. No, it is not any economical intimidations but its biological Virus 'COVID-19' that has demolished whole world in few months. India is also facing its flame and in a short span of time India is becoming aware of its upcoming economic crisis.in the past history India's economy hasn't been as bad as it is now. In the end of this financial year the inflation was settled at the growth rate at 5%, it was continuously going downwards for last three years. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported that India's growth estimate for FY21 to 1.9% from 5.8%.

The recent news of nationwide lockdown till May 3 against safety measures of Covid-19 pandemic will shrink the whole Indian economy. The entire cream sectors that were adding values to Indian economy are in ventilator. And they are looking for the reliving packages from the government. The current situation is indicating that no one can get untouched of it; the entire sectors from production to service will get affected from it. This paper is an attempt to find out the fatalities occurs to the Indian Economy and tries to find out the remedies of it.

Keywords: Economic Indicators, Indian Economy, Reliving Packages

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HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF VIRUSES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19

Ritesh Ravi, *Assistant Professor, Amity University, Patna*

Dr Rajdeep Kumar Raut, *Assistant Professor, Amity University, Patna*

Dr Vandana Kumari, *Scholar, YOGDAAN*

Humanity is suffering from the Covid-19 virus, and none of the countries have yet found a vaccine or cure for this devastating infectious disease. Covid-19 is novel respiratory syndrome to human culture, but virus infection is not a new phenomenon for mankind. Human interaction with the virus can be traced back to the beginning of agriculture and the means to introduce animals to our lives. So, it could be fruitful to look into the past to uncover the patterns of other viruses in the context of Covid-19. The historical evaluation would therefore be carried out at the two levels. First, at the generic level, where major viruses will be assessed since 3rd century for pattern analysis. At the second level, Covid-19

will be evaluated since its inception in Wuhan City, China, in December 2019. Pattern assessment at both the levels in the context of Covid-19 may provide a solution that could be useful in addressing this or similar potential issues in future in terms of preventive, strategic and control measures.

Keyword: Covid-19, Corona, Virus

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A STUDY TO EVOLVE AN UNDERSTANDING OF JOB SATISFACTION AMONG TEACHERS AND ITS DEPENDENCE ON SURROUNDING CIRCUMSTANCES

Akhilesh Bhatia

PGT (Commerce), Central Hindu Girls School, BHU, Varanasi & Research Scholar, Faculty of Commerce, BHU, Varanasi

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. A teacher is always flexible in his approach. The teacher encourages new trends in the field of education. He is ready to make experiments to make the teaching learning process effective by keeping in view the new trends, new waves in the modern society.

COVID 2019

The new corona virus, now known as COVID-19, was first encountered in November 2019, and has gone on to affect over 1701018 people in over 200 countries around the globe.

The name COVID-19 was announced on 11th February by the World Health Organization.

Lockdown –A Golden Opportunity

The time of Lockdown has brought golden opportunity to children as well as teachers. Work in this modern day is everything. It is hard to imagine a world without work for most people. Even though it governs and pervades our daily life, everyone welcomed the government's lockdown to safeguard ourselves from corona virus. We believe that this is the time to not just deal with the current emergency, but also build foundation of resilience to face such difficult events in the future. Now a day everything is changing in seconds. For this reason, teaching methods are becoming old and need to be revised. A teacher should constantly adapt to change in a society and particularly adapt to the way young learners perceive the world. You will spend a lot of time at home in the coming days through lockdown and extended Work-From-Home while the virus battle rages. Use this opportunity to invest in life changing skills to forever accelerate growth. In an age of technology, working remotely or working from home does not have to mean working in Work-From-Home.

Lockdown as a resort of COVID-19 pandemic has brought some positive changes in our cultural and social habits.

- 1-Development of on-line content, on-line teaching and on-line evaluation.
- 2-Prepare lesson plan and develop instructional material for the courses to be offered during next academic year.
- 3-Carry on research.
- 4-Activities that can generate a flood of curiosity.
- 5-Development of Arts, Sports and Music integrated learning modules.

Our Culture, Our Language

It is very important for our children to imbibe our cultural ethos and home language. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a renewed global interest in the Indian Culture and value systems. The importance of greeting with folded hands or Namaste, our food habits and the Ayurveda System, Yoga and Pranayam etc. are being appreciated the world over.

Keywords: Architects, Work-From-Home, Isolation, Namaste, Yoga.

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NOVEL HUMAN CORONA VIRUS (SARS-COV-2) : INTRODUCTION, INCUBATION AND MODE OF INFECTION

Dr. Aprajita, *Assistant Professor, Sunbeam Women's College Varuna, Varanasi*
Shubham Tripathi, *PGT, SOS Children Village of India*

Now a days the novel Human corona virus(SARS-COV-2) has become a worldwide health concern causing acute mild upper respiratory infection in human .It is a spherical particle containing single stranded RNA associated with the nuclear protein inside the capsid (as other common viruses). Most Human corona virus belongs to the family coronaviridae takeover into one of the two serotype OC43 and 229E .It multiplies inside the host cell by which its genome transcribed and translated. From host cell membrane new virion is formed by budding .Corona infection easily spread from human to human with the incubation period of 2 to 14 days .Transmission of Corona usually through airborne droplets to the nasal mucosa and buccal cavity. Due to this virus replicates in the ciliated epithelium cell and causing cell damage and inflammation. It can invade our respiratory tract via the nose. Symptoms of corona virus (COVID19) are common cold, high fever, sneezing and occasionally cough including blocking of respiratory tract. As no specific therapy and treatment available for disease caused by corona virus, hydroxychloroquine an antimalarial autoimmune drug has recently used against the corona virus.Chloroquine has a immune modulating activity and reduced the virus level quicker. An antiviral drug Remdesivir recognized against wide levels of RNA viruses.

Key Words: SARS-COV-2, Serotypes, Hydroxychloroquine, Remdesivir, (COVID19).

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COVID-19 – A THREAT AMID THE MAN KIND & ECONOMY

Dr. Anoop Pandey, *Associate Professor, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be) University
Institute of Management and Research, New Delhi*

Priyanka Batra, *MBA Student, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be) University Institute of
Management and Research, New Delhi*

COVID-19 also known as Coronavirus 2019 is a contagious disease that is caused due to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 i.e. SARS-CoV-2. The WHO (World Health Organization) reported official name to be COVID-19 on 11th February 2020, abbreviate for Coronavirus Disease 2019. The virus causing COVID-19 is referred as COVID-19 virus in general, whereas the formal name for the virus by the International committee on Taxonomy of Viruses calls it as “Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2” abbreviated as “SARS-CoV-2” this is for the reason as it relates to the virus causing SARS breakout in 2003. To avoid any misconception WHO termed it as COVID-19 Virus.

The first case of Covid-19 was reported towards the end of 2019, when a baffling symptom were reported in Wuhan, China. The reason was soon confirmed as a novel form of Virus i.e. Coronavirus. Seeing that the virus has spread in too many countries globally.

The outburst of virus disease globally was announces as Pandemic by WHO on 11th March 2020. The contagion effect of the disease is recorded by different countries as transmission amid the man kind causing disease or death.

The objective of the research paper is;

1. Threat Amid the Man Kind
2. Effect on the Economy
3. Impact on the Environment

The contagious infection is initially roll out among mankind during direct exposure often causing small globule generated by coughing, sneezing or even talking. As these globules are formed while breathing out they might fall over the ground or onto a surface, a person may get infected by touching a contaminated surface and then touching their face.

Keywords : Economy, Environment, GDP, Quarantine, Lockdown.

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ROLE OF CORPORATE SECTOR IN CORONA CRISIS IN INDIA

Dr. Rajeev Singh

Principal, Sunbeam Women's College Varuna, Varanasi (U.P.)

Several companies from across sectors are pitching in to help the government and citizens fight the Covid-19 pandemic in India. From making masks and sanitisers to contributing funds, many Indian companies have united to help citizens and government fight the virus, which is gradually spreading across the country. For instance, Diageo India has

pledged to produce around 3,00,000 litres of bulk hand sanitiser across 15 of its manufacturing units in the country to help cope with the demand for the product. Mukesh Ambani's Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) has also pledged to support the people and government in fighting the novel coronavirus crisis. It announced via a press release that Sir HN Reliance Foundation Hospital in collaboration with the BMC has set up a dedicated 100-bedded centre at Seven Hills Hospital in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The HN Reliance Foundation Hospital has also offered to set up medical facilities to quarantine travellers from other countries. It has also offered initial support of Rs 5 crore to the Maharashtra Chief Minister's Relief Fund. Another major firm Mahindra and Mahindra is planning to immediately start working on making ventilators for Covid-19 patients. Anand Mahindra, the chairman of the group, also announced that Mahindra Holidays resorts will be offered to government as temporary care facilities. The Godrej Group and other FMCG players like Hindustan Unilever and Patanjali are reducing prices of soaps and hygiene products. They are also ramping up production of such items to fulfil demand.

Keywords : Covid-19, Pandemic, Sanitiser, Virus, Quarantine, Hygiene.

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MANAGEMENT OF PERSONAL FINANCE DURING COVID -19

Dr. Vikas Kumar, *Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,
Government P. G. College, Obra, Sonbhadra*

Dr. Shailesh Dwivedi, *Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,
Guru Ghashidas Viswavidyalaya (A Central University) Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh*

Management of money and financial decisions for a person or family including Income, budgeting, Savings and investments, financial planning is called personal finance. COVID -19 has spread across the globe and claimed thousands of lives. Uncertainty in future declining economy, rising unemployment, stock market fallen and equity investor lose money, bank interest rate decrease these unpredicted time have led to concern about the future and fear of Income.

However, If there is a will, there is a way to overcome the current problem. Individual and family can take a few steps to manage their personal finance during COVID-19. In this paper we try to discuss how a common man can maintain healthy personal finance.

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ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN CORONA CALAMITY

Dr. Karunendra Pratap Singh

Assistant Professor, Sunbeam Women's College Varuna, Varanasi (U.P.)

We are facing an unprecedented crisis of public understanding. Social media is one of the best ways to share news nowadays, especially if you are trying to alert people of something serious in a very, very quick manner. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, Snapchat etc. are at the heart of this crisis. These platforms act as facilitators and multipliers of COVID-19-related information. Social media has also educated us about the symptoms of COVID-19—in turn, perhaps saving lives. Safety tips are another enormous thing spreading through social media. One, in particular, is the term social distancing and hygiene. Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp are now all spamming their users with top tips from the WHO. Unfortunately and in many instances, social media can do just as much bad as it can do well. 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. So sources of information from social media should be first tested and authenticated by reliable sources.

Key words : Social Media, Social Distancing, Hygiene, Misinformation, Fake news.

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CORONAVIRUS AND ITS IMPACT ON DAY TO DAY LIFE

Dr. Pramod Kumar, Associate Professor Commerce Govt.P.G. College, Obra Sonbhadra

Dr. Sunil Kumar, Assistant Professor Commerce Govt.P.G. College, Obra Sonbhadra

Dr. Sadhana Prajapati, PDF Scholar H.C. P.G. College, Varanasi

Coronavirus is spreading rapidly around the world, its direct impact is being seen on small and big industries of our country. While a large number of people are daily wage workers, the big companies are also constantly being warned and urged by the government not to make these employees unemployed on humanitarian grounds.

According to financial analysts, this is an unfortunate phase of the coronavirus facing bureaucrats, global agencies, banks and other institutions, as well as financial problems and problems arising in front of the global community. But the speed with which the coronavirus epidemic has prevented the progress of these progresses across the globe and has forced people to remain committed till May 03 2020, without any chance of taking a strong resolve to tackle our future and a misfortune in the future. Have given.

The employees of public and private undertakings of India have been given the responsibility to complete the work of their offices through work from home and online work.

But no website or mobile app has been authorized to perform these tasks online. Every bureaucrat is using his contacts and facilities to perform job-related duties. Many times they could not attend the meeting for several days due to lack of training or due to lack of connection quality, lack of good network facilities.

During the lockdown in India, the way human sympathy was seen in people, it shows the expectation of life. Individual support groups were found fearless on charity organizations, WhatsApp and other social media. While on the one hand, the **Arogya Setu** app issued by the AYUSH Health Ministry is working for the curiosity and data bank of people to get in touch, and on the other hand, the app and training material which will help in corona awareness. The message and advice of Hon'ble Prime Minister is working to make the environment more conducive for the families to be in touch with the concern of the health of the children and the elderly.

During the lockdown, as we observed that some socially disturbed youth are trying to get out their forefathers and the police are misbehaving with the medical serving persons by fudging the system, it shows mental bankruptcy which does not Worrying about his family and not his country.

Social organizations and small and big industrialists and community groups have helped to overcome the shortage of cooking food from home to the public and the supply of face masks continuously.

As during this lockdown, we see a pattern of coronaviruses killing the economy, which has the potential to make the poor feel the effects of the coronavirus for a long time to come, and will leave a long-term impact for all the world's poor.

It is not an exaggeration to say that human needs will increase in the world and this will further strengthen and strengthen the limit of import export.

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RECOVERING HEALTH BY BOOSTING IMMUNITY: COVID 19 A PANDEMIC STAGE

Anukriti and Singh Neetu

*Research scholar, Assistant Professor, Department of human development and family studies
School for home sciences, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (central university)
Vidya Vihar, Raibareli road Lucknow*

Covid – 19 or Coronavirus was declared as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. People in certain pre-existing illnesses like diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory issues are at a higher risk of having Covid 19 complications, it also aggravates with age as the general immunity reduces as you get older. The food you eat plays a vital role in determining your overall health and immunity. Right meal plan is the best way to recovering health and boost our immunity. Eat low carbohydrate diets, as this will help

control high blood sugar and pressure and focus on protein-rich diet to keep you in healthy and regularly consume vegetables and fruits rich in Beta carotene, Ascorbic acid & other essential vitamins. Certain foods like mushrooms, tomato, bell pepper and green vegetables like broccoli, spinach are also good options to build resilience in the body against infections. There are several herbs that help in boosting immunity like garlic, Basil leaves and Black cumin. Certain seeds and nuts like sunflower seeds, Flax seed, pumpkin seeds and melon seeds are excellent sources of protein and vitamin Probiotics like Yoghurt, Yakult and fermented food are also excellent sources to rejuvenate the composition of gut bacteria, which is important for nutrient absorption by the body. Eat supplements rich in omega 3 & 6 fatty acids for your daily dose. Natural immunity supplements like ginger, amla and turmeric also helpul .so improving diet by your choice may boost your body, immunity and confidence also.

Keywords : covid, supplements, immunity, disease.

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SOCIAL AND BUSINESS ECONOMY OF INDIA IN FUTURE DAYS : NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

Nitish Kumar Singh, *Research Scholar, Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, Karnataka*

Neha Sharma, *Independent Researcher, Rajasthan University, Ajmer, Rajasthan*

The new financial year has started with the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). In just few weeks time, COVID-19 has infected millions of people in more than 150 countries (WHO report, March, 2020). It has distorted the demand and supply chain across the nation. The increasing widespread of pandemic virus has impacted the global economy, business, lifestyle, and various sectors. The badly influenced sectors i.e. tourism sector, aviation sector and hospitality sector are now facing challenging situation as companies are not able to meet their revenue targets. Hence, they are forced to eliminate the workforce or do deduction in employees salary. This situation has curbed the sluggish Indian economy with rising interest rate, fiscal deficit, poor health hazard, unemployment, severe demand shock, job continuity, market volatility, job creation, etc. The Indian government is taking necessary steps to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 by announcing the economic package, by mobilising the resources, distributing food packets and providing relaxation in taxes. There are few ways that will evolve the social and business Indian economy in future days. This paper will try to navigate the path to respond *Novel Coronavirus* in better way. This will certainly help in building structural changes and cope up with the ongoing pandemic situation.

Keywords: COVID-19, Novel Coronavirus, Corona, Social and Business Economy, Pandemic

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COVID-19 SECTORAL IMPACT ON INDIA

Dr. Shikha Sharma

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Arya Mahila P.G. college, Varanasi

On 30th January 2020, WHO had declared a public health emergency of international concern due to the realization of a kind of pandemic COVID-19 and the outbreak of coronavirus was identified in Wuhan, a city of China, in December 2019. Coronavirus diseases is a kind of widely spreading disease, a healthy person can get easily infected when they touch fomites or infected person. The nature of the epidemic has badly affected the whole world and locked the cycle of the economy into lockdown chain to shield it. The Indian government has also announced lockdown to tackle this epidemic. On 22nd March 2020, the government has observed a voluntary Janata Curfew and followed it up with complete lockdown for 21 days and extended lockdown stepwise to save more lives. But on the other hand, due to the complete shutdown of the country, the economy is also facing a type of strike and it has several sectoral effects which are consequences of current pandemic. Considering this serious issue, this study has focused on to examines the sectoral impact of COVID-19 on India.

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A STUDY ON AWARENESS FOR LATE ADULT ON HEALTHY LIFESTYLE TOWARDS NUTRIGENOMIC KNOWLEDGE

Neeraj Kumar Tyagi (Research scholar) & Prof. Sunita Mishra (Dean

Department Of Human Development and Family Studies School for Home Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University(A Central University) Vidya Vihar,Raebareili Road, Lucknow

Lifestyle diseases are associated with cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and mortality. In Lucknow started to experience population was suffering with these. It is important to consider and address the late adult's people needs and concerns which might have direct impact on their wellbeing and quality of life. There have been few researches into different aspects of life of the late adult population in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. So, this study aimed to assess the prevalence, knowledge and practices (PKP) of late adult people in Lucknow.

This study was cross-sectional that conducted in Lucknow city. Self-administered structured questionnaire was designed to measure prevalence, knowledge and practice about healthy lifestyle. The questionnaire completed by 122 late adult's people during survey. Frequency, percentage and chi-square tests were applied and analysis of variance was used in data. A higher score means better.

The score frequency of male respondent was significantly higher than in female. Furthermore, the average score of late adult's population in social activities was our finding revealed that the population have a low level of knowledge about nutrigenomic and performance towards healthy lifestyle.

Key words : Lifestyle disease, nutrigenomic, sex prevalence, knowledge, practices, healthy lifestyle.

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बिहार राज्य में कोरोना का सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव

डॉ. अमित कुमार मिश्र

विभागाध्यक्ष, पत्रकारिता एवं जनसंचार विभाग, गोपाल नारायण सिंह विविधालय, सासाराम, बिहार

कोरोना, एक ऐसी माहावारी जिसने आज पूरी दुनियां को झकझोर कर रख दिया। जिसने दुनियां भर के चिकित्सा शास्त्र को खगालने के लिए विवश कर दिया। आज इस वायरस से जहाँ पूरा विश्व त्रासदी झेल रहा है वहीं भारतीय क्षेत्र का बिहार प्रदेश भी इससे अछूता नहीं रहा। यह एक विषाक्त आर०एन०ए वायरस का मानवीय नामांकन है जिससे कोविड-19 के उपनाम से भी जानते हैं परन्तु इसकी वास्तविकता आज भी एक पहेली के रूप में है। जिसने भारत के हर राज्य एवं क्षेत्र को प्रभावित किया है इसका सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव बिहार के सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र पर पड़ा है। कहने का तात्पर्य है कि लगभग बारह करोड़ की आबादी वाले इसे विकासशील प्रदेश में जब कोई त्रासदी आता है तो उसका सबसे ज्यादा नकारात्मक प्रभाव राज्य के आर्थिक क्षेत्र पर पड़ता है जिससे उसका सामाजिक क्षेत्र भी अछूता नहीं रह जाता है। इन दोनों के प्रभावित होने से राज्य की सम्पूर्ण आधारभूत संरचनाओं पर इसका नकारात्मक पड़ना स्वाभाविक जान पड़ता है। चाहे वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो या स्वास्थ्य का क्षेत्र हो या, कृषि का क्षेत्र हो, सभी इसके जड़ में आ जाते हैं या यूँ कहें कि कोरोना ने प्रदेश के सारी अर्थव्यवस्था को तहस-नहस कर दिया है। मानवीय इतिहास में वैश्विक स्तर पर सामूहिक रूप से लॉकडाउन जैसे शब्द का इजाजत तो कोरोना ने त्रासदी का नया इतिहास लिखा है जिसकी कल्पना पूर्व में कभी नहीं की गई थी नहीं कभी ऐसी त्रासदी की कल्पना की जायेगी। जहाँ बिहार का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद दर 2018-19 में 10 दशलक्ष 53 हुआ करती थी वहीं बिहार में इस दर में कॉफी गिरावट आने की सम्भावना तय माना जा रहा है। अर्थशास्त्री का मानना है कि कोरोना से भारत के हर प्रदेश का व्यवसायिक क्षेत्र प्रभावित होगा परन्तु भारत ने इस त्रासदी के नकारात्मक परिणामों को रोकने में कॉफी हद तक प्रयास किया है जिसका परिणाम यह है कि अभी सकल घरेलू उत्पाद दर में कुछ खास गिरावट नहीं आई है परन्तु कोरोना के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक परिणाम को नजर अंदाज भी नहीं किया जा सकता।

मुख्य बिन्दु : प्रदेश, कोरोना, सामाजिक स्थिति, आर्थिक क्षेत्र।

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महामारी कोविड-19 के सामाजिक प्रभाव का अध्ययन : जगदलपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ के विशेष संदर्भ में

डॉ. तूलिका शर्मा

अतिथि व्याख्याता, समाज कार्य अध्ययनशाला, बस्तर विश्वविद्यालय, जगदलपुर

वैश्विक महामारी Covide-19 ने समाज के सभी वर्ग को किसी न किसी प्रकार से प्रभावित किया है। ऐसे महामारी के वातावरण में शासन, प्रशासन व समाज के सभी वर्गों में

चिंता की भावना को स्पष्ट रूप से देखा जा सकता है। यह अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के जगदलपुर में इस महामारी के सामाजिक प्रभाव के आंकलन से संबंधित है। लॉकडाउन के कारण यह अध्ययन सेकेंडरी डाटा पर आधारित है। इस अध्ययन में जहाँ एक ओर इस महामारी से समाज में स्वास्थ्य के प्रति लोगों में बेहतर जागरूकता का बोध कराता है। वहीं दूसरी ओर, समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में खाद्य पदार्थों की आपूर्ति, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपलब्धता, रोजगार व स्वरोजगार, शिक्षा एवं अनिवार्य नागरिक सेवाओं को लेकर लोगों में चिंता व डर का वातावरण साफ तौर पर देखा जा सकता है। इसके साथ ही इस महामारी के बृहद प्रभाव का आकलन करना शायद अभी जल्दीबाजी होगी।

मुख्य शब्द : कोविड-19, सामाजिक प्रभाव, नागरिक सेवायें।

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CORONA PANDEMIC AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN INDIA

Dr. Mayank Kumar Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, DAV PG College, Varanasi

By March 11, 2020, when the WHO declared COVID – 19 as a pandemic, its impact was being felt across the globe, by the 7.8 billion humans living on the planet. All the leading developed and developing nations affected by this corona virus. However, India has not evolved to a stage where those ratios of humanity feeling the pain. Till now there is no any medicine developed to cure form this virus generated disease named COVID – 19. *Lockdown* and *Social Distancing* are the primary measure to check out the spread of this pandemic. So, India has announced *JANTA CORFUE* on 22 March, 2020 and national lockdown in India from 22 March 2020 to till now. In this lockdown the productive activities are totally absence. In an evolving crisis, when no one is able to say for sure when it will be contained and what its long-term impact could be, the stress will be placed unequally on the individual and society, and on the government

India has the recent experience of demonetization: a sudden, unannounced alteration to our basic economic grammar. Globally, many are drawing parallels with the financial crisis of 2008 and the Great Depression in the 1930s.

India's internal buffers ensured that it was not too affected by the financial crisis of 2008, even if our GDP growth slipped from 8.5 per cent to 6.5 per cent. But this time, given the pre-existing economic slowdown on which the COVID-19 crisis is acting, the fears are of GDP growth falling below 2 percent. Its means there are certain big challenges present in Indian economy to run the economic activities properly and also cure this pandemic. Many administrative and economic measures have been taken by the government but effects are still waiting.

In this context the present paper is to be evaluated the measures which are taken by Indian government and explained their effects in the long run.

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COVID-19: CURSE FOR HUMAN BEING OR BOON FOR ENVIRONMENT

Nidhi, Research scholar & **Dr. Neetu Singh**, assistant professor
Department of Human Development and Family Studies, School of Home Science
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

Coronaviruses are a group of related viruses. Coronaviruses cause respiratory tract infections that can range from mild to lethal. Mild illnesses include some cases of the common cold, while more lethal varieties can cause SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), and COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019). Coronavirus constitute the family coronaviridae and in the order nidovirales. Covid-19 outbreak was reported in December 2019 in wuhan, china. Coronaviruses was given the interim name 2019-nCoV by the WHO (World Health Organization). As of 15th April 2020, there have been at least 128,011 confirmed deaths and more than 1,999,628 confirmed cases in coronaviruses pneumonia pandemic. The first case of the coronavirus's pandemic was reported in India 30th January 2020. As of April 2020, originating from china. As of 15th April 2020, the MHFW (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) have confirmed a total of 11,933 cases, 1,344 recoveries and 392 deaths in the country. the centre for research on energy and clean air reported that 25% reduction of carbon emission in china. According to the centre-run SAFAR (System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research), due to Coronaviruses outbreak has resulted in a drop in PM2.5 (fine particulate pollutant) by 30% in Delhi and 15% in Ahmedabad and Pune.

Keywords : coronavirus, covid-19, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome.

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IMPACT OF COVID -19 ON RETAIL SECTOR IN INDIA

Dr. Pradeep Kamal
Head & Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, DAV P.G. College, Varanasi

Today, most of the Countries are in the grip of COVID-19. The pandemic which emerged in December 2019 in China, has spread across the world at an alarming rate. On March 11, 2020 World Health Organization has declared the Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) outbreak a global pandemic. Thus it is a global crises and number of Countries are in lock down status.

The Covid-19 has severely disrupted the global economy . The Indian economy is also badly affected by this pandemic. The present study aimed to study the impact of Covid-19 on Retail Sector in India.

The retails industry is one of the largest business sector and one of the biggest source of employment in the Country. It has more than 15 million retailers including both small and big, traditional and modern trade. It employs 40-50 million people approximately.

Due to present crises the retail industry is in much trouble. Due to lock down except essential commodities shops all the retailing activities are not in operation. Therefore no revenue for these retailers. Moreover retailers of essential items are also allowed for limited time. All the retailers are bound to bear fixed cost without getting revenue. The small retailers may not bear this for a long time and may completely leave the job. Moreover number of employees working on retailing establishment have left their places due to fear. Hence the impact of Covid-19 on retail sector may increase the problem of employment and livelihood.

A ray of hope for small retailers is that customers of small retailers, shifted to big retailers and online shopping are returning towards their outlets. If it is continued it may be a good relief for them. Lastly it can be said to revive the retail sector, it should be given some relaxations and subsidies.

Key Words : Covid 19, Coronavirus, Lock down, Pandemic.

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CORONAVIRUS AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. O.N. Dubey, *Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, DAVPG College, Varanasi*
Dr. S.K. Sharma, *Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, DAVPG College, Varanasi*

Indian economy was reeling under the demand depression, rising unemployment and decline in GDP growth in the year 2019. The outbreak of Corona pandemic has now accentuated this problem further and Indian economy is crippling under it. The present article discusses the issues that have emerged with the present pandemic. Some of the issues are :

- World Bank has downgraded the GDP forecast of India and projected 1.9 per cent for this year
- Each sector of the economy will suffer most
- There is virtual halt in the production activities of almost every sector of the economy
- Transport, manufacturing, port, hotel, tourism, SMMEs sectors have hit hard
- Supply chain have been shattered
- Loss of tourism industry alone will be of Rs. 15000 crore
- Unemployment has reached to the highest level
- Work force of both formal & informal sector of the economy is suffering most in terms of squeeze in employment and vulnerability of employment has increased
- Food inflation will increase, however, increases in the prices of non-food items are imminent
- Purchasing power of common man will suffer most

- Export of the country is suffering
- Level of consumption has decreased due to lowering of purchasing power
- Sever pay cut and reduction in work force will accentuate this problem further

Steps under taken to stabilize the economy –

- Both Government of India and RBI are battling hard to prevent the downfall of the economy with timely announcement of financial support to the beleaguered sectors of the economy. Lowering of interest rate is one among others.

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COVID-19 AND THE ECONOMIC PANDEMIC

Dr.Parul Jain

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The outbreak of COVID-19 is resulting in wide spread economic dislocation throughout the world. The pandemic is causing incomes and demand to contract which has affected sectors everywhere. The resulting decline in business income and confidence is causing a downward spiral in demand for products and services. With borders closing and supply chain disrupted, strained flow of goods, services and people are likely to get worse before getting better. Transport industries such as aviation, shipping and railways will go through deep crisis until this crisis is over. There is also the economic cost of the virus. The slowdown in global trade and the sharp decline in demand for employment are likely to compound India's faltering growth.

The bigger challenges, however, lie in the known unknowns. The COVID-19 pandemic, however, offers governments a chance to undertake policy changes which should address both short term public health challenges and also boost the economy's long term growth potential. This would necessitate collective action on the part of the central and state governments to pool public health resources and coordinated fiscal stimulus with a bias towards small businesses. It is happy to note that the RBI has been actively intervening in the currency, market and the finance ministry has come out with several fiscal stimulus measures to minimize the ill-effects of the present crisis.

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COVID-19: IT'S ECONOMIC IMPACT ON INDIA

Dr. Pradeep Kumar Srivastava, *Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Govt. College Bishrampur, Surajpur, C.G.*

Dr. Anand Singh, *Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, DAV PG College*

Dr. Anand Dev Rai, *Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Jagatpur P.G. College, Varanasi*

Dr. Ganesh Bhatt, *Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Jagatpur P.G. College, Varanasi*

At present India are adopting different approaches to slow the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Government encouraged social distancing, and quarantined citizens. To break the virus chain 21-days national lockdown, announced by prime minister Narendra Modi on March 24 2020 and again on 14th april 2020 announced that it will continue up to 3rd may 2020 to contain the outbreak, is unprecedented in Indian history. While the lockdown may have been necessary to limit the spread of the coronavirus, it will not solve the problem, as many have assumed. It only provides some breathing space for the government to produce and distribute more testing kits, increase the rates of testing, ramp up supply of ventilators, and ensure the safety of medical workers, among other things. Without these measures, the lockdown will only postpone the problem. The Covid-19 crisis comes at a time when GDP growth is slowing. Furthermore, this lockdown affects supply. The dramatic curtailment of production and distribution means that relatively soon, all sorts of shortages will appear. This paper examines the economic impact of coronavirus disease (covid-19) on India. It also presents the impact on different sector in India.

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COVID -19 : ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCE IN INDIA

Dr. Meena Singh

Assistant Regional Director, Indira Gandhi National Open University

India is on the verge of an unprecedented economic catastrophe as the humanitarian disaster from the Covid-19 pandemic unfolds.

The sheer scale of disruption from the ongoing national lockdown announced by prime minister Narendra Modi to contain the outbreak, is unprecedented in Indian history.

The disruption is much starker than the global financial crisis of 2008, which hit the Indian financial sector and real demand, but did not bring production to a halt. Besides, at the time, the Indian economy was much better placed to handle the crisis, as it had been growing rapidly in the years leading up to 2008. By contrast, the Covid-19 crisis comes at a time when GDP growth is slowing. If it was rolling down a hill earlier, now it is poised to fall off a cliff.

Economic havoc

While the lockdown may have been necessary to limit the spread of the coronavirus, it will not solve the problem, as many have assumed. It only provides some breathing space for the government to produce and distribute more testing kits, increase the rates of testing, ramp up supply of ventilators, and ensure the safety of medical workers, among other things. Furthermore, this lockdown affects supply. The dramatic curtailment of production and distribution means that relatively soon, all sorts of shortages will appear.

Consumption demand, the bedrock of the Indian economy, will also fall due to the collapse of incomes, and private investors will be shaken and uncertain. Many small entrepreneur will be wiped out as well. Construction and services sectors will be affected, and finance will also be in deep distress. Besides banking, which is already grappling with a bad loans crisis, insurance companies may see their business become unviable depending on the claims that will be made when the dust settles. A complete lockdown is, therefore, unjust, inequitable and, in any case, unsustainable for too long. Even during a successful lockdown, the supply and distribution of essential goods and services (at the very least, food items, medicines, etc.) should continue unhindered. Putting these items on a list of “exemptions” from curfew, though, is not good enough. It is crucial to ensure their continued production.

What needs to be done

Given this backdrop, the Modi government’s response thus far has been both draconian and inadequate. The restrictions on mobility and economic activity must be implemented for sure, but with more sensitivity and awareness of the living and working conditions of most Indians, as well as a recognition of the economic damage that it will cause.

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COVID-19 21 DAY’S LOCKDOWN OF TOURISM AND AVIATION IN INDIA

Amit Joshi, ICFAI Business School, The ICFAI University, Dehradun, India
Preeti Bhaskar, Ibra College of Technology, Oman & ICFAI Business School, The ICFAI University, Dehradun, India
Puneet Kumar Gupta, ICFAI Business School, The ICFAI University, Dehradun, India

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. On 25.03.2020, prime minister of India took a severe step against COVI-19 and announced 21 days complete lockdown for 1.3 billion Indians which means no one could leave their home for 21 days. The lockdown includes schools, offices, factories, parks, temples, railway stations, and even the airspace.in a recent column

for the Hindu, Jean Dreze, a prominent Belgian-Indian economist said “almost everybody in India’s informal economy-a huge share of the country’s work force-has been hit by an economic tsunami’. With the world economy badly hit, the Indian economy is bracing for the fallout of COVID-19.

In the times to come government need to take some constructive measures, though the government is already providing monetary support to daily wage earners same may be advanced to staff working in aviation industries as they are the driving force of the tourism industries this can be done by reducing the operational cost and advising the companies not to layoff or cut down their salaries. Government may implement tax abatement to boost the aviation and hotel industry, a cut in the Goods and Service tax will augurs well for the tourism and in turn will benefit the aviation industry as well. It will have a cascading impact and will increase the employment as well. Airlines may prioritize profitable routes over increasing market share, giving more pricing power to airlines and providing fuel at a subsidized rate will reduce the operational cost and will motivate the industry. The whole process is a vicious circle where the government financially supports the tourism industry which in turn keeps the employment of their employee intact, give them a sense of belongingness thus having an employer employee binding which results in higher efficiency, since their pay checks are not bounced their purchasing power remains intact. With a bailout package in place by the government, It can be expected that both the sectors will come out with favorable market policies which will create a vicious circle of growth in the tourism sector and will benefit the Indian economy as a whole. One positive impact on either of the industry will have repercussions on the other industries and will again bring India back to the growth trajectory.

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SOCIAL AWARENESS AND PANDEMIC CONTROL: A HISTORICAL STUDY

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Singh

Assistant Professor, Deptt. Of AIHC & Archaeology, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Social awareness campaigns on spotting the signs and symptoms of infectious diseases and how to prevent them play a key role in helping to stop the spread of such infections. The importance of broad social awareness on health outcomes including infectious diseases has long been recognized. These social determinants of health are the conditions in which people live and the wider set of forces that affect health. The social determinants of health include physical, economic, social, and political systems. The domain of health and illness is full of contrasts for, each society has evolved its own mechanism to cope with problems of health and illness and the ways in which these have been defined. Every society

experiences illness and prescribes treatment compatible with its own social and cultural background. Illness is viewed as a departure from normalcy over which one does not have any control, but the response, which is governed by societal values and customs. This explains the different perceptions, interpretation, and modes of treatment of the same disease in societies with different socio-cultural background. Early societies have their own concepts and mechanism to fight the infectious diseases. The ancient Indian medical practitioners had considered human environment from the point of view of physical, chemical, biological and social process that influences directly or indirectly the health and well-being of the human kind. Their approach towards life was very comprehensive, highly integrated with the environment. It was aimed at promoting a peaceful coexistence with all the living organisms as well as a fuller harmony with the physical environment. The ancient masters tactfully implemented much of their value oriented teachings through certain rituals, taboos and totems and made the people to observe it as spiritual duty. Through early societies to modern times it is proven that awareness of disease and symptoms is essential for screening and early detection. If members of the society are aware of a disease and its symptoms, they are more likely to take action to prevent it happening to them, or go to healthcare providers for check-ups.

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उत्तर—कोरोना महामारी की स्थिति में अपराध

डॉ. नेहा चौधरी

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, डी.ए.वी.पी.जी. कॉलेज, वाराणसी

कोरोना वायरस मानव निर्मित वह आपदा है जिसने भारत साहित्य वि"व के कई दे"ा को अपनी गिरफ्त में ले रखा है। इस जैविक हमले के माध्यम से फैला संक्रमण न केवल मानव संसाधन को हानि पहुंचा रहा है अपितु इसके आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्षति के भी दुष्प्रभाव दिखलाई पड़ रहे हैं। पहले से ही आर्थिक तंगी की समस्या से गुजर रहे भारत जैसे विकासशील दे"ा में यह महामारी बड़ी त्रासदी के रूप में दिख रही है। समाज के अभिजात्य वर्ग द्वारा लाई गयी इस बीमारी का सबसे बड़ा और लम्बे समय तक गरीब वर्ग को चुकाना होगा जिसमें ऐसे वर्ग शामिल हैं जो मलिन बस्ती में रहते हैं और दैनिक मजदूरी कर अपने परिवार का भरण पोषण करते हैं। समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से देखें तो इस महामारी के कारण समाज में आर्थिक असमानता की खाई और गहरी होगी। एक बार फिर डार्विन के योग्यतम की विजय का सिद्धांत फलीभूत होता दिखाई देगा। बड़े उद्यमी तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में उच्च पदस्थ लोग और समृद्ध होंगे तो वही गरीब अपनी आजीविका के लिए ही जद्दोजहद करेगा। बेरोजगारी और भूखमरी की समस्या अपने चरम पर होगी परिणामस्वरूप अर्थ से जुड़े अपराधों

में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि देखने को मिल सकती है। मानसिक अवस्था पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने के कारण प्रतिमानहीनतामूलक आत्महत्याएँ होगी जबकि वर्तमान में कोरोना के मरीज द्वारा परार्थवादी आत्महत्या के कुछ मामले भी सामने आये हैं। हीन भावना से ग्रसित लोग समाज को किस प्रकार से क्षति पहुँचायेंगे, इसका आकलन करना निकट भविष्य में कठिन दिखलाई पड़ता है। ऐसे समय में सरकार द्वारा 2016 में किये गये नोटबन्दी के ऐतिहासिक फैसले का स्मरण करना आवश्यक हो जाता है कि यदि वह निर्णय सफल रहता और विदेशों में जमा काला धन वापस लाया गया होता तो, इस आपदा से निपटने के लिए सरकार के पास पर्याप्त धन होता। लॉक डाउन से जो परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं, सरकार को पहली प्राथमिकता के आधार पर 50 करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी तक राशन पहुँचाने की योजना को पूरी निष्ठा से पूर्ण करना होगा तभी समाज के आखिरी पायदान पर खड़े लोगों के सामाजिक स्तर को संभाला जा सकेगा। मनरेगा मजदूरों का भी बकाया भुगतान करने के लिए सरकार प्रावधान कर रही है, जिससे स्थिति कुछ नियंत्रित करने में मदद मिल सकती है। वहीं निजी संस्थाओं में काम करने वाले दैनिक मजदूरों को भी मालिक कुछ अग्रिम भुगतान कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इससे भविष्य में बंधुआ मजदूरी की समस्या को भी बल मिल सकता है, जो चिन्तनीय विषय है।

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IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Dr. Taru Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Out of all the economic shocks, consumer hysteria is the most lethal. Since the global outbreak of coronavirus (Covid-19), the panic and fear among the public throughout the globe is spreading faster than the virus. The impact of Covid-19 is not only limited to the demand side of the market, but the supply chain is also hampered equally. Throughout history, a pandemic has had a negative impact on business across all levels. The 1918 influenza pandemic also called the Spanish flu had a devastating impact on the businesses across the US and Europe. Although the exact amount of the total loss remains unavailable, researchers estimated that the overall economic loss to US-based businesses revenue was in double digits percentage drop among others. The sectors impacted the worst were service providers and entertainment. In 2020, the coronavirus pandemic has created a similar ripple effect in the global economy, where the total loss from the impact is estimated to be \$1Tn. In India and around the world, the impact of the coronavirus pandemic is not limited to a few sectors but is evident across all stakeholders of the economy. For instance, the venture capital activity in the Indian ecosystem has witnessed a slowdown as social distancing and self-isolation is hampering investor meetings. Similarly, a negative impact is evident across both the white-collar and the blue-collar sector.

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THE OUTBREAK OF COVID-19: IT'S IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Tanya Chatwal

*Assistant Professor, Delhi Institute of Advanced Studies, Affiliated to
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University*

The Coronavirus, popularly known as the COVID-19 virus, has emerged in Wuhan China in late November 2019. Since that time, it has been spreading at large-scale to all the countries around the world. It is currently recognized as the world's most viral and severe disease in the last twenty years, as compared to Ebola 2014, MERS 2012, and SARS 2003. Despite being still in the middle of its outbreak, there arises an urgency to understand the impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy.

Given the limited fiscal space India has compared to its East Asian counterparts, the onus may well fall on the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to do more heavy lifting in these times of growing economic distress. To that end, the Central bank has also taken some steps to ease the dollar credit crunch via long-term repo operations (LTRO) and offered a \$2-billion swap for six months to ease the pressure on the rupee, although it has not been part of the coordinated action by central banks in taking even more aggressive measures to counter the heightened volatility and adverse economic fallout from the coronavirus.

Even if the RBI rolls out more aggressive measures, the broader concern that still remains is the inadequate monetary policy transmission that limits the effectiveness of any monetary stimulus in India, especially in the context of an impaired financial sector.

One can only hope that the acute economic challenges already faced by the country, which will only be exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, will persuade Prime Minister Modi's government to refocus its priorities towards dealing with economic stabilisation and upliftment rather than pursue the more controversial aspects of its social and political agenda. The need of the hour is unity of purpose.

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CORONA VIRUS CALAMITY: SAFEGUARDING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPERATIVE IN INDIA

Dr. Minu Lakra

Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, DAV PG College, Varanasi

A pandemic is the worldwide spread of a new disease. The declaration of a pandemic is reference to its spread rather than its severity. We have never in the modern history suggested that people not work, that entire countries stay at home, and that we all keep a safe distance from one another. This is not about the GDP or the economy, it is about our lives and livelihood. To solve both for virus and economy we need to establish behaviors that stop the spread of the virus and work towards a situation in which most people can return to work, to

family duties and to social lives. The pace and scale of opening up from lockdown for India may depend on the availability of the crucial testing capabilities that will be required to get a better handle on the spread of virus, granular data and technology to track and trace infections and the build-up of healthcare facilities to treat patients. It is imperative that society preserve both lives and livelihood. To do so, India can consider a concerted set of fiscal, monetary and structural measures and explore ways to return from the lockdown, that reflect its situation and respect that most important of tenets: the sanctity of human life .

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URBAN POOR'S: VULNERABLE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Dr. Aruna Kumari, *Assistant Professor, Sociology, BHU, Varanasi*

Dr. Sabina Bano, *Assistant Professor, Geography, MMV, BHU, Varanasi*

India has been highly susceptible to the spread of any epidemics due to its high population density and houses intensity. More so far urban regions are more prone in this context. In 1918 influenza caused devastation across the country, with an excess mortality of 4.5%. While a century has passed since then the present condition of living is still highly unhygienic and a weak public healthcare system makes the possibility of the rapid spread of the current COVID-19 pandemic. Crowded and poorer areas are susceptible for the loss of life and livelihood. With such high intensity it is difficult for people to safeguard themselves against getting infected. In this situation slums are such areas which are explosive for the entire urban population.

Slums constitute 17 % of urban households in India. So this paper is an attempt to examine the relationship between urban poor's and COVID-19. The reason for this phenomenon is likely to be difficulties in maintaining social distancing or hygiene standards and shared communal facilities including toilets. This pandemic makes the country realize our preparedness and shortcoming towards health and hygiene. Now it is a challenge for the policymakers to implement alternative and innovative measures to prevent further outbreak in these areas which are home to millions of vulnerable and poor households.

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IMPACT OF PANDEMIC COVID-19 ON MENTAL WELL BEING OF OLDER ADULTS

Gayatri Prajapati* and **Khwairakpam Sharmila****

Research Scholar and Assistant Professor**, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, School of Home Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow*

Covid 19 is a pandemic disease of the world which is originated by Wuhan, China. Coronaviruse 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. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely

to develop serious illness. It is already evident that the direct and indirect psychological and social effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic are pervasive and could affect mental health now and in the future. Furthermore, severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes COVID-19, might infect the brain or trigger immune responses that have additional adverse effects on brain function and mental health in patients with COVID-19. In public mental health terms, the main psychological impact to date is elevated rates of stress or anxiety. But as new measures and impacts are introduced – especially quarantine and its effects on many people's usual activities, routines or livelihoods – levels of loneliness, depression, harmful alcohol and drug use, and self-harm or suicidal behavior are also expected to rise. Older adults, especially in isolation and those with cognitive decline/dementia may become more anxious, angry, stressed, agitated and withdrawn during the outbreak or while in quarantine. They should learn simple daily physical exercises to perform at home, in quarantine or isolation so they can maintain mobility and reduce boredom and Keep regular routines and schedules as much as possible or help create new ones in a new environment, including regular exercising, cleaning, daily chores, singing, painting or other activities. Continually being in contact with loved ones (through telephone, e-mail, social media or video conference) improves their mental well-being.

Keywords: *Anxiety, Coronaviruse, Depression, Mental well being, older adults.*

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ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA DURING PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

Priyanka Tripathi* and Dr. Neetu Singh**

Research Scholar and Supervisor** , Dept. of HD & FS School for Home Sciences,
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (A Central University) Lucknow*

People are social creatures by nature whether they are introvert or an extrovert, after a couple of days the self-isolation make them likely to miss their friends or colleagues. Thus the usage of social media is increased to fulfill this social gap that is left due to lack of social interaction with social communities. It's not only Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram where the increased traffic can be seen but the number of Zoom and Skype users is also have skyrocketed since the global pandemic began.

Keywords: Social media, pandemic of COVID- 19.

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CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC RESHAPING FAMILY COHESION IN BASIC UNITS OF SOCIETY

Priyanka Suryavanshi

Assistant professor, Department of Home Science, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Urdu, Arabi-Farsi University, Lucknow

Family cohesion is the emotional bond that family members have with each other. There are indicators that indicate quality of these bonds. The indicators as emotional bonding, time spent together, decision making, adaptability, interest and recreation is discussed in this paper from the perspective of corona lockdown in India. Family cohesion is very important component for stable family structures in society. India being a collective society had family structures with strong family cohesions. Globalization and impact of western culture had impacted family structure and cohesion. Indian society moved from joint to nuclear families and now further nuclear family members bonds are impacted. In the modern time people seemed running behind their goals and prioritized them above family time and bonding. Corona virus pandemic impacting the whole world and our nation has impacted many things from macro to micro levels of ecosystem. This pandemic has also impacted various indicators that shape family cohesion. It has compulsory brought families together under one roof to rethink and reshape their bonding. This case study of this event impacting family relations and bonds will through light on future family bonding that is the basic unit of society and nation.

Key words : Family cohesion, emotional bounding, family time, family space, family roles.

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PANDEMIC AND MARGINALISED ELDERLY PEOPLE IN INDIA

Dr Sirazuddin Queraishi

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, RGSC, BHU, Varanasi

Now a days the world know well about the Corona Virus. This is a challenge in health sector to the survival of life, this virus is drastically affecting our economy and the country like India which is a developing nation and demand based economy is still affected much larger with this challenges comparison to other economies. Still having a larger number of youth in India is a nation of ten million of elderly population and the noticeable point is this, here, the contribution of females are much larger than men due to longevity of life. The restless walk for the progress in society is forcing elderly people towards some chronic and cardiovascular diseases i.e. Diabetic, hypertension psycho social stress, high blood pressure to cancer, post sexual disorders many more. The recent paper on novel corona virus highlighted that this virus is highly risky in elderly age groups and the mortality rate comparison to the youth belongs to 30- 50 age group are high. So, this paper is based on providing measures to govt. for making this risk rate lower than compare to the rest of the world.

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भारत में वैश्विक महामारी कोरोना वायरस का सामाजिक व आर्थिक दुष्प्रभाव

विपिन कुमार
जूनियर असिस्टेंट, डी.ए.वी.पी.जी. कॉलेज, वाराणसी

भारत सहित पूरा विश्व इस वक्त कोरोना वायरस की समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। चीन के हुबेई प्रांत में वुहान शहर से फैलते-फैलते पुरी दुनिया को संक्रमित करते हुये भारत में भी दस्तक दिया। विश्व की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था वाला देश चीन कोरोना वायरस से परत हो गया। दुनिया बीते 3-4 महीनों से कोरोना वायरस से उपजी कोविड-19 नामक एक ऐसी महामारी का सामना कर रही है जिसके बारे में कभी सोचा नहीं गया था। बीमारी हो या महामारी उससे लड़ने और निजात पाने के लिए औषधि और चिकित्सकीय साधनों को खोजना, विकसित करना और उनकी उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना चिकित्सा विज्ञान का काम है, लेकिन मनुष्य केवल विज्ञान पर जीने वाला प्राणी नहीं है इसलिए वह विविध आयामों के माध्यम से मानव जाति के सामने आई समस्याओं के समाधान का रास्ता खोजता है। भारत सहित दुनिया के तमाम देश जब एक अनजाने, अपरिचित और भयावह वायरस के संक्रमण से मानव जाति को बचाने के रास्ते तलाश रहे हैं तो इस बीच भारत में सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग यानी सामाजिक तौर पर दूरी का पालन खूब किया गया। सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग अपनाने के लिए इसलिए कहा गया ताकि तेजी से फैल रहे इस वायरस के संक्रमण को रोका जा सके। जिससे काफी हद तक सफलता भी मिली।

इस वैश्विक महामारी का आकलन शुरुआती दौर में न हो पाने के कारण पूरे विश्व में मृत्यु दर लगातार बढ़ने के साथ चिकित्सकीय अभाव, धन का अपव्यय और अर्थव्यवस्था में निरन्तर गिरावट पाया जा रहा है। भारत में सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग एवं लॉकडाउन के माध्यम से वायरस को खत्म करने का सफल प्रयास जारी है साथ ही साथ सरकार/स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा जारी कड़े निर्देशों के पालन से काफी हद तक अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा भारत में स्थिति सामान्य देखने को मिल रहा है। फिर भी सामाजिक स्तर पर विभिन्न प्रकार की क्षति एवं लगातार कमजोर होती अर्थव्यवस्था कोरोना का ही दुष्प्रभाव है, जिससे बचने एवं उबरने हेतु राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है कि हर सम्भव प्रयास/सहयोग कर कोरोना मुक्त मिशन को सफल बनाये।

मुख्य शब्द : कोविड-19, चिकित्सा विज्ञान, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक दुष्प्रभाव।

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WHAT WILL BE THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF COVID-19 FOR INDIA AND THE WORLD

Hayat Ahamad
Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, DAV PG College, BHU, Varanasi

As the Dow Jones Industrial Average suffered its worst trading day since 1987 amid the corona virus pandemic, the United States and a few other economies are now closely edging towards a recession, given the scales of business and commerce shutting down.

With a 30-day travel ban announced by Trump on all US-Europe travel to contain the spread of the virus, most business dependent on global air traffic have taken a hit already. Also, as small and medium scale businesses shut down, cancellations and postponements of public activities will drastically reduce consumer spending across countries and bring the velocity of spending down.

The financial markets at the moment are reacting to these shocks in continuum and are likely to remain extremely volatile for a significant period of time; at the very least till the number of infected cases start coming down across nations.

In the meantime, if the US in particular continues to see a rise in infected cases in the near future, the global financial situation could get far worse than a recession – in fact, much worse if compared to the fall out seen from the 2008-09 financial crisis.

In response so far, despite immediate rate cut measures taken by the Fed and many other central banks in other nations, monetary-policy supported stimulus, on its own, has a limited role to calm financial markets and in addressing the structural economic fallout of a pandemic like COVID-19.

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CORONA CALAMITY- ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Aakanksha Jaiswal

Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, DAV PG College, Varanasi

In an evolving crisis, when no one is able to say for sure when it will be contained and what its long term impact could be, the stress will be placed unequally on the individual and society and on the government. As per WHO report COVID-19 was declared as a pandemic by march 11, 2020 and its impact was being felt across the globe. The GDP of china is expected to decelerate by 1-1.25 percentage points over 2020 because of less production. And china account for approximately 19.71% of global GDP at purchasing power parity and obviously it will impact the economy globally. 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”. It affect the Indian economy and may lead to situation of economic recession in upcoming years as the stock market and overall economic situation of the country is in its worst condition. The present paper aims at studying the actual effect of COVID-19 on Indian economy. Along with this, the study is also focused on how to overcome the effect of COVID-19. Further, the paper aims to find out the measures to improve the social and economic condition of country.

Keywords : COVID-19, Recession, WHO, GDP, RBI, Purchasing power parity.

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ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
(A Case Study of Varanasi District)

Aakriti Rathi

Research Scholar, DAV P.G. College, Varanasi

COVID-19 or popularly known as Coronavirus is a virus which has spread its wings infecting almost all the countries of the world. The virus which infected firstly China has now infected all the developed, developing and under-developed countries causing a global breakdown of economy. India, a developing nation, is also affected by this deadly disease causing complete lockdown in the country for almost a month hampering socio-economic development of the country to a great extent. On 24 March, 2020 Prime Minister of the country Narendra Modi declared the lockdown for 21 days ending on 14 April, 2020 which is further extended till May 3, 2020. According to World Bank and various credit rating agencies of the world, India's growth for the fiscal year 2021 is expected to be lowest it has seen in the last three decades. India is losing approximately 32,000 crores every day during the lockdown period. Moody's Investors Service, on March 27, sharply slashed its projection for India's GDP growth in calendar year 2020 from 5.3% to 2.5%.

The outbreak has affected many industries like tourism, chemical industries, aviation industry, food industry, etc. Textile industry is also affected considerably by this pandemic. In Varanasi where textile is one of the dominant industry, the outbreak will affect numerous businessmen. The following research paper would focus on the economic impacts of small and medium enterprises engaged in textile industry. The reactions and the problems faced by the businesses will be enshrined in the paper. The measures which should be taken by the government to mitigate the losses faced by the business will also be dealt with.

Keywords : Textile industry, business, small and medium enterprises.

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वदर्भ की एकल महिला कसान पर कोरोना आपदा का प्रभाव: एक वश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

अ भषेक कुमार राय

शोधार्थी, समाज कार्य, महात्मा गांधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्व विद्यालय, वर्धा

वदर्भ महाराष्ट्र एवं देश में एक लंबे समय से चर्चा में रहने वाला क्षेत्र है। चर्चा का कारण यहां होने वाली कसान आत्महत्याएं हैं। अभी पछले विधानसभा सत्र (2019) में राहत और पुनर्वास मंत्री ने विधानसभा में सवाल का जवाब देते हुए बताया कि महाराष्ट्र में जनवरी 2015 से दिसंबर 2018 के बीच 12,021 कसानों ने आत्महत्या की हैं, जिनमें वदर्भ के कसानों की संख्या अधिक थी। भारत सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार के कई कृषि कार्यक्रम,

योजनाओं, पैकेज, कसान कर्जमाफी के बाद भी यहां कसानों के हालात में सुधार देखने को नहीं मल रहा है और कसान आत्महत्याएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। कसान आत्महत्या के बाद कसान का पूरा परिवार टूट जाता है, जिसका दबाव एकल महिला कसान पर एक संकट/आपदा/घुनौती की तरह आ जाता है। एकल महिला कसान पर पति द्वारा लगे गये कर्ज को भरने का दबाव भी बना रहता है। ऐसी महिलाओं को सीमत जमीन से जीवकोपार्जन, परिवार का पालन-पोषण, बच्चों की शिक्षा और कृष प्रबंधन एवं अगली कृष लागत की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। वदर्भ में बिगड़ती खेती की दशाएँ, बढ़ती लागत, घटता मुनाफा, संचाई की कमी और फसल की उचित कीमत का न मलना चंता का वषय रहता है। बहुत सी महिलाएं कम पढ़ी-लखी एवं आधुनिक कृष प्रबंधन की जानकारी नहीं रखती हैं। ऐसी महिलाएं अपने अधिकार, सम्मान, उचित मजदूरी, सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ भी नहीं प्राप्त कर पाती हैं। ऐसी महिलाओं पर समाज के लोग मान सक, सामाजिक एवं शारीरिक शोषण के मौकों की तलाश में रहते हैं। इस लए बहुआयामी हाशए पर पड़ी यह महिलाएं बहुत कम लोगों पर वश्वास करती हैं और अपनी व्यक्तिगत, पारिवारिक, आर्थिक समस्याओं को साझा नहीं कर पाती हैं। जीवकोपार्जन के लए यह छोटे-मोटे कृष आधारित उद्द्योग, पशुपालन, कराना स्टोर, सलाई-कढ़ाई इत्यादि को अपना सहारा बनाती हैं। वदर्भ में कोरोना संक्रमण का केस नागपुर, अमरावती, अकोला, बुलढाणा एवं अन्य जिलों में तेजी से पैर फैला रहा है। आज कोरोना आपदा से ऐसी महिलाओं के जीवन, जीवका, परिवार, कृष, मजदूरी, जीवकोपार्जन के अन्य साधन के समक्ष आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य वदर्भ की एकल महिला कसान पर कोरोना आपदा का सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना है। यह शोध पत्र गुणात्मक है, जिसमें प्राथमिक तथ्य एकल महिला कसान के साथ हस्तक्षेप कर रहे स्वयंसेवी संगठन के अभ्यासकर्ताओं से अनौपचारिक टेलीफोनिक बातचीत, ऑनलाइन तथा द्वितीयक तथ्य ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध रिपोर्ट, अखबार, वेबसाइट से एकत्र कर उसका व्याख्यात्मक वश्लेषण प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द : वदर्भ, एकल महिला कसान, कोरोना आपदा

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INDIAN MEDICAL INFRASTRUCTURE: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCE TO COVID-19

Abhishek Kumar Nigam

Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, DAVPG College, BHU, Varanasi

Shilpa Bhatia

Research Scholar, Faculty of Commerce, BHU, Varanasi

An unprecedented outbreak of a disease having symptoms of pneumonia in Wuhan city of China has ended up the world in a Global pandemic. The common attributes among all

the patients that they were from Seafood market of Wuhan city and they all shown similar major symptoms like dry cough, fever and respiratory issue. Post epidemic outbreak research revealed the presence of novel Coronavirus which later was termed as COVID-19 by World Health Organisation. Currently there are 2 million cases worldwide and 11 thousand cases in India and still counting at a worrying rate. WHO has declared an emergency worldwide landing almost all of the countries in a global lockdown. This is not the first time India is dealing with a lethal pandemic. Earlier, there were pandemics like Spanish flu, Cholera, Influenza and HIV which directly attacked the backbone of Indian Economy. With reference to past experiences, this paper reviews the current scenario of India battling with COVID-19 and the ground level reality of Indian medical infrastructure that is dealing with lack of preparation to face any such pandemic.

Keywords : Covid-19, Coronavirus, Pandemic, Global Lockdown.

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SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF CORONA CALAMITY IN INDIA

Abhishek Kumar

UGC-JRF, Department of Political Science, T M Bhagalpur University, Bihar

The whole world is going through a grave crisis. The outbreak of Corona virus has shaken the world and India is no exception. Covid-19 has potential to change the whole social order all around the world, but because of its huge population and diverse economic and social conditions, it is even more challenging for India. The lockdown period has already exposed many social vulnerabilities. From huge migration to unrest due to fake news, everything is happening. Suddenly, the outbreak has made everything futile and saving the life looks the only concern. Recently, the pictures and different stories of migration showed harsh realities and brutal economic inequality in India. The need of sanitary and phytosanitary measures will further dig Indian society in near future. It can create a new age racism in our society and self-seeking can test our social moralities. Not only during the corona crisis but even after that, the lifestyle will change for ever. Reverse migration, job losses, starvation, social distancing, social unrest, large number of infections and deaths are some of the challenges, which is going to test our society in near future. It can change the very nature of human behaviour and perception of every person.

So, we need to assess those possible consequences and be prepared to deal with it. With health and lives, it is damaging our economies, that will also impact our society. Because it is unforeseen situation for whole world, we need to bring all our positivity together to win this battle. In a situation, where trains and public transport is not running and isolation is the only key, we certainly need to re discover our social identity.

Key words : Corona , Society, Economic inequality, migration, racism

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DARK ECOLOGY AND CORONA PANDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL REACTIONS

Aditya Kumar

Research Scholar, Department of Sociological Studies, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya

In the current situation of corona crisis, it is absolutely testing times from socioecological point of view. Corona Virus is no less strange even after suffering all over the world and at large scale. Suffering is nonetheless universal. However, it is the moment of interpellation of ecological thought by strange stranger in the form of viral infection. Tackling such crisis requires a definitive thinking which will lead to ecological awareness; however it comes at the cost of individual suffering. Dark ecology encompasses all sorts of emotional reactions within society and testing the resilience of social institutions. The peculiarity of the crisis is that it encompasses human as well as non human entities of the world. The aim is to give the crisis a proper direction.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Aishwarya Gupta

The 2019-20 coronavirus pandemic is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (covid-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (sars cov2). Coronaviruses are a group of related viruses that cause diseases in mammals and birds. In humans, coronavirus cause respiratory tract infections. The outbreak was identified in wuhan, china, in december 2019. it was recognised as a pandemic by the world health organisation on 11 march, 2020. As of 14 april, 2020, more than 1.94 million cases of covid-19 have been reported in 210 countries and territories, resulting in more than 121,000 deaths. the case fatality rate varies significantly between countries. As expected, the world was shaken by this grisly pandemic but world health organisation immediately set its foot into it and since then its working 24/7 to analyse data, provide advice, coordinate with partners, and help countries prepare, increase supplies and manage expert networks. it stated facts that so far, it seems that coronavirus is transmitted mainly by droplets between infected people or carriers, although it also survives on surfaces for quite a while, because of its long incubation period, we can't identify carriers early enough, people may be sick with the virus for 1-14 days before developing symptoms. the most common symptoms of coronavirus disease are fever, tiredness, dry cough and difficulty in breathing (severe cases). ministry of health and family welfare announced some precautions, stay home, keep a safe distance, wash hands often, cover your cough (wear mask) and call helpline if sick.

Doctors and police are playing incredible role in keeping up with safety and recovery of the people in the country. However, it is too early to gauge the full economic and trade effects of the coronavirus outbreak, though at macro level, economic consequences of such an outbreak are profound. The coronavirus has triggered panic across the world but experts feel the impact on stocks will be short-lived. The impact of coronavirus must be minimized to prevent overwhelming healthcare systems. Coordination on community and international levels can help reduce the rate of new infections. Therefore, it is up to the nations and its countrymen to step up and emerge from the crisis into a better future.

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CORONA VIRUS : IT'S IMPACT ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN INDIA

Ananya Jaiswal

B.com 2nd SEM, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Covid-19 is a disease caused by the new corona virus that emerged in China December 2019. Covid 19 symptoms include cough, fever, Shortness of breath, muscles aches unexplained loss of taste or smell and headache. Covid-19 can be severe and some cases have caused death. The new corona virus can be spread from person to person there is no corona vaccine found yet. Due of its worldwide distribution, Covid-19 has ravaged many countries' economies, leading to a decline in national income, GDP, per capita income. India came into its trap in February 2020, leading to the spread of this virus in many states, causing severe infection to people and causing the death of people, thus the government imposed lockdown on the country as a whole, resulting in a decline in the country's economy. India has been 10 years back from its growth as a result of the outbreak of this virus, causing unemployment and rising poverty, resulting in enormous regional imbalances. Nation is faced to a large extent with the question of finance, as the factories, railways, businesses, etc. have been closed / locked.. Corona has also led to a decline or somewhere stoppage in trade transactions between different countries due to a gap in the countries' balance of payments. The number of increases in corona cases has created a problem for India that we are aware of the fact that our country is not so advanced that we are in our developing stage and therefore the type of technology, medication and kits required are not much available with us, thus creating a severe condition situation.

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THE EPIDEMIC OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE IN INDIA AND EMERGING SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Anil Prakash Gautam

This paper has discussed the emergence of coronavirus disease as the epidemic across the world. The First case of COVID-19 came to knowledge in Wuhan province of China, after that in very short span of time it has become a major public health challenge not only in its emerging place but across the whole world. This Research Paper has been made on the basis of study of secondary data i.e. research general, paper, article, etc. The study has shown that how COVID-19 is responsible for origin of major new social problems in India i.e. loss of jobs in government and private sector, increasing rates of unemployment, social tensions among religious groups as blaming to a particular religious community for spreading COVID-19 across the country, etc. The paper also discusses new types of superstition originating to combat the epidemic of COVID-19 as social problems and how a common man or daily wages workers is badly treated in the doubt of COVID-19 Patient. The study has suggested a multidimensional approach to combat the social problems originating due to COVID-19.

Keywords: Religious Community, Combat, covid-19, Epidemic, Emerging, superstition.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Anjani Kumar Chaurasia

Student, (Roll No. 17233BCO036), DAV PG College, Varanasi

Covid -19 also known as coronavirus disease is a new member of virus family which was first found in wuhan (china).this virus transmit when a person comes in contact with an infected person. More than 30 lakh people in world including 7500 people in india has been affected by this virus so as to stop this transmission from one person to another and to protect the citizen of india the government of india has imposed lockdown in india for a period of 21 days and this has affected the indian economy adversely.

Indian economy is amongst top 10 economies in the world and is amongst the one of biggest market in the world.due to covid 19 the production around the country has been hampered along with it some of the companies has also decided to downsize its labour force which would affect across 1 crore workers in the country as well as daily wage workers has also been impacted adversely because due to covid 19 they are unable to get work. According to clsa report pharma,chemicals,electronics will face the supply chain problems and prices can go up by 10 percent .

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM OF INDIA ; TIME TO REBOOT THE PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Ankur Bagchi

M.A. 4th Semester, Department of Economics, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The whole humanity is suffering from one of the deadliest disasters of human history. It is a war against an invisible enemy which is affecting the humanity irrespective of sex, age, race, colour, country and religion. According to the 'Situation Report-85' of WHO on 14th April, 2020, there are 18,44,863 confirmed cases and 1,17,021 deceased of COVID-19 globally and 10,363 confirmed cases 339 deceased in India. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented human and health crisis. At this point, there is great uncertainty about its severity and length. Both advanced and emerging market and developing economies are in recession. Major economies have also been significantly downgraded (IMF, 14th April, 2020). According to IMF- "The world will "very likely" experience its worst recession since 1930s." Beside this above mentioned economic problem the immediate concern of the time is the availability of health facilities as it is evident that major economies with advanced health structure are also collapsing and suffering from shortage of medical care and health necessities i.e. PPE, Ventilators, N-95 respirators, medical/surgical masks and gloves and Corona virus test-kits. For this, WHO calls on industry and governments to increase manufacturing by 40% to meet rising global demand (3rd March, 2020). If we talk about India then according to the 2019 Global Health Security Index measures countries' pandemic preparedness on a score of 1-100 based on their ability to prevent, detect, mitigate and cure diseases. The index ranks India at 57 out of 195 countries, indicating that we may be more vulnerable than China (at 51) and Italy (at 31). Indian public health infrastructure is still far below than the global average standard which shows that country need an immediate reboot of its healthcare system. India's government spending on healthcare is also the lowest compared with peer and advanced economies. The immediate need of an hour in India is to provide the health facilities as per the need of a medical emergency and arrange all the important medical equipment which are related to control COVID-19 because the pressure on healthcare system is really immense.

Thus in this paper an attempt has been made to understand the impact of COVID-19 on the current healthcare status of India so that the immediate needs can be identified and on the basis of that country can prepare itself for future needs because India must prepare now to transition to a "post-corona virus world order". After this phase comes to an end, India needs measures to promote 'health for all'. Our resilience to future pandemics will depend on that.

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**CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA**

Prof. Ashok Kaul, *Emeritus Professor, Department of Sociology, BHU, Varanasi*
Dr. Ziyauddin, *Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, DAV PG College, Varanasi*

What could be the post COVID 19 world?

Though, it would take a couple of decades to unfold the changes in the system brought out by the impact of COVID 19, as did the demise of the Cold War and revolution in electronic media and informational technology at the close of previous century; yet there would be instant repugnance to this paradigm that some countries are freer from fear than others. This pandemic has cast dark shadows on the powerful, lucrative and destructive big armaments industry. The futility of global defense, vulnerability of biological warfare and capacity of mutual destruction irrespective of might, size race or religion are wide open. Even, a tiny individual can create havoc to the entire existence, if the virus would be air borne. Therefore the lessons are: no further change in boundaries, no further poking in history and allow people to live their full lives. Peace and decency should be given a chance with disarmament, no war pacts and movements of common planet agenda, its survival and well-being of its people. God is in individual and God is universal, there is no contradiction. The conjecture of 'chosen people' has ended. Each one on the planet is important and at par with the fellow individual, irrespective of anything. The wisdom is to go with the flux of science of social, the institution building. Let science is saved from scienticism and power is for regenerative politics of humankind.

Corona virus besides forcing each one to homes, it has opened up new debates of 'Battle of Books'. How to bring faith back inside with their religious believers. The religious God is battling. After failure of modernity, it was supposed to be God's century. God is back to public space. Corona has shown that Nature's invisible power is more than religious God's power. Abrahamic religions are battling for their superiority among themselves. Hinduism does not have a problem with the time and space contextualization at any stage; those who try to codify it with political power are not doing well to it. It would be another manifestation of Formalism. Christianity is relatively doing better than Islam in adaptability. The question in the west emerges, as Bernard Lewis puts it, Muslim countries are 'profoundly Muslim in the Muslim dominated countries, despite living in impoverished suburbs, while Christians in Christian countries are no longer Christian' and enjoy better life chances. Kaffir China listens to Nature and collaborates with it in population control, in saving ecosystem, in conserving energy and dumping the people who believe in the attractiveness of the other world. No wonder, when springs comes to close China announces the invention of vaccine for Corona virus and its treatment, as new 'Messiah of the globe' and new Messiah has his own agenda that needs to be understood. Even in that new order, India's' evolutionary civilization strength

of Bhakti Movement to Reformation, a consensus history of pluralism will prove remedial to bring trust of communities back for common existence.

China had announced its arrival with OROB, now it has put its seal of hegemony on the arrival and departure of civilizations datebook. Europe and U S are humbled faceless in its mirror, when its big markets, super technologies, surveillance mechanisms, free flow markets and spaces of recreation all have come to stand still. Remain unseen from an invisible enemy. It was in tribal wars that would need guns to settle scores, and then mafias in Europe in the previous century. And now general people in US who have only worry to save themselves from the post scarcity era, the fear of loot from the fellow citizens. It is happening in the so called advanced and civilized countries. Nukes, fighters and technology could not be of any use. What madness! The last fifteen days have turned the world into a different planet, back to pre civilization era. People to be quarantined, the only agenda! Find the other, who would break this edict, book him or her up. New tribal ethics needs new tribal rules, perhaps pre religion era, pre God's existence. If Nietzsche had 'killed the God', Globalization has done more impairment than reparation. While on one hand, it has linked with the global market with the flow of goods, flow of men, flow of technology and flow of new social consciousness of ecosystem, but on the other, it has demolished our primary groups, exposed our vulnerabilities and made us a part of that consciousness, which is an illusion. Science codified mixed with political power is disillusionment and religion codified, mixed with power politics is humiliation and ignorance. Personified God is as misapprehension, like a patient in intensive care unit seeking life, making death ugly in isolation. Modernity had created a social with boundaries where responses to common concerns of freedom and security, morality and market, engagement and attachment were addressed institutionally through public private sphere, an innate core of Modernity. Political religion, scienticism, on one had exposed both religion and science, while on the other; it made each one lonely and vulnerable, a limited life with unlimited sufferings. And no respite alas! Even to think of the world after this, which is an illusion of incomplete knowledge? The moment of hope is alive in collective despair.

Nature is smiling, spring is in bloom, and rivers have become clean and with transparent waters. Trees are flowering; birds make sounds that are melodious to the human ear. This means that there has to be an intrinsic relationship of nature, humans and God. Ecological balancing is now an imperative. God Public gatherings and show up consumerism and ritualism, which had robbed mutual trust with market rationale, will have further trust deficit concerns. Travel checkups would need not only checks of hardware, but also inside soft ware as well. Health and education will come under national security priority concerns. This is a change in paradigm, which will be named post COVID, new normal.

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भारतीय संदर्भ में कोविड – 19 का सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव

अनुराग कुमार पाण्डेय
शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, डी.ए.वी. पी.जी. कॉलेज, वाराणसी

कोविड-19, जो कि 'कोरोना वायरस डीजीज' का संक्षिप्त रूप है, का पहला केस 31 दिसंबर 2019 में चीन के वुहान से पंजीकृत हुआ तथा 30 जनवरी 2020 को इसे जन-स्वास्थ्य के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के रूप में घोषित कर दिया गया। 11 फरवरी 2020 को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डबल्यू.एच.ओ.) इसे कोविड-19 का नाम देता है। इस परिचय का मूल प्रयोजन यह है कि मात्र एक महीने में ही इस बीमारी ने एक त्रासदी का रूप धारण कर लिया तथा संभवतः सभी देशों की समस्त परिस्थितियों व संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त कर लिया। भारत भी इस विनाशकारी त्रासदी से अछूता नहीं रहा तथा भारत में इसका पहला मामला 30 जनवरी 2020 को केरल से मिला।

भारत एक बड़ी जनसंख्या वाला सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक विविधता से पोषित देश है तथा साथ ही यह स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा व खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति के मसले पर तुलनात्मक रूप से कमजोर है। ऐसी स्थिति में स्वाभाविक है कि प्रशासन द्वारा जन-सामान्य के लिए भोजन, सुरक्षा आदि का प्रबंध कर पाना दुष्कर है तथा स्वास्थ्य हेतु सभी के लिए सुविधाएं मुहैया कराना भी मुश्किल है। हालांकि उक्त समस्याएँ अन्य देशों में भी देखने को मिल सकती हैं, परंतु भारतीय संदर्भ में ये समस्याएँ जाति, धर्म व विशिष्ट-जन (वी.आई.पी.) आदि के आलोक में अधिक परिलक्षित होती हैं।

बहरहाल, इस आलेख के माध्यम से उन प्रमुख कारकों को तलाशने का प्रयास किया गया है, जो कोविड-19 की विनाशकारी त्रासदी के दौर में नवीन संकट प्रकट कर रहे हैं। ये कारक न केवल इस त्रासदी को संवर्धित करने में सहायक सिद्ध रहते हैं, अपितु इनसे सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक वैमनस्यता व दूरी भी निर्मित करते हैं।

मुख्य शब्द : कोविड-19, त्रासदी, अभावग्रस्तता, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक तत्व।

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SOCIAL MEDIA AS A BLESSING AND A CURSE DURING CORONA VIRUS CALAMITY IN INDIA

Arshi Khanam
Ph.D Scholar (Sociology), Central University Of South Bihar, Gaya

The corona virus pandemic (covid 19) started in December 2019 in China has been a global issue which has killed thousands of people and has caused loss and sufferings to people in India and around the world. People are stuck under the lockdown and curfew and are unable to cope up with the difficult situation. Social media , during this catastrophe has played a great role in motivating people for home stay .It provided message on safety tips

regarding social distancing and encouraged public awareness for self quarantine and isolation. People have participated in coordinating donations. Various social media apps like Tiktok, WhatsApp, YouTube has been the source of entertainment during the home stay and quarantine period. Famous tv actors , athletes and sportsperson have appealed to stay home with the help of social media. Apart from the positive part of social media it has also been a source of creating infodemic among people and has played a major role in misleading people and creating a situation of havoc fear and panic due to false rumors regarding the pandemic.

This paper is based on the secondary data and content analysis will be done on the basis of available data. This paper deals about how much social media is helping in providing true and just information among the general public and what are it's positive and adverse effect on the people regarding false information. The study also provides recommendations and suggestion to improve the situation.

Keywords: social media corona pandemic, motivation, awareness, infodemic, panic, fear.

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DISABLED PEOPLE: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Arti Rai

Junior Research Fellow, Department of Sociology, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Covid-19 is one of the pandemic that is challenge the whole world. It makes the life vulnerable to all in general, disabled people in particular due to their dependency on others. The present paper is trying to explore impact of covid-19 upon the people with disability. At present, epidemic like corona virus (covid-19) is spread all over the globe. As a result of which the social, economic and political system of the whole world has been disturbed. When we saw 'divyang', people in society they literally understand the excluded group.

Disability is any condition that makes it more difficult for a person to do certain activities or interact with other (social participation). This research paper deals a humble attempt to scrutinize the provision from the angle of social, economic and political facility which as beneficial to the Disabled persons in this phenomenon. For this purpose, the secondary data from books, articles, journal, newspaper etc. have been used.

Key word: Covid-19 Pandemic, People with Disability, Social, Economic.

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IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Aryan Singh

B.Com (Hons.) II Semester, DAV PG College, B.H.U, Varanasi

Up to large extent,coronavirus will impact the Indian Industry. **In Import**, the dependence of India China huge. Of the top 20 products (at the two-digit of HS Code) that India import from world, China accounts for a significant share in most of them.

India total **electronic imports** accounts for 45% of china . Around one-third of machinery and almost two-fifths of **organic chemicals** that India purchases from the world come China? For automotive parts and fertilizers China's share in India's import is more than 25% . Around 65% to 75% of active pharmaceutical ingredients and around 90% of certain of **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**.

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THE IMPACT OF EPIDEMIC COVID19 ON THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Ashish Gupta, *Assistant Professor , Sunbeam Women College Varuna, Varanasi*

Ritesh Gaurav, *Assistant Professor, NREC College, Khurja, Bulandshahr*

The number of COVID-19 cases is alarmingly over 20,00,000 and the worldwide death toll is over 140,000 till April 16, 2020. An outbreak of coronavirus was first recorded in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019, and India first confirmed a coronavirus infection in the state of Kerala on January 30, 2020. To a large extent, Covid19 will affect the Indian industry. India is on the brink of an unprecedented economic catastrophe as the Covid19 pandemic exposes human disasters. This disruption is more serious than the global financial crisis of 2008, which affected the Indian financial sector and real demand. This can lead to significant losses of economic activity in the long term. The high-frequency indicators for March and April already reflect the effects of a sudden stagnation in economic activity. The unemployment rate reached 23.8% in the last week of March and remained about the same in the first week of April. This epidemic will largely affect small and medium industries, and it may also lead to a collapse, which can lead to a huge increase in the unemployment rate in the country.

The COVID19 pandemic is having a "serious" impact on the world economy and is expected to cause a -3% change (i.e., a contraction) in global production in 2020, which is "much worse" than the financial crises of 2008-09 is. World Economic Outlook (WEO) according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). India's growth is expected to decline to 1.9% in 2020 and 7.4% in 2021. India must take an important step to make better conditions and should announce an economic package for the affected industry.

Keyword : MSME, COVID-19, IMF, GDP.

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IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. Ashok kumar Jha

Head & Assistant Professor, Department of Management, Vivekanand College, Raipur (C.G.)

The virus has emerged as a major risk to the India as well as global economy, still reeling from the impact of Global trade turmoil. On 11 March 2020, WHO declared Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak as a pandemic and reiterated the call for countries to take immediate actions and scale up response to treat, detect and reduce transmission to save people's lives. Stating that the pandemic came at the most inopportune time for India whose economy was showing signs of recovery after bold fiscal/monetary measures, **Centrum Institutional Research** said the country again stares at the possibility of low single-digit growth for FY2021 (April 2020 to March 2021). The world's biggest lockdown that shut a majority of the factories and businesses, suspended flights, stopped trains and restricted movement of vehicles and people, The world's biggest lockdown may have cost the Indian economy Rs 7-8 lakh crore during the 21-day period, analysts and industry bodies said. **World Bank** on Sunday said India's economy is expected to grow 1.5 per cent to 2.8 per cent in 2020-21 fiscal which started on April 1. This will be the slowest growth rate recorded since the economic reforms of 1991. In this study for achieving the prospect goal, secondary sources of data are used. Objectives of this study behind this research article which we are going to conduct on the Indian economic impact of the Novel Corona disease (COVID-19) pandemic in India. In this study, the research design will be Descriptive Research design.

Key Words : (COVID-19), pandemic, fiscal/monetary measures, lockdown, economic reforms.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Chaitanya Vashishtha

B.Com IV Semester, DAV PG College, BHU, Varanasi

The corona virus outbreak which originated in Wuhan, China has infected more than 20 lakh people worldwide. But this is much more than a health crisis. It is a human, economic and social crisis. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which has been characterized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), is attacking societies at their core. Its spread has left businesses, lifestyles around the world disturbed and has slowed down to a great extent.

COVID-19 has affected almost every sectors of society whether it is businesses, companies, manufacturing sectors, tourisms, education, share market, railways, airlines and what not! On one hand where both domestic & international airline services are terminated & on other hand even daily wages transport services providers like auto rickshaw, rickshaw etc. are also badly affected with this. This situation has also created a fear among investors & many economists that if it continues like this it will destroy our economy up to many extent.

Not only big business but even small business affected are affected. According to a report flower business in state of Uttarakhand has reported a loss of business of Rs. 250 Crore which is a very big loss for our economy & due to which many small flower farmer's lives has affected. Due to lockdown all marriages & programs are cancelled & temples are also closed so farmers are not able to sell their flowers & due to which their flowers are wasted.

This situation also gave birth to a social problem. Many news of daily wages workers who lost job & are travelling back to their home are coming daily. Few days back it was seen that many such labours gathered at Anand Vihar bus stand in a hope to go home & many travelled hundreds of kilometre on their foot to reach home without any food. Many such were also not allowed to enter their villages when they reach. And again on 14th April we saw same situation in Mumbai where such labours reaches a railway station in a hope to reach home. One more big social issue all of us observed is the mob & few infected people attacking corona warriors which in my opinion is a big issue we are facing. It kills our moral which is a base of successful society.

Although our government is trying hard to tackle with all situation but it is very difficult for us to retrieve from this.

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A RATIONAL STUDY ON THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Chandra agrawal

Management Faculty, Microtek College of Management And Technology

The country is facing an unprecedented crisis caused by the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic .All the 3 important sectors of the economy (Agriculture , Industry and Service sector) , facing the brunt of the complete lockdown is expected to have a significant adverse effect on the economy .It has come at a time when the economy which was already seeing a massive slowdown in the GDP and Employment over the past few months. The importance of measures like social distancing in curbing the spread of COVID -19 is the need of the hour but at the same time it possesses not only unbearable economic loss but it has huge implications and repercussions on livelihoods putting the society at stake leading to some grave social consequences too.

This paper is an attempt to assess the present state of the Indian economy and highlight the potential SOCIO-ECONOMIC impact of the shock on various sectors of the economy .It also highlights various relief measures taken by the central government to immediately mitigate sufferings of the household and various stakeholders .Various slew of recommendations for the MSME sector is widely discussed in this paper.

Keywords : COVID-19, Social distancing Pandemic, Economic slowdown, Service sector, MSME sector .

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RESEARCH PAPER ON COVID – 19**Simran Gupta***B.Com (Hons.) II Semester, D.A.V. P.G. College, Varanasi*

Corona Virus disease is also known as COVID – 19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered Corona virus. This virus was originated in the country China city named Wuhan. Symptoms of Corona virus are cough, fever, tiredness and difficulty in breathing. This disease is very serious and even fatal. There is currently no vaccine to prevent this disease. The government of India has announced a variety of measure to tackle the situation from security and extra funds for healthcare, to sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions. On 1st April, World Bank approved \$1 billion in support to India to tackle the Corona virus pandemic. On 6th April, a 30% salary cut for one year was announced for the President, Prime Minister and Member of Parliament.

On 14th April 2020, the prime minister of India extended the lockdown to 3rd May. A new set of guidelines for the calibrated opening of the economy and relaxation the lockdown were also set in place which will take affect from 20th April. On 4th April, former Reserve Bank of India chief Raghuram Rajan said that the Corona virus pandemic in India may just be the greatest emergency since independence,

Our honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi conceded that “From an economic point of view, the lockdown undoubtedly looks costly right now.” But said that “Measured against the lives of Indian citizens, there is no comparison.” Thus, to avoid spreading of COVID – 19 virus everyone should avoid public gathering, wear mask and sanitise hands.

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भारत में कोरोना आपदा (Covid-19) का सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव**दीपक कुमार यादव***शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी*

इस शोध पत्र में कोरोना आपदा का भारत के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक प्रभाव का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। इस शोध पत्र में तथ्य संकलन के द्वितीयक स्रोतों का उपयोग किया गया है। इस अध्ययन में यह पाया गया है कि वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य संकट कोरोना आपदा के कारण भारत में सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है। यह कोरोना वायरस रोग मानवीय समाज पर हमला है। इस कोरोना आपदा (Covid-19) का प्रभाव जनसंख्या के सभी भागों पर पड़ा है और विशेष रूप से उन सामाजिक समूहों के सदस्यों के लिए हानिकारक है जो सबसे कमजोर परिस्थितियों में अपना जीवन निर्वहन करते हैं। जिसमें बहुत सारे गरीब, मजदूर, दिव्यांग व्यक्ति, वृद्ध एवं युवा शामिल हैं। इस आपदा के कारण पड़ने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों का गरीब लोगों द्वारा अनुपातहीन रूप से वहन किया जा रहा है। छोटे, मध्यम एवं बड़े उद्योगों के बंद हो जाने के कारण व्यापक गरीबी एवं बेरोजगारी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है।

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CORONA CALAMITY : IT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN INDIA

Dev Tolani

Student (Roll No. 17233BCO063), DAV PG College, Varanasi

Covid -19 also known as coronavirus disease is a new member of virus family which was first found in wuhan (china).this virus transmit when a person comes in contact with an infected person. More than 30 lakh people in world including 7500 people in india has been affected by this virus so as to stop this transmission from one person to another and to protect the citizen of india the government of india has imposed lockdown in india for a period of 21 days and this has affected the indian economy adversely.

Indian economy is amongst top 10 economies in the world and is amongst the one of biggest market in the world.due to covid 19 the production around the country has been hampered along with it some of the companies has also decided to downsize its labour force which would affect across 1 crore workers in the country as well as daily wage workers has also been impacted adversely because due to covid 19 they are unable to get work. According to clsa report pharma,chemicals,electronics will face the supply chain problems and prices can go up by 10 percent .

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CORONA CALAMITY : IT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN INDIA

Dhruv Ramrakhyani

B. Com (Hons.) VI Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Coronavirus or COVID19 is an infectious disease whose outbreak has began in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The rapid spread of Coronavirus has now threaten even to the Government and the World Bank to limit the shock. Undoubtedly Coronavirus has put World economy at major risk. For India as per the most other countries it creates twin challenges and i.e. containing the disease spread even while limiting the economic impact in an already slowing economy.

The Indian economy lose over ₹ 32000 crore (US\$ 4.5 billion) everyday during the firstly days of lockdown. Stock markets in India posted their worst losses in history on 23rd March 2020. However, on 25th March, SENSEX and NIFTY posted their biggest gain in 11 years adding a value of ₹ 4.7 Lakh Crore (US\$ 66 billion) to investor wealth. Those in the informal sectors and daily wage groups are at more risk. Various businesses such as hotels, airlines, etc. are cutting salaries and laying off their employees.

The Government of India has announced a variety of measures to tackle the situation, from food security and extra funds for health care, to sector related incentives and tax deadline incentives and IMF has also announced to help India.

Conclusion- Socio- economic health of a country is at major risk but COVID-19 also provides opportunities. Countries may witness better health care facilities. New social and behavioural norms- social distancing, wearing masks, maintaining hygiene , etc.

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COVID 19 IN INDIA: ECONOMIC CRISIS DUE TO DECOMPOSITION OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Dr.Dipti Agrawal

Assistant Professor, English in Sunbeam Women's College Varuna, Varanasi

The imposition of mandatory mass quarantine definitely has potential benefits in helping us get out through the cobweb of Covid 19, but along with it comes the nasty and miserable experience of being lockdown in our home confined lives with nowhere to go. This long quarantine has almost screwed up our personal lives and social and economic condition of our society too.

India is a country having the third largest economy by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and fifth largest economy by nominal GDP. Today, it is affected by Covid 19 having around 10,000 cases infected and around 450 are dead till the date. The outbreak has been declared in more than a dozen states and Union Territories.

The Epidemic Disease Act 1897 has been invoked and many educational institutions, commercial establishments have been shutdown. India has suspended all tourist visas as a majority of confirmed cases were linked to other countries. The imposition of **Section 144**, suspension of visas and global advisories are against travel. As of now, inbound tourism has come to halt. There are barely any booking made for the future and all the current ones stand cancelled. There is limited scope for quick revival. There are little chance of an influx of foreign tourists and most booking for October-March done in summer been dwindled.

Indian Association of Tour Operator estimated the hotel, aviation and travel sector together may incur loss of about of Rs.85 billion due to travel restrictions imposed on foreign tourists. Outbound travel and inbound travel to India will be at an all time low. Impact likely seems to be felt on both white and blue collar jobs. To conclude, the travel and tourism sector is badly affected by Covid 19, which, in turn, will become the reason of pratfall of Indian Economy.

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COVID -19 LOCKDOWN: OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGES

Divya Vats

Assistant Professor, ICST, SHEPA, Varanasi

The world's biggest lockdown that shut a majority of the factories and businesses, suspended flights, stopped trains and restricted movement of vehicles and people, The world's biggest lockdown may have cost the Indian economy Rs. 7-8 lakh crore during the 21-day

period, analysts and industry bodies said, and now it's time of the COVID -19 lockdown.02 and the estimated cost of lockdown may have double.

As we know everything contains two aspects, same with COVID -19 lockdown, on the one hand there are so many losses and Challenges faced by the world as well as Indian economy, by the government, by the society, by the households, by the employees, by the students etc. but on other ways this lockdown may come with so many opportunities too for virtual future, upgrade and advancement in Internet services, FMCG Sector, IT sector, Pharmaceutical and engineering, Researches.

Keywords : COVID -19, Lockdown, Virtual future, FMCG Sector, IT sector, Pharmaceutical Industry.

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Garima Vij

M.Com (2019 pass out), Faculty of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Fear abounds regarding the novel coronavirus pandemic and the consequences. There are increasing numbers of confirmed deaths. These numbers are expected to surge when indirect costs due to lost productivity and comorbidities are taken into consideration. The economic implications are thus detrimental not only to public health systems but to trade and travel, food and agriculture industries, various market types and retail chains, among others. Among the suggested policy solutions are: proactive management approaches, health policy framework addressing many of the social determinants of health, education and health literacy, national and international shifts in investments, public and private partnerships and the establishment of the World Technical Council on Coronavirus. Effective implementation of these policy solutions will require full support of all stakeholders, including governments, the media, non-governmental organizations, health professionals, communities, and individuals.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Gaurav Jaiswal

B.Com 4th Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The worldwide spread of the novel Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) is severely impacting the global economy, and as per recent updates almost one-third to one-half of the global population is now under some form of a lockdown. This has threatened an 'economic bloodbath', where practically all economic activities around the world are witnessing a closure. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), nearly 25 million jobs

could be lost worldwide due to the pandemic, which would mean income losses for workers between US\$ 860 billion and US\$ 3.4 trillion by the end of 2020. This will translate into a fall in the consumption of goods and services, which will have a strong negative effect on businesses and, in turn, on the national economies. Among other continents, Asia would witness disruptions in backward and forward linkages in supply chains. Key providers of employment, such as manufacturing, tourism and hospitality, travel, services and retail industries, along with small and medium enterprises, have already begun to bear the acute brunt of Covid-19

In this time of crisis, the government must speed up the payment of delayed payments to every public and private enterprise. Further, the utility bills of the most vulnerable must also be paid for by the governments. Also, to ensure that each ward (84,420 in 4,378 cities) and each Gram Panchayat (262,734 in 6,975 Blocks and 706 districts) are fully equipped to serve the populace, as per the service-level benchmarking suitable to combat the pandemic, each of them must be provided with emergency funds from the existing schemes like the Swachh Bharat Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission, Smart Cities Mission, Digital India, new skills training, etc. This will facilitate decentralisation, maintain hygiene and sanitation, and provide the necessary services. The government must join forces with the private sector, non-profits, citizens, and institutions willing to steer us through these turbulent times.

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COVID-19 PANDEMIC TEARS HOLE IN INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Himanshi Agarwal

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Sunbeam Women's College Varuna, Varanasi

Indian textile industry, the largest single industry in India accounting for about 20% of the total industrial production and the second largest employer of the country after agricultural sector, providing livelihood to around 129 lakh people, may stare at Rs 12000 crore loss during the coming financial year with almost 40% decline in the exports due to the halt in shipments owing to the novel Corona virus pandemic across the globe. Clothing Manufacturers' Association of India (CMAI) predicts that the recovery of the textile industry might take 10-12 months which is a serious concern economically as well as sociologically, since it will not only lead to the downfall of the country's GDP but may also lead to the unemployment of around 25% of its workforce. Although, CMAI is trying to seek financial support from the government and is suggesting various measures for its revival yet the consequences are far reaching. Thus, this study attempts to bring forth the crisis faced by the Indian textile industry amidst the current Corona virus pandemic and discuss strategies for its revival.

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CORONA CALAMITY- IT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Khushi Khushwani

B.com(hons.) 4th semester DAV PG College, Varanasi

The geographical surge of corona infections from the epicenter of Wuhan, China, has indulged me to study about this novel pandemic and its chain reaction on the social and economic health of India and at global level. The emergence of COVID-19 has a significant impact on the economy globally including economic slowdown, trade supply, chain disruption, natural resources, commodities and logistics and has helped Indian cultures to accelerate at global level. My approach to study this amplifying issue is based on the real situations faced by my relatives and communicators residing in different parts of the country and Government provided data. Conclusion: Socio-economic health of the country is at greater risk. The findings collected strongly suggest that real-world studies should be initialised to explore Socio-economic impacts and the study provides much needed empirical data on the Socio-economic status of the country.

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BEING POOR IS PAINFUL: THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 BREAKOUT ON THE UNDERPRIVILEGED SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY.

Dr. Kiran Singh, Ph.D. English; Principal, Sunbeam School

**Saumya Singh, M.Sc. Cognitive Science; Assistant Professor Psychology,
Sunbeam Women's College Varana**

Purpose- To understand how the global level spread of the COVID 19 pandemic affected the lives of the underprivileged sections of the society.

The disease might not discriminate between the rich and the poor but the after effects of a breakout like COVID 19 pandemic surely might. The crisis that the breakout of this disease has caused ceases to just be a health crisis and has turned into a social as well as economic crisis for countries globally. The industries are shut, trade is barred and people are confined to their homes. It is like the entire globe is on a stand still. The prolonged country wide lockdowns across all the major nations have proved to be a major blow to the world economy that was already in a frivolous state even before the pandemic erupted and the group that has been hardest hit are the economically and socially underprivileged. These people are living not just in the fear of the infection but also of hunger and dire poverty.

In this paper, we will try to look at the economic impact of the COVID 19 spread upon the economically weaker sections of the Indian society. We will also in the later sections of the paper try to suggest a few possible measures that can be undertaken to cope with this situation and that can help the government in pulling these sections back in the mainstream.

Keywords : COVID 19, Lockdown, Underprivileged sections, Economic Vulnerability, Intervention measures.

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PREPARED FUNCTIONAL PROBIOTIC YOGURT USING DIFFERENT CULTURE FOR INCREASED IMMUNE SYSTEM ALL AGE GROUP OF HUMAN BEING

Madhu, Research scholar & **Singh Neetu**, Assistant Professor

Department of HDFS, School for Home Science, Babashaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar (a central) university

Yogurt is a milk product as like curd but curd is contain Lactobacillus bacterium like lactic acid bacteria but yogurt contain Lactobacillus bulgaris bacterium and streptococcus thermophilus also. But we have to make more effective functional probiotic yogurt which is added most of probiotic bacteria live culture powder. Because probiotic bacteria is more beneficial for gut flora of intestine. Probiotic yogurt is prevent digestive health, diarrhea, immune system and benefits of weight loss, mental health. I have taken two type culture for making functional probiotic yogurt one is probiotic yogurt (contain lactobacillus bulgaris bacterium and streptococcus thermophilus) and other is a probiotic yogurt live culture powder (contain L. casei, B. longum, L. bulgaricus, S. thermophilus, L. acidophilus) both are available in the market. The main objective of this research was that which culture was make the best probiotic yogurt at home. Based on some important parameter of probiotic yogurt we are analyzed the quality of probiotic yogurt as like microbial growth, TSS, viscosity, consistency, and evaluate some amount of nutrient like protein, sugar etc. finally in this research I have found that probiotic yogurt powder culture are better than other already developed probiotic yogurt used as culture in my experiment work. Aim of this experiment easily making cheapest and durable and healthier functional probiotic yogurt at home.

Keywords : probiotic yogurt, gut flora, digestive health, microbial growth.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN INDIA

Mahima Kathuria

M.A Economics (4th Semester), DAV PG College, Varanasi

Corona Virus is a black swan event that has hit the world with the most significant effects on the global economy. The corona virus pandemic has affected many and India is no exception from the same. With the several countries announcing the lockdown of the economy partially or fully, economic activities across the world and in India stand halted. There is a significant effect on the Indian economy right from the macro level to micro level hence there are job losses and other consequential chaos. Before corona virus epidemic, the slowdown was largely due to the sluggish demand in the Indian economy. But after the country wide shutdown, the economy will experience problems from both demand as well as

supply side. COVID-19 worries are mounting that prolonged quarantine, supply chain disruptions and a sharp reduction in tourism and business travel could weaken the economy further and can even cause further slowdown. Apart from these, COVID-19 epidemic also has many indirect implications on Indian economy which may impact government's spending on health and education because of less tax revenue collection in near future. This, in turn, has long term consequences in the form of malnutrition, illiteracy etc. This paper discusses all the emerging problems due to COVID-19 and probable solutions for the same.

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CORONA : AN AGENT OF CHANGE IN FAMILY PATTERNS

Dr. Maneesh Mishra

Post Doctoral Fellow, Department of Sociology, B.H.U. Varanasi

Present paper is an attempt to explain the patterns of new family patterns due to worldwide viral effect of CORONA. As we all are aware about the changing patterns of family in Indian context for the last two decades. In other words, It can be said that the joint family system has been replaced by nuclear one. Most of the families are being self-centered. This is mainly because of changing values patterns. People have left their native places for a new one in search of food and shelter but this CORONA virus which has affected most of the countries of the world has changed the value patterns in a short span of time. It has been observed that due to the pandemic, people are again relying upon joint family system because they have realized the importance of joint family system. In such a pandemic condition moral support along with emotional and economic sufficiency is most important factor for an individual to survive and this can only be fulfilled by joint families. People have come back during last two months to their native places to save themselves from this fatal CORONA virus.

Thus, it can be said that CORONA virus became a source of change in society and family as well. It can be named as an agent of change for the society to bring about the changes in family values and ideology.

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IMPACT OF (COVID-19) IN HEALTH

Dr. Manoj Muar

PDF, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

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.

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IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS ON INDIAN ECONOMY AND RELATED SECTOR

Mohit Sinha, Dr. Shailendra Kumar Verma

Department of Business Management and Entrepreneurship, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya

The ongoing spread of the new coronavirus has become one of the biggest threats to the global economy and financial markets. The virus, first detected in the Chinese city of Wuhan last December, has infected more than 110,000 people in at least 110 countries and territories globally, according to the World Health Organization. Of those infected, more than 4,000 people have died, according to WHO data. China is where majority of the confirmed cases are — more than 80,000 infections have been reported in the mainland so far. To contain the COVID-19 outbreak, Chinese authorities locked down cities, restricted movements of millions and suspended business operations. To make things worse, the disease is spreading rapidly around the world, with countries like Italy, Iran and South Korea reporting more than 7,000 cases each. Other European countries like France, Germany and Spain have also seen a recent spike beyond 1,000 cases. From an economic perspective, the key issue is not just the number of cases of COVID-19, but the level of disruption to economies from containment measures. Fears of the coronavirus impact

on the global economy have rocked markets worldwide, plunging stock prices and bond yields. The effects of the pandemic on economic activity are being felt far and wide, far beyond the airline, travel, tourism and hospitality sectors. Analysts see some impact to the January-March 2020 quarter gross domestic product. But the really deep cut will be seen in the April-June quarter (the first quarter of 2020-21), further exacerbating the slowdown in consumption and activity being witnessed in the Indian Economy. The evidence is mounting that March marked the start of a deep global recession. The breadth of the collapse is beginning to appear in the initial trickle of economic data across the world, revealing a catering of trade, reined-in business investment, cowering consumers and surging unemployment that's sparing few industries. The hit to demand is visible on the world's oceans, where a measure of U.S. export volumes in the first two full weeks of March showed shipments abroad at less than half the year earlier year.

An outbreak of 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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मजदूर वर्ग पर कोरोना का प्रभाव

मोनिका वर्मा

लेक्चरर, समाज"ास्त्र, एस0के0वी0 ईदगाह रोड़, नई दिल्ली

भारत एक विकास"ील दे"ा है जहां पर 1991 में वै"वीकरण, उदारीकरण आया। इसके पूर्व यह एक आत्मनिर्भर राष्ट्र था तथा उसका किसी अन्य राष्ट्र के साथ इतना अधिक सम्पर्क नहीं था। वि"वग्राम या वै"वीकरण के दौर में एक ओर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार आया है वही दूसरी ओर कोरोना जैसे महामारी के दुष्परिणाम भी सामने आए हैं। नॉवेल कोविड 19 जिसकी शुरुआत चीन के वुहान से हुयी है लेकिन आज वि"व का कोई भी राष्ट्र इससे अछूता नहीं है। द्वितीय वि"वयुद्ध के बाद यह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी मानवीय चुनौती है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा कोरोना के शुरुआती दौर में ही विभिन्न प्रकार के ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं और सरकार निरन्तर प्रयासरत है कि यह महामारी भारत में गम्भीर रूप धारण न करे। भारत सरकार द्वारा कोरोना को नियन्त्रित करने के लिए 21 दिन का पूर्ण लॉकडाउन

किया गया जिसके तहत किसी को भी किसी प्रकार का कार्य करने की छूट न थी। भारत की अधिकांश जनसंख्या जो कोरोना से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित हुयी है वह है दिहाड़ी मजदूर। मजदूर वर्ग भारत का सर्वाधिक कार्यशील वर्ग है जिस पर पूरा देश निर्भर है लेकिन कोरोना और लॉकडाउन की वजह से न ही वे कुछ कर सकते हैं और न ही उनके पास इतनी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की वे अपने अपने घरों पर रह कर दो वक्त की रोटी आराम से खा सकें।

विश्व बैंक ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट में कहा कि लॉकडाउन की नीतियों ने पूरे उपमहाद्वीप में करोड़ों प्रवासियों को प्रभावित किया है जिनमें से अधिकतर दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं और शहरी केन्द्रों में उनके पास काम नहीं बचा है जिसके चलते वे अपने ग्रामीण घरों की ओर सामूहिक पलायन कर रहे हैं। प्रवासी मजदूरों के पास लम्बे समय तक बिना काम के शहरों में संभवतः भूखे रहने और सैकड़ों मील दूर अपने गृह जिलों की ओर जानलेवा यात्रा के बीच किसी एक को चुनने का बेहद कठोर विकल्प है।

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CORONA : SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL AGENT OF CHANGE

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Srivastava

Present paper is an attempt to explain the socio-Psychological impact of CORONA virus on society. Corona virus diseases called as Covid -19 is infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. In a short span of time most of the countries of the world have been affected by this fatal virus. This pandemic has created a new environment in society and family as well . This virus has become a source of change in society in regard to value system, adjustment and emotional aspects. Man for the last two - three decades has been changed towards economic man. Their most of the time was for making the self in economic sphere. Due to this they are unable to spend much time with the family. Now this corona situation has brought about new system of value, thinking patterns and self – evaluations. The people, who have no time for the family, are now totally free from works and spending all time with family. Due to lockdown the precious time of individuals is spared for their close ones. Now the new patterns of adjustment and value are derived. Each member now is getting full psychological support and this support brings in them a stronger mental status. This corona in spite of its fatal characteristics has somehow responsible for creation of a new society. In other words CORONA – a devil is producing indirectly an evil in society.

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CORONA PANDEMIC AND ITS SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

Dr. Naresh Kumar Sonkar

Assistant Professor , Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Amarkantak , M.P.

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel corona virus that was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China. A corona pandemic is a widespread outbreak of disease that occurs when a virus appears that people have not been exposed to before. A corona pandemic may come and go in waves, each of which. These disruptions could include everything from school and business closings to interruption of basic services such as public transportation and health care. An especially severe corona pandemic could lead to high levels of illness, death, social disruption, and economic loss. When a pandemic starts, everyone around the world could be at risk. The government of India has been working closely with other countries and the World Health Organization (WHO) to strengthen systems to detect outbreaks of corona that might cause a pandemic. A pandemic would touch every aspect of society, and so every aspect of society must begin to prepare.

Central and State governments are developing, improving, and testing their plans for a corona pandemic. Businesses, schools, universities, and other community organizations are preparing plans as well.

The virus that causes COVID-19 probably emerged from an animal source, but is now spreading from person to person. The virus is thought to spread mainly between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It also may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.

Preventive Measures :

People can help protect themselves from respiratory illness with everyday preventive actions.

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

Social Disruption from Covid-19:

- Plan for the possibility that usual services may be disrupted. These could include services provided by hospitals and other health care facilities, banks, stores, restaurants, government offices, and post offices.
- Prepare backup plans in case public gatherings, such as volunteer meetings and worship services, are canceled.
- Consider how to care for people with special needs in case the services they rely on are not available.

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COVID- 19 CURSE FOR HUMANS BUT BOON FOR ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Nidhi Mishra

Assistant Professor, Sociology, Sunbeam Women's College Varuna Varanasi

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. The coronavirus outbreak came to light on December 31, 2019 and now almost whole world is in pandemic condition. Presently **2,094,897** corona virus active cases reported in world and 12,380 confirmed cases in India. Just because of the pandemic all world is in lockdown condition. That means no vehicle, no factories no pollution.

So this paper is based on the objective impact of COVID 19 pandemic on Environment. A research examine that The month of March is a good time to look at ice in the Arctic, as it's the time when sea ice cover is at its annual peak. Generally, the trend is down; the below graphic shows anomalies since 1979, and reveals that there is 6% less sea ice than might have been anticipated, although there's plenty of variability, too.

In India, according to **The Economic Times** “Delhi saw a third straight week of clean air. There was a remarked improvement in air quality in the NCR, as the harmful PM10 and PM2.5 levels were down by 35-40% in Delhi.”

Another example of cleaner air was seen when, on April 3rd, residents of Jalandhar, a city in Punjab state, woke up to a view of the Dhauladhar mountain range. If we talk about water condition According to the real-time water monitoring data of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the average water quality of 27 points of the Ganga seen in recent days, is suitable for bathing and propagation of wildlife and fisheries.

Thus virus is curse for humans but boon for environment. So as conclusion we can say the the takeaway from this is that once nations come to grips with the coronavirus, better implementation of the environmental, transport and industry regulations should be considered a priority to ease the detrimental impacts of human activity on the environment.

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कोरोना संकट में एकजुट भारत

निधि सिंह

शोध छात्रा, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, जी.ए.वी.पी.जी. कॉलेज, वाराणसी

जबसे कोरोना वायरस ने भारत में पांव रखा है, तब से समूचे देश में एक अभूतपूर्व संकट छाया हुआ है। आज पूरा देश घरों में है इस महामारी की वजह से। सरकार भी अपनी ओर से सारी कोशिशों में लगी हुई है, सब एकजुट हैं, साथ खड़े हैं अपनी, अपने अपनों की सुरक्षा करने में। कुछ लोग बाहर भी हैं, उन्हें भी हर सम्भव मदद की जा रही है ताकि वो भी सुरक्षित रहें। डाक्टर, नर्सिंग, स्टाफ़, सफाई कर्मचारी, पुलिस, सेना, सरकारी कर्मचारी और बाकी सब भी अपने-अपने कार्य को पूरी निष्ठा से पूरा कर रहे हैं, बिना अपनी परवाह किए बगैर। आज से पहले जब भी कोई मुसीबत आयी है, वो देश के किसी एक हिस्से में आयी है और उस वक्त देश के बाकी हिस्सों से लोगों

ने भरपूर कोशिश की है मदद करने की, पर आज तो पूरा देश ठप हो गया है, सारे काम-धन्धे बन्द हो गये हैं। पूरा देश रुक गया है, फसलें खेतों में पड़ी हैं। लेकिन हमारी जरूरतें तो कम नहीं हैं, सबको खाना चाहिए ही चाहिए। सरकार भी कितना करे, लेकिन हम 130 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश के नागरिक हैं और वर्तमान समय में पूरा देश जिस एकजुटता के साथ खड़ा है, वो शायद ही कभी देखने को मिला हो। सब अपनी तरफ से जितना हो सके उतना कर रहे हैं। उम्मीद है कि इस संकट से हम जल्द ही बाहर निकलेंगे सब ठीक होगा। हम फिर से दुनिया को दिखायेंगे की हाँ हम हर चुनौती से लड़ सकते हैं। लेकिन उसके लिए हम सबको साथ आना होगा। अपने लिए, अपने अपनों के लिए और देश के लिए.....!

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THE SOCIOLOGY OF PANIC BUYING AMID PANDEMIC

Nidhi Srivastava

Research Student, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, BHU, Varanasi

On December 31st 2019, China reported to World Health Organisation about a cluster cases of pneumonia in Wuhan city which is eventually identified as a novel Coronavirus. On 11th February 2020, The World Health Organisation named this Coronavirus as Covid 19 which is stand for CO-Corona VI-Virus D-Disease and 19 stands for 2019 as this coronavirus came in to light in the year 2019. The virus spread all over the world in a short while as this is an infection-based disease. Unfortunately, there are no specific symptoms of it as well as no medical cure of it. The only and temporary solution is breaking the chain of the virus by forcefully stopping the diffusion, for which various country took the decision of lockdown, under which first the movement between different countries was stopped and secondly native people were asked to stay at home. Lockdown announcement manifest chaos in common people, the very first concern of the them was about daily necessities that occurred a different kind of phenomenon called "Panic Buying". This phenomenon triggered the idea to write this research paper to understand the sociology of the Panic Buying during Pandemic.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Covid19, Pandemic, Panic Buying

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CORONA CALAMITY: IT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Dr. Nilanjana Kumari

Assistant Professor, Dept of Commerce, Sunbeam Women's College Varuna.

The world was not ready for it but we have to fight it today Irrespective of all the problems. India being one of the leading upcoming exporters with an economy of billions, is facing a huge loss of crores with every passing day. Undoubtedly whether it's the

manufacturing industry or the service sector India will face a fall in its growth rate for the next coming year. Covid 19 and its effect on social distancing has somewhere created a hinge for the future cross cultural diversities and promoting global trade.

Covid 19 will certainly prove to be a huge setback for the economic growth and development.

Keywords: *economic growth, Covid 19, social, global.*

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Om Kumar

B.Com (Hons.) VI Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

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. At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. Since our economy already reeling under a demand depression, rising unemployment, and lowering of industrial output and profits, all of which happening together for several quarters now, this Corona calamity constraint would.

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COVID-19: A STUDY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ON INDIA

Pankaj Kumar Bharti & Sikha Singh

Research Scholar, Faculty of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

In the present health pandemic situation, it has become more essential to study the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). The 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19; previously known as 2019-nCoV) outbreak that originated from Wuhan, Hubei province, China was first reported to the WHO Country Office in China on 31 December 2019. The outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020. SARS-CoV-2 is a new virus responsible for an outbreak of respiratory illness known as COVID-19, which has spread to several countries around the world. 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. WHO is working 24/7

to analyse data, provide advice, coordinate with partners, help countries prepare, increase supplies and manage expert networks. COVID-19 is killing people, spreading human suffering, and upending people's lives but this is much more than a health crisis. It is a human, economic and social crisis.

The objective of the research endeavour is to achieve a better understanding of COVID-19 and its social and economic impact on India. The main focus of the paper is to study the impact of this health crisis on the social and economic aspects in India.

Key Words : COVID-19, Health Crisis, Social Aspect, Economic Aspect

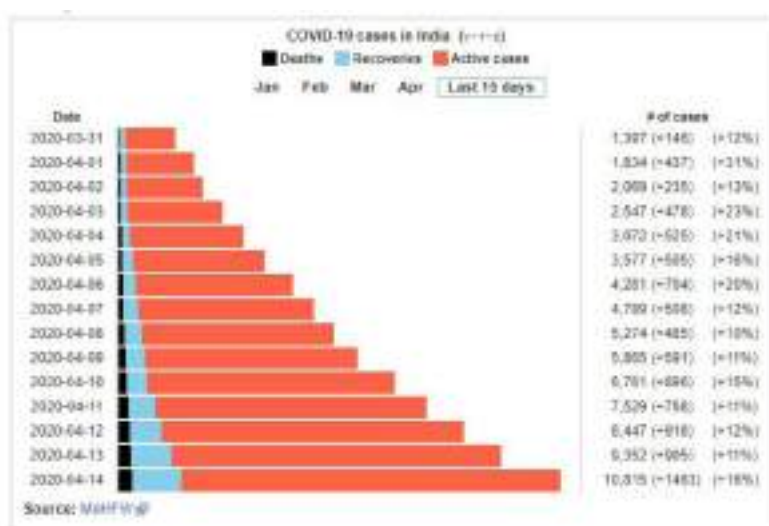
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CORONA CALAMITY:ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Payal kumari

B.com(hons) VI semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

We are coming here together to discuss on global crisis of COVID-19, In order to be safe and overcome the situation we as academic leader committed to provide constant guidance to our fraternity and inspire them to make productive use of this period.



know

As we
corona virus is

known as covid-19 because this disease found in 2019. It began from china in wuhan (new market) this market is popularly known for non-veg, meat and flesh of different animals like bats, monkey etc. Covid-19 is consider as world pandemic disease by WHO as it spreads all over the world approx 2,014,000 are infected and 127,600 are died and still increases day by day. In india the first case was reported on 30 january in kerala. According to ministry of

health, People infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness, Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

To overcome this pandemic disease, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been declared an epidemic in more than a dozen states and union territories, where provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 have been invoked, and educational institutions and many commercial establishments have been shut down. India has suspended all tourist visas, as a majority of the confirmed cases were linked to other countries.

On 22 March 2020, India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the instance of the prime minister Narendra Modi. The government followed it up with lockdowns in 75 districts where COVID cases had occurred as well as all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the prime minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, again On 14 April, the prime minister extended the ongoing nationwide lockdown till 3 May. Effect of lockdowns on social and economy of India.

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विवाह पर कोरोना वायरस के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण (विशेष संदर्भ: चंदौली जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश)

पियुष कुमार सिंह

शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन विभाग, दक्षिण बिहार केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गया

वर्तमान समय में कोरोना एक वैश्विक महामारी के रूप में सम्पूर्ण विश्व को अपने आगोश में समाहित किया हुआ है। यह चीन के वुहान शहर से पनपने वाला एक विषाणु है। संक्रमित व्यक्ति से संपर्क के कारण यह वायरस अधिक मात्रा में पनप रहा है। इस वायरस के चलते सम्पूर्ण विश्व सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से प्रभावित हो रहा है। भारत में कोरोना वायरस के प्रभाव से बचने के लिए सरकार द्वारा लागू लॉकडाउन व उचित सामाजिक दूरी का पालन समस्त देशवासी अपने- अपने स्तर से कर रहे हैं। भारत में विवाह के कार्यक्रम गर्मी के समय में अत्यधिक होते हैं। इसके पीछे कई महत्वपूर्ण कारण हैं। इस वर्ष भी बहुत लोगों का विवाह इस समय तय था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में विवाह तय अधिक पुरुष दूर शहरों में रोजगार हेतु निवासरत थे। लॉकडाउन के कारण अधिक लोग अपने पैतृक निवास स्थान पर नहीं आ सके तथा जो लोग आये भी थे तो उनकी शादी भी लॉकडाउन व सामाजिक दूरी के कारण प्रभावित रही। अतः वर्तमान शोध में उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में कोरोना वायरस का विवाह पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का विश्लेषण किया जाएगा।

मुख्य शब्द : कोरोना वायरस, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, विवाह, सामाजिक दूरी, लॉकडाउन

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करोना को हराना है वजेता बन जाना है

डॉ. पूजा सिंह

सनबीम ओमेन्स कालेज, वरुणा, वाराणसी

कोविड 19 जिसके नाम में ही खौफ और भय का मंजर छुपा है जिसने दुनिया को ऐसे मुहाने पर ला खड़ा किया है कि लोग सोचने पर मजबूर हो गए हैं कि यह कहीं संसार के अंत का प्रारंभ तो नहीं या जिस आधुनिक चकाचौंध में हम अपनी संस्कृति और सभ्यता को भूलकर प्रकृति का जो अंधाधुंध दोहन कर रहे थे उसका परिणाम तो नहीं या फिर खुद को सर्व शक्तिशाली साबित करने के लिए मानव जाति के साथ किसी ने खिलवाड़ तो नहीं किया ऐसा मैं इसलिए कह रही हूँ कि आज तक जितने भी शोध हुए कोरोना की उत्पत्ति के संबंध में अर्थात् यह संक्रमण मानव में किस प्रकार आया किंतु इसका कोई भी सटीक प्रमाण अभी तक नहीं मिला है आज इस वायरस ने संसार को इतना बेबस और लाचार बना दिया है कि उसे शब्दों में बयां करना मुश्किल है। लोग अपनों के मौत को अपनी आंखों के सामने देख रहे हैं और उन्हें बचाने में समर्थ नहीं हो पा रहे हैं, इससे बड़ी विडंबना क्या होगी, इससे बड़ा दर्द किसी और के लिए क्या होगा? हमारा जो शत्रु है उसे हम कैसे परास्त करें सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न आज दुनिया के सामने यही है क्योंकि उसकी ना तो कोई दवा है, और ना ही उसकी वैक्सीन, दुनिया के किसी देश के पास ! किंतु हम इस शत्रु से अपनी रक्षा कर सकते हैं अपने देश को इसके मुख में जाने से बचा सकते हैं अगर हम थोड़ा सा धैर्य और संयम का परिचय दें तो यह जंग इतनी भी मुश्किल नहीं क्योंकि इस अदृश्य शत्रु को हराने के लिए हमें किसी शस्त्र की आवश्यकता नहीं बल्कि हमारा हथियार है सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग। इसके साथ ही साथ आप अपने चेहरे को पूरी तरह कपड़ों से ढक कर रखें और आवश्यकता ना हो तो घर के बाहर ना निकले इस विषम परिस्थिति में अपने बड़े बुजुर्गों का खयाल बच्चों की तरह रखें, उनकी देखभाल वैसे ही करें जैसे छोटे बच्चे की करते हैं क्योंकि बड़ों का आशीर्वाद बड़ी से बड़ी मुसीबत को भी हमारे सिर से दूर कर देता है, हमारे पास फटकने भी नहीं देता है, इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि कोरोना से जंग में, जितना हो सके जरूरतमंदों का भी ध्यान रखें क्योंकि अगर हमें ईश्वर ने इस विषम परिस्थिति में भी इस लायक रखा है कि हम दूसरों की सेवा कर सके, दूसरों के भोजन का प्रबंध कर सके, दूसरों के काम आ सके तो हमें अवश्य ही मानव जाति की सेवा करनी चाहिए अंत में मैं आप सब से यही विनती करती हूँ कि आज वर्तमान में हमारा एक ही लक्ष्य है कोरोना को परास्त कर विश्व विजेता बनना और हम सब में यह काबिलियत है कि हम अपने संयम से, अपने संकल्प से, अपने दृढ़ निश्चय से, कोरोना को परास्त कर सकते हैं कोरोना को जड़ से उखाड़ कर इस संसार से दूर फेंक सकते हैं किंतु यह तभी मुमकिन होगा जब सारा समाज एकजुट होगा, एकता के सूत्र में बंधेगा, धर्म और जाति से परे होकर सब एक दूसरे का साथ देते हुए इस बीमारी को खत्म करने का प्रयास करेंगे। मेरा आप सब से विनम्र निवेदन है कि आप सब अपने घर में रहिए स्वयं को सुरक्षित रखते हुए देश को कोरोना मुक्त बनाने में अपना सहयोग दीजिए आज आपके लिए यही सबसे बड़ी देशभक्ति है और मैं जानती हूँ कि मेरे देश में क्रांतिकारियों और देशभक्तों की कोई कमी नहीं अतः इस जंग को हम ही जीतेंगे।

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF CORONA CALAMITY IN SOCIO & ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF INDIA

Prakash Kumar Agrawal

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce , Patliputra University, Patna

Today india as well as all over world is facing the challenge of corona calamity.but before starting discussion on different issue related to impact of corona in India's social as well as economic progress. It is very important to understand the meaning of corona. The beginning of year 2020 brings a major challenge before Indian society. I. e. To protect every one from threat of covid-19.the threat of covid-19 arises from corona virus. Which originally arises from a city in China named wuhan. In this present research paper. I'm going to give focus on potential impact of corona problem on Indian society as well as economical system of india. The whole of research paper is divided into different segment like introduction, objective, review literature, rationale of paper, research methodology , potential impact of Corona calamity in indian society, impact of corona calamity in India's economical system, analysis of study, conclusion-cum-suggestions, & references.

Key Words : China, corona calamity, wuhan, indian society, indian economy, potential impact.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN INDIA

Pratik Kumar

M.A Economics, IV Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Corona Virus is a health pandemic but no doubt it could be an economic disaster for all the global economies including India. Indian economy was already under stress before this pandemic broke out. That was mainly because of the demand depression and joblessness but the impact of corona virus on Indian economy could be worse. There are some important sectors of the economy like tourism, hospitality, manufacturing etc. that are going to be hit badly due to this deadly virus. Moreover India is also notoriously famous for its huge informal sector which provides employment to crores of people and these people are more likely to suffer due to this uncertain out breaking situation. Also the most fundamental part of economic growth is consumer's purchasing power and demand for the commodity. Both are going to be very low as the major restrictions will stay on the movement of people. So this paper will try to analyze all the social and economic consequences in India due to corona calamity and how to erase this problem up to some extent.

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IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Pratyush Kumar

B.Com (Hons.) II Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The Global pandemic Coronavirus outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China. Before knowing about its impact on Indian Economy, first, let us know about coronavirus. 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.

The economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic in India has been hugely disruptive. World Bank, IMF and other credit rating agencies have downgraded India's growth for fiscal year 2021. According to the, The International Monetary Fund (IMF) India's growth estimate for FY21 to 1.9% from 5.8%. The Indian economy is expected to lose over ₹32,000 crore (US\$4.5 billion) every day during the 21-day-lockdown which was declared by the government of India. The effects of the coronavirus pandemic on economic activity are being felt far and wide, far beyond the airline, travel, tourism and hospitality sectors. Up to 53% of businesses in the country will be affected. Those in informal sectors and daily wage groups are the most at risk. A large number of farmers around the country who grow perishables are also facing uncertainty. Various businesses such as hotels and airlines are cutting salaries and laying off employees. The live events industry has seen an estimated loss of ₹3,000 crore (US\$420 million). Even Indian Railways is shut down due to this pandemic outbreak.

The online shopping giants, 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. 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. Stock markets in India posted their worst losses in history on 23 March 2020. Also The Covid-19 pandemic will shrink world output by 3% in 2020, IMF said in the April update of its World Economic Outlook (WEO) released on Tuesday in Washington DC.

"From the economy's point of view, the lockdown undoubtedly looks costly right now, but compared to the lives of Indian citizens, it is nothing."

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, speech to the nation, 10 am, 14 April 2020.

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LOCKDOWN, MENTAL WELL-BEING AND LONELINESS

Preeti Manani

Post-doctoral fellow, School of Education, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

On 24 March, the Government of India under Prime Minister of India 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. However, this will be extended until at least May 3 now. Though lockdown seems to be the best preventive measure to fight against this epidemic but it is affecting people in many ways; physically, mentally, financially, socially, psychologically and in many other ways. As the people are confined to their house, their mental health and social life would surely be affected. Therefore a research study was conducted with an aim to study mental well-being and loneliness of the undergraduate college students of Ajmer city, Rajasthan. All the subjects were matched in terms of age, educational qualification. Online versions of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental well-being scale (WEMWBS) and UCLA loneliness scale were prepared and sent to the subjects and responses were recorded. Some of them were telephonically interviewed to get in-depth information of their schedule. It was found that majority of the students acknowledge that lockdown is a must in such a situation; however, they miss their friends and classmates. They said that they do video calls almost regularly just to avoid feeling of loneliness. Most of the students feel optimistic about the future and are taking interest in new things such as cooking, managing household work and kitchen gardening.

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CORONA CALAMITY IMPACT ON MIGRANT LABOURERS

Prity Kumari

Research Scholar, Dept. of Sociological Studies Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, Bihar

COVID-19 pandemic has a serious impact on the social, economic, and political sectors in the country. There are nine million people who migrate every year searching for work according to the economic survey 16-17. In India, 94 percent of the labour force works in the unorganised sector. Most people working in this sector come from a poor background and they are migratory workers. They work on daily wages even after they knew about prevailing discrimination, exploitation, and harassment in this sector. The problems of these labourers have increased manifold due to the horrible effects of coronavirus. Due to nationwide lockdown, thousands of migrant labourers from different states are stranded in different parts of the country. Migrant workers are facing difficulties for basic needs like food and shelter. Through this study, I would like to highlight the problem faced by migrant workers during the corona calamity.

Key Words : Corona calamity, unorganised sector, migrant labours, COVID-19

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Priyashi Tripathi

B.Com VI Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The economic impact of the coronavirus 2019-20 pandemic in India has been hugely disruptive. It has been observed that the fiscal year from last three decades has lowest figures India has seen. Indian economy expected that it faces over 32000 crore everyday during Lockdown period. There are few sectors those are highly effected like business, railways, small scale industries etc. Agriculture sectors have to face many problems workers are facing starvation they are not able to fulfill there basic need. All the sectors are depressed. Government plans to cut there salary from different types of employees according to there rates. Whereas informal sectors are highly at risk Because daily worker are not able to do their work because of following restrictions during lockdown period.

At the end from economic point of view :

The lockdown looks costly right now but, compared to lives of Indian it's nothing. From the social and economic point of view it effects all the sectors directly or indirectly because everything is independent to each nad other but due to lockdown each sectors either organised or unorganized, private or public, formal or informal sectors they all are effected even e-commerce is also worstly effected because they have stopped all their products they use to deliver only essential items. Due to lose in whole economy everyone is in bad condition even they are depressed that how and when it will end. But due to unforeseen conditions and destruction of lives of humans these things are neglected and at this crucial stage the life of humans are much more important than all these things because if humans will be safe then only whole nation will be safe. STAY HOME STAY SAFE.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Ragini Tripathi

Sunbeam Women's College Varuna, Varanasi

Our country is currently witnessing substantial disruption of daily lives due to one of the foreign ailment named coronavirus disease -19(COVID-19). The progression of the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting socially, psychologically and economically. As per the opinion of analyst the impact of COVID-19 on India's GDP growth will be significant and economy may face a tsunami. According to UN report, India is among the 15 most affected economics due to the coronavirus epidemic and slowdown of production in China, with a trade impact of 348 million dollars. Not only this, the impact could be the reductions in people's sense of trust and control over their own lives. This may increase the ratio of depression, anxiety, death anxiety and paranoia. Whatsoever may be the outcome, but it seems like the course of economic recovery for India will be faster than several other advanced economics.

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कोविड-19 का भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव

डॉ. राम नरेश यादव

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, वाणिज्य, राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, अहिरौला, आजमगढ़

हाल ही में चीन के वुहान शहर से निकला कोरोनावायरस ने जिसे कोविड-19 नाम दिया गया है ना सिर्फ चीन बल्कि विश्व के बहुत से विकसित और विकासशील देशों में एक महामारी का रूप ले सलया है। अभी तक इस वायरस का कोई प्रभावी दवा उपलब्ध न होने की वजह से बहुत समस्या हो रहा है। वतफमान में इससे प्रभावित मरीजों की संख्या पूरे विश्व में उन्नीस लाख से ऊपर पहुंच गया है तथा इससे मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या भी एक लाख के आंकड़े को पार कर गई है। इन आंकड़ों से प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संक्रमण से होने वाले लोगों की संख्या में तेजी से इर्ा हो रहा है। इसके संक्रमण के ववस्तार को रोकने के सलए ववश्व के सभी देश हर संभव प्रयास कर रहे हैं। परंतु इसके संक्रमण को फैलने से रोकने में जागरूकता तथा लॉकडाउन सबसे कारगर उपाय के रूप में सामने आया हैं। इस महामारी का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। लॉकडाउन के िौरान उत्पांन और उपभोग असंतुलित होने से काला बाजारी तथा बेरोजगारी वृद्धि संभावित है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में सेवा क्षेत्र की अहम भूमिका है परंतु वतफमान में पयफटन तथा होटल उद्योग पूरी तरह से ठप होने की विह से इस क्षेत्र को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड रहा है। यदि हम इसके सामाजिक पहलू को देखे तो कुछ घटनाओं को छोडकर पूरे भारतीय समाज ने एकजुटता का परिचय दिया है। लोग अपने घरों में रहकर लॉकडाउन का पालन करते हुए परिवार के साथ जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। परंतु आगे यह देखना है लॉकडाउन कब तक चलेगा , लोगों में इसके प्रनत सहनशीलता की सीमा क्या होगी।

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दलित समुदाय के जीवन यापन पर कोविड-19 का प्रभाव

रवि कुमार

समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन विभाग, दक्षिण बिहार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय गया, बिहार

कोविड-19 एक प्रकार का वायरस है जो चीन के वुहान शहर में सर्वप्रथम पाया गया था। यह धीरे-धीरे पूरी दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों में फैल गया और वैश्विक महामारी का रूप धारण कर लिया है। इसके संक्रमण का विस्तार भारत के शहरों में भी हो गया है। संक्रमण को रोकने के लिए सम्पूर्ण भारत की ताला बंदी कर दी गयी। इस ताला बंदी ने लोगों के जीवन को बिलकुल क्रांतिकारी तरीके से बदल कर रख दिया है। समाज के दलित तबके के ज्यादातर लोगों का जीवन यापन मजदूरी करके होता है। ये लोग काम की तलाश में शहरों में अस्थाई और डेली प्रवास करते हैं। वर्तमान वैश्विक महामारी (कोविड-19) के कारण दलित समुदाय के लोगों का रोटी-रोजगार और जीवन-यापन किस प्रकार से प्रभावित हुआ है, इसकी चर्चा प्रस्तुत लेख में विस्तार से की जाएगी।

मुख्य शब्द : कोविड-19, दलित समुदाय, जीवन-यापन, प्रवास और मजदूरी।

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ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN COMBATING WITH COVID-19 IN INDIA: INDIA VERSUS CORONAVIRUS

Dr. Pooja Singh

*Department of Agribusiness Management,
Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur, U.P. (India)*

The coronavirus outbreak, was originated in China, and more than 550,000 people were infected. Having largely overlooked Covid-19 as it spread across China, global financial markets countered strongly when the virus spread to Europe and the Middle East, stoke up worries of a global pandemic, as well as a global economic down turn and coronavirus is creating a challenge for humanity. When in different parts of India cases and deaths reported, the Indian government began taking action to the threat instantly and screening wards been set up in major cities in India. Mr.Narendra Modi ,Prime Minister of India, as figurehead of government imposed lockdowns , preventive actions , policymaking across country to implement fiscal and monetary measures to alleviate the financial burden on citizens and shore up economy under severe damage , so as tackle a country of 1.3 billion people with a high density of population of which millions of habitants in rural villages and urban slums avoid a large-scale community spread of virus. Dealing with unprecedented challenge needs a system approach and the mobilization of all stakeholders to respond accordingly. This paper focuses how the Indian government incline up its efforts to combat with this outbreak and mutually the private sector and common people in their individual capacity to contribute together with, we can and will fight coronavirus pandemic.

Key words:COVID-19, India , Government, Preventive Actions ,Policies , System Approach.

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THERAPEUTIC USE OF TURMERIC AND BITTER MELON TO IMPROVE THE IMMUNITY AGAINST COVID-19

Dr. Ritu Singh

Assistant Professor in Botany, Sunbeam Women's College, Varuna, Varanasi

The novel corona virus (COVID-19 or SARS-CoV2) pandemic first broke in Wuhan, China in November, 2019 and now it has been spreading more than 200 countries of the world. According to recent WHO report total case is about 20, 00,000 in the world and about 13,000 in India. It causes severe respiratory infection which is transspecies in nature. The spike protein of SARS-CoV2 is highly stable thus no vaccines and no drugs are effective against it due to its highly adaptive capacity in different climatic condition. Turmeric and Bitter melon both have medicinal value. Turmeric is well known spices and bitter melon is a vegetable easily available in summer season. Turmeric contains curcumin which is having antimicrobial activity. Bitter melon possesses quinine which has both antimalarial and antiviral activity. Both alkaloids are essential for increasing immunity and in combination both can target Spike Protein and main protease (Mpro) of SARS-CoV2.Thus, the continuous use of turmeric and bitter melon has ability to improve the immunity of human being against COVID-19.

Keyword: SARS-CoV2, Turmeric, Bittermelon, Curcumin, Quinine, Spike protein.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN INDIA

Rohan Chaudhary

B.Com VI semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

History

A pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China was first reported to the WHO Country Office in China on 31 December 2019. The outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020. The first case of the coronavirus pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020, originating from China. On 11 February 2020, WHO announced a name for the new coronavirus disease: COVID-19.

Problems

The country goes in total lockdown for 1+21+19 days. Although necessity items were allowed to be sold such as medicine, vegetables, milk and other perishable products. School, colleges and other institutions closed down including religious centres.

Public and private transportation was total shutdown & people are not allowed to move from particular region to another region. They are fully dependent on government for their livelihood. Daily labourers, wagers and poor people of India find tough to tackle this situation because of low income and limited resources. Rumours through social media and other sources started circulating, racism against north Indian people due to COVID-19.

No vaccines available as the virus is new.

Prevention

Prevention is better than cure, since vaccines are not available it becomes more important to take preventive measures, to control the spread of novel corona virus:

Social distancing

Washing hands at regular interval

Not touching face

Using mask and sanitizer

Maintaining at least 6 feet distance from people etc., are some ways to control to the spread of novel corona virus.

Conclusion

COVID-19 pandemic is changing the global economy, it is modifying the economic structure of the globe. India spent about \$120 billion to its 21 days lockdown to provide relief. The COVID-19 cases surpassed 10,000+ the government has prepared themselves with more than 1,00,000 beds for patients. Since the virus is new, prevention is the cure to flatten the graph of corona virus. It can be done by social distancing and following other measures given out by world health organisation (WHO).

You are not stuck at home, you are safe at home.

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**A PRESENTATION TO HIGHLIGHT THE ROLE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES
AND BOOKS IN PROMOTING EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES FOR A STUDENT IN
PRESENT SCENARIO OF COVID-19**

Ruchi Bhatia

*Professional Assistant (Library), DAV Post Graduate College, BHU Varanasi &
Research Scholar (Sociology)*

Advances in computer applications during the last few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, store, organized, accessed, retrieved and consume. The main objective of this study is to analyze dependency of the teachers and research scholars on e-resources and books on their academic efficiency.

E-resources and E-learning are increasingly important to all aspects, and all levels of education at any time.

COVID 2019

The ongoing corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-2019) outbreak emerged in Wuhan, China in the end of 2019. The name COVID-19 was announced on 11th February by the World Health Organization. Today the whole world is lockdown at home due to this virus.

What e-resources do we use?

The following list of e-resources is the collation of responses in answer to this question:

- 1-E-mail
- 2-Facebook
- 3-Twitter
- 4-Delta (Student records database)
- 5-Library Management System-Horizon
- 6-Skype
- 7-SPSS
- 8- Blogs
- 9- E-Books
- 10- E-Journals
- 11-Exams-tutor data base
- 12-Britannica Online

It's also the time to embrace technology – whether it is internet based or not. Group video calls, conference calls, simple voice calls can help in effectively communicating with each other. Online up gradation synced with the normal routine time table that we followed in our daily life .This is an opportunity to inculcate self learning and researching habits .During this difficult time, teaching and learning can also continue with the help of comprehensive digital learning platforms focused on providing curriculum linked and content. This will also help in minimizing the impact of the present situation on the learning and development of our society and ensure easy access of contextualized e-resources.

Higher education system has grown exponentially. E-resources have a prominent role to play in supporting higher education and in fulfilling educational objectives with the world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of e-resources in higher education is becoming more and more important and its importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century. Teachers can benefit from these resources as well by employing a series of useful tools.

Keywords: Technology, Curriculum, Comprehensive, Media

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Saif Ali Khan

B.Com IV Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

On 11 March 2020 , WHO declared Novel Corona Virus (COVID – 19) outbreak as a pandemic & call for countries to take immediate action to save people's life. Talking about corona Social & Economic effect on India is surely jeopardic. Indian economy which was already passing through demand depression and high unemployment , the lockdown would severely impact the supply side of economy i.e., production and distribution of goods and services , resulting in fall in GDP.

Economically, Lockdown restricted Travel , ban on people gathering etc. Due to this, small shops owners, Factory workers, Daily wage earners suffer losses. Various Manufacturing industry, E-Commerce and other industries come to an halt suffering huge losses. Various companies are cutting salary of employees, unemployment rate is rising, various poor families are sleeping without meals also.

“From the Economic and Social point of view the lockdown undoubtedly looks costly right now , but compared to lives of citizen , it is nothing.”

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Sakshi Gandhi

B. Com (Hons.) VI Semester, DAV P.G. College, Varanasi

The corona virus outbreak which originated in china has infected more than 20 lakh people worldwide. Its spread has left businesses, lifestyles around the world disturbed and has slowed down to a great extent. It is seen that the corona virus is still spreading around the world and there is no clarity on how long it might be and to what extreme it will reach and impact us.

This COVID 19 outbreak has severely impacted each and every sectors whether it is businesses, companies, manufacturing sectors, tourisms, education, share market, railways, airlines and what not ! Investors fear the spread of the corona virus will destroy economic growth and government action may or may not be enough to stop the destruction caused by this outbreak. The travel industry has been badly damaged with airlines cutting flights and so as railways too. Factories have slowed down. This time is a huge hardship for the daily wage workers who used to rely their living by earning daily wages. Low income individuals are more likely to get effected by this COVID 19.

Although our government is trying very hard to lessen the burden of poorer family by supplying essential goods to them still this outbreak has impacted our socio-economic culture to a great extent.

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Sakshi Todi

B. Com (Hons.) VI Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The economic impact of the coronavirus 2019-20 pandemic in India has been hugely disruptive. It has been observed that the fiscal year from last three decades has lowest figures India has seen. Indian economy expected that it faces over 32000 crore everyday during Lockdown period.

There are few sectors those are highly effected like business, railways, small scale industries etc. Agriculture sectors have to face many problems workers are facing starvation they are not able to fulfill there basic need. All the sectors are depressed . Government plans to cut there salary from different types of employees according to there rates.

Whereas informal sectors are highly at risk Because daily worker are not able to do their work because of following restrictions during lockdown period. At the end from economic point of view.

The lockdown looks costly right now but, compared to lives of Indian it's nothing. From the social and economic point of view it effects all the sectors directly or indirectly because everything is independent to each nad other but due to lockdown each sectors either organised or unorganized, private or public, formal or informal sectors they all are effected even e-commerce is also worstly effected because they have stopped all their products they use to deliver only essential items. Due to lose in whole economy everyone is in bad condition even they are depressed that how and when it will end. But due to unforeseen conditions and destruction of lives of humans these things are neglected and at this crucial stage the life of humans are much more important than all these things because if humans will be safe then only whole nation will be safe. STAY HOME STAY SAFE.

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COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON TRIBAL LIVELIHOOD

Sanjiv Kumar

Research Scholar, Department of Sociological Studies, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, Bihar

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-2019) is global pandemic. (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). This disease identifies in December 2019, Wuhan province of Republic of China. After COVID-2019 pandemic whole tribal livelihood affected; theirs economic, socio-cultural patters affected by this pandemic. In this study I will try to identify the impact of covid-19 on tribal livelihood.

Key Words: COVID-2019, Pandemic, Tribal, Livelihood, SARS-CoV-2.

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EFFECT OF CORONAVIRUS ON INDIAN ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Satyarth Bandhal

Department of Commerce, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Natural calamities i.e. earthquake, viral flue, tsunami may challenge any human creation. Science is essential for mankind but is not an answer to solve all problems. The emerging disasters are more devastating than historical disaster. On December 12th 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Health Commission (WMHC) in the People's Republic of China reported 27 human cases of viral pneumonia, 7 of them seriously ill. The virus is named as Corona Virus (COVID-19). The corona virus is, first and foremost, a major humanitarian challenge. Declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), almost all countries of the world have fully or partially been locked down. It has questioned ongoing chain of economics and their agency ship. A mobility of human being is almost stocked. The chains of fiscal and monetary sectors are temporarily discontinued. All economic agents are passive. It may be a temporary and transitory disturbance, but there is a very real risk that families will lose income and businesses of all sizes will suffer as a result. In this paper effect of corona virus on Indian economic environment and the precautionary measure to fight against corona will be discussed.

Keywords : Indian economy, Pandemic, COVID-19

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**COVID-19 PANDEMIC: ADDRESSING THE IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH
WITH SPECIFIC FOCUS ON INDIAN POPULATION**

Saumya singh

Asst. Prof. Psychology, Sunbeam Women's College Varuna; M.Sc. Cognitive Science

Purpose- To understand the impact that the global level spread of the COVID 19 epidemic and various measures taken to curb it like nationwide lockdown has caused on the mental health of Indian population.

Abstract- COVID-19 might not have yet been found to have direct effects on the mental health but the widespread upheaval that has been caused on a global level has surely left scars that run deep into the mental well-being of people and cause disruptions ranging from general anxiety to severe depression to what not.

In this paper, we will try to look at how the upsurge of the epidemic has affected the psychology of billions of people worldwide and how it has fared in India in terms of its psychological impact. We also intend to look at ways in which the various psychological symptoms can be identified if indicating towards any condition in requirement of urgent help. Towards the end of the paper, the focus would be on some basic tips to help people stay psychologically fit and sound and also enable them to fight the lockdown blues successfully.

Keywords : COVID 19, Lockdown, Confinement, Psychological Vulnerability, Prevention, Intervention, Coping Strategies

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कोरोना वायरस और मीडिया की भूमिका

सीमा यादव

शोध छात्रा, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

कोरोना वायरस वर्तमान समय में एक वैश्विक महामारी के रूप में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में अपने पाव पसार रहा है। इस महामारी की वजह से विश्व के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक गतिविधियां प्रभावित हो रही है। वर्तमान समय में इसके इलाज हेतु कोई दवा विकसित नहीं किया जा सका। उचित सामाजिक दूरी व लॉकडाउन के माध्यम से इसके प्रभाव को कम किया जा रहा है। इस समय सम्पूर्ण भारत वर्ष में लॉकडाउन है। लोग अपने घरों में रह रहे हैं। इस हालत में मीडिया लोगों को कोरोना वायरस से जागरूक करने व लोगों को घरों में रहने संबंधित जरूरी निर्देशों को मीडिया के माध्यम से ही प्रचारित व प्रसारित किया जा रहा है। ऑनलाइन मीडिया के माध्यम से क्लास व अन्य स्कूली निर्देशों को भी बताया जा रहा है। इस समय मीडिया की भूमिका ज्ञान व मनोरंजन के रूप में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। अतः वर्तमान शोध के माध्यम से कोरोना वायरस से लोगों को जागरूक करने व लॉकडाउन के समय में ज्ञान व मनोरंजन को रेखांकित करने में मीडिया की भूमिका का विश्लेषण किया जाएगा।

मुख्य शब्द- कोरोना वायरस, मीडिया, लॉकडाउन, सामाजिक दूरी, ज्ञान व मनोरंजन

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Shalini Rai

Research Scholar; Department of Sociology, DAV PG College, BHU, Varanasi

World Health Organization (WHO) announced Corona Virus which is also referred as COVID-19 as a disease on 11th February 2020. It is a respiratory disease which impacts the health of the individual as a whole. The first case of COVID -19 was first reported in China in December 2019. The WHO declared the novel Corona Virus as a Pandemic disease in March, 2020, which means that the new virus is spreading rapidly across the countries around the world. Man is a social animal and social relations and interactions are necessary to his existence. The novel Corona virus and the containment measures posed a challenge to the interpersonal and community interactions that with the social distancing measures and isolation, these social relations became severely impacted. From the human existence, these social connections, interactions and relations have become integral into our life. So, if there is an absence of such connection, definitely leads to stressful states of loneliness, anxiety, depression, mental disorders, health hazards, and many other issues which impact the life of the individual and the collective society as a whole. Economically, lockdown, restricted travel, ban on public gatherings and work from home will force the informal sector workforce to lose wages. Small shop owners and factory workers will suffer losses reminiscent of recession. Family of daily-wages earners have been forced into poverty, children into malnutrition and workers into unemployment. Moreover, It is a time when unemployment rates are at a 45-year high, India's ranking in the global hunger index is 102, and the economy is in slowdown. This paper is going to address the impact of COVID-19 on INDIAN scenario.

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE: TILTING OF THE CURVE

Shashank Prakash Srivastav

M.Com (Finance), DAVPG College, BHU

The world is under a huge pandemic of Covid-19 popularly known as Corona Virus. This virus has influenced the entire globe and Financial sector is no exception. Sensex and Nifty, the two Indices of India, has been darkly impacted. Few months back the Sensex which was showing all time high of 41k to 42k, went down to the lowest of 26k to 27k which showed a decline of about 39% in just a small period of two months. Although, both Sensex and Nifty were on their peak in the period when India was facing the phase of economic slowdown, but this virus has pulled down all the high curves taking the market five years down the line. The present paper tries to study the various causes of this set back that lead to the downsizing of market index. It attempts to study the chronology of the index in the past

two months illustrating the movement of the index in this calamity. The paper elaborates about how the Bullish market in January 2020 turned into highly Bearish market in March 2020. At the end, the paper tries to suggest some measures that can provide a strong bounce back to the economy and the indices as well.

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Corona Calamity : Its Social and Economic Consequences on India

Shivam Baranwal

B. Com, II Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Corona Disease (COVID - 19) has been hugely impact on Indian Economy, which affect not only the development of India but also impact on India market in Global countries. Due to this Virus maximum countries are suffering at a point of time.

The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors today approved a fast-track \$1 billion India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project to help India prevent, detect, and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthen its public health preparedness. This is the largest ever health sector support from the Bank to India.

Indian Govt. also take some action toward this which give relaxation to the normal people from loan, increasing the ration for all ration card holder, opening all the initial services for people. Govt. trying their best to overcome this situation in which Doctors, policemen as well as other working staff of govt. are giving there maximum afford to fight this COVID-19.

The government today ordered states to "strictly enforce lockdown" and asked for legal action against those who violated the restriction, a day after 80 districts across the country were brought under a shutdown to check the spread of corona virus, which has infected more than 10000 people out of which 350+ are died and 2 to 3% of total are recovered. Many people are still not taking the lockdown seriously; Prime Minister Narendra Modi tweeted this morning. He also urged states to ensure that the directives are followed by people.

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A GLOBAL PANDEMIC CORONA : IT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

Shivani kumari

B.Com II Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Covid-19

Coronavirus disease is an infectious disease caused by a new discovered corona virus. The disease was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China and it spread globally.

Economic impact of Covid-19

Due to covid-19 our economy is badly affected ,big shifts in stock market ,the travel industry has been impacted worstly with airlines cutting flights and tourists cancelling business trips and holidays .In China industrial production, sales and investment are fall in the first two months .UNDP expects US\$220 Billion reduction in revenue of developing countries and also the manufacturing ,retail , travel & tourism are badly affected.

Social impact of Covid-19

The Covid-19 outbreak has affected all the segments of the population like, people started keeping them isolated , washing hands frequently ,adopt social distancing , avoiding contact with people etc. And it also affect the poor people who are totally dependent on their daily wages and now become jobless and not able to fulfill their basic needs .

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AN EARLY REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF PANDEMIC COVID 19

Shivani Singh

Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, DAV PG College, Varanasi

With the characterization of Novel coronavirus as Pandemic by the Director General of World Health Organization, globalization of pandemic started to influence nearly all aspects of the humanity. With the day by day exponential growth in infected and death cases turned it as a major Global health crisis. For the sake and wellbeing of the citizens and to slow down the spread chain countries announced complete lockdown. Nearly a third of global population is on coronavirus lockdown to slow the spread chain. Even the economies of developed countries are on its knees. Social distancing was encouraged to control the spread of virus and it leads to closure of financial market, big corporate houses, Business houses etc. As there is no certainty about how long this situation could get, consumers and investors are taking safety measures while deciding their consumption and investment pattern.

In this article, an effort has been made to review the economic implications of the COVID 19 pandemic. It is an attempt to see the other side of lockdown coin i.e. what will be the impact of this complete closure on the economy of the nation. The purpose of this paper is to present a theoretical mapping of the likely current and future implications on production, supply, investment, export, trade, finances etc. This study is entirely grounded on secondary sources, previous reports and effects of pandemics crisis have been considered.

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IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS ON IT SECTOR

Shivendra Kumar Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, United College of Engineering and Research, Allahabad

The global industry of information technology (IT) services may see a decline in overall revenue by up to 3 to 4 percent, as a slowdown of businesses induced by the coronavirus pandemic takes a toll on the entire world. The projection has been made by market analysis and research firm IDC, which states that the impact on the overall IT industries of the world will compound as the year unfolds, in which time the exact extent of the impact on India will also be clear. Going by these projections, and taking into consideration how significant the IT industry is for India, the slowdown in overall IT expenditure across the world may cost India billions of dollars. The IDC analysis states that while hardware businesses will face the maximum impact, the trickle down effect will also eat into the software and services industries across the world. According to the India Brand Equity Foundation, the IT and BPM (business process management) industries of India accounted for \$177 billion in FY19, of which \$137 billion came solely from exports, or overseas projects undertaken by Indian IT giants. While it is difficult to project how the IT industry may grow or shrink in overall volume through FY20 (due to the coronavirus outbreak towards the end of the financial year), this figure itself gives us a rather worrying estimate.

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Shrey Agrawal

B.Com (Hons.) VI Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

We will start from the beginning. So, what is coronavirus? **Coronaviruses** are a group of related viruses that cause diseases in mammals and birds. In humans, coronaviruses cause respiratory tract infections that can range from mild to lethal. Mild illnesses include some cases of the common cold (which has other possible causes, predominantly rhinoviruses), while more lethal varieties can cause sars, mers, and covid-19. Symptoms in other species vary: in chickens, they cause an upper respiratory tract disease, while in cows and pigs they cause diarrhea. There are yet to be vaccines or antiviral drugs to prevent or treat human coronavirus infections. coronaviruses constitute the subfamily *orthocoronavirinae*, in the family coronaviridae, order nidovirales, and realm riboviria. They are enveloped viruses with a positive sense single stranded rna genome and a nucleocapsid of helical symmetry. The genome size of coronaviruses ranges from approximately 26 to 32 kilobases, one of the largest among rna viruses. They have characteristic club-shaped spikes that project from their surface, which

in electronic micrographs create an image reminiscent of the solar corona from which their name derives.

Let us get to the solution of this corona calamity after all the above observations. according to me, government should extend lockdown till 15th may, and then places where there are 0 positive cases of coronavirus, government should lift lockdown in those areas with proper restrictions, government should promote its aarogya setu app, government should deposit a small amount in poor people bank accounts so that they get their daily needs, government should open shops with limited seating capacities at one time, government should educate people about how to maintain social distancing and open good quality isolation camps around the country. and we as the citizen of india should abide every law with utmost care for our own and the people of our country.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Shruti Singh

B. Com VI Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Covid -19 also known as coronavirus disease is a new member of virus family which was first found in wuhan (china). this virus transmit when a person comes in contact with an infected person. More than 30 lakh people in world including 7500 people in india has been affected by this virus so as to stop this transmission from one person to another and to protect the citizen of india the government of india has imposed lockdown in india for a period of 21 days and this has affected the indian economy adversely.

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. 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 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.

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Shubham Tiwari

M.Com, DAV PG College, Varanasi & UGC NET

Today, in the era of modernization and professional advancement in the field of medicine and infrastructure, the whole world had to shut down its perpetual motion under the shadow of a newly discovered species of Coronavirus causing COVID-19 disease.

Due to this pandemic, not only India but the whole world's social well-being and economic conditions have got severely affected. Not only the developing countries but many developed nations including USA and China had to make huge sacrifices in terms of crashed economies, distorted global networking channels, creation of dreadful and uncontrollable fear among society and had to compromise with the life of invaluable human resources. With the pace of increase in number of COVID-19 patients all over the world and subsequent death reports, the resources employed to mitigate the situation is getting depleted with similar pace.

Several attempts are made to contain this pandemic in various corners of the world and India, which succeeded in taking precautionary measures at the earliest, is emerging as the world leader in directing other nations to control this pandemic with optimum utilization of available resources.

Key Words: COVID-19, Pandemic, Resources, Lockdown

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COVID 19: AN ECONOMIC BREAK-DOWN

Samiksha Dwivedi

MBA Student

COVID (Corona Virus Disease) a never before heard pandemic, is a large family of viruses that causes illness which ranges from the common cold to deadly disease. This virus is not only a peril to human health but also for the economy too. Now the question is what is its impact on India and the Indian economy? As we all know that Indian Economy is passing through to one of its toughest time because economic impact of this pandemic has been hugely disruptive. Former RBI Governor Shri Raghuram G Rajan has also mentioned rightly that "The corona virus pandemic in India may just be the greatest emergency since independence." **Presently India is in great need of not only to save lives but also livelihood.** We can't ignore the fact that the outbreak of COVID-19 is having a drastic impact on the global economy which includes economic slowdown, translating into low GDP growth and trade as also supply chain disruption of commodities and logistics, etc. As far as imports are concerned, our dependency on China is huge whether it is for Electronic Items, Organic Chemicals, Mobile phones, plastics, medical or technical equipment, etc. It is

therefore due to the import dependency on China, the country is experiencing significantly negative impact and several industry are crippling under shadow of this .Several Economists are now talking that this dependency over China should be reduced by diversifying imports from others nation as well. There are several channels through which the Covid-19 is affecting Indian economy significantly. Disruption of supply chain, job loss along with the slowdown in manufacturing and service sectors activities are some of them. Workers are going back to their home, thereby leaving the results in uncertainty. Construction sector will experience this peril most. Lack of demand which eventually is leading to massive trade contraction and loss in travel & tourism industries are however, would have short term impacts. Nevertheless, world economy hit by Recession would have long term impacts. Financial sector will melt down as businesses collapse, massive unemployment, social unrest and poverty etc. will beset economy for long times. We can overturn this grave situation by giving health concerns top priority by replacing junk foods to basic diet. Say „no“ to junk foods and follow it with some physical exercise too. Yoga, Pranayama etc. are essential to boost up the immune system. We must follow the golden rule of social distancing and another precautions issued by Government. Further, every individual can participate in Nation building and overcoming the pandemic situation by offering freely their services to the society and donating to various donation schemes like PM CARES Fund etc.

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Simran Gupta

B.Com (Hons) II Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Corona disease (COVID–19) has been led hugely disruptive impact on Indian Economy. Due to this Indian government has been announced lockdown to prevent spreading of Corona virus. Currently in India, there is total confirmed cases of Corona virus is 10815 out of them 1190 are recovered and 353 died.

The World Bank estimates that India’s GDP growth rate fall to 1.5 percent to 2.8 percent in the current fiscal year that would lead to slowest GDP growth rate since 1991. Vehicle production in India is likely to contract by 8.3 percent.

The NSE Nifty 50 index shed 7.3 percent over the week, while the Sensex dropped 6.8 percent. According to the report of UNCTAD, decrease in production of China which effects on Indian business which may lead to loss to Indian economy over \$34.8 crores.

From an economical point of view, “ The Lockdown undoubtedly looks costly right now but measured against the lives of Indian citizens, there is no comparison.”

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भारत पर कोरोना का सामाजिक, आर्थिक प्रभाव**डॉ. स्मिता***असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, समाजशास्त्र, आर्य कन्या डिग्री कॉलेज, प्रयागराज*

कोरोना एक प्रकार का वायरस है। इस वायरस के कारण जो बीमारी होती है वह सामान्य तौर पर खाँसी, जुकाम, बुखार की ही भांति होती है। परंतु 4 से 5 दिनों के बाद इसके कारण श्वसन संबंधी समस्या उत्पन्न होने लगती है। इस वजह से लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। इसकी शुरुआत मध्य चीन के वुहान नामक शहर से हुई। इसका प्रथम मरीज 31 दिसंबर 2019 को चीन में मिला और आज पूरा विश्व इस बीमारी की चपेट में है। इसलिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) ने इसे महामारी घोषित कर दिया है। इसका प्रारंभिक नाम 2019-nCoV रखा गया, परंतु अब इसे COVID-2019 के नाम से जानते हैं। इसका पूरा नाम कोरोना वायरस डिजीज-2019 है। अमेरिका, स्पेन, इटली, फ्रांस, जर्मनी इस बीमारी से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हुए हैं। ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि इनका व्यापार चीन के साथ सबसे अधिक है। भारत भी इसके प्रभाव से बच नहीं सका है।

भारत पर कोरोना का सामाजिक प्रभाव

कोरोना ने पूरे समाज की वर्तमान रूपरेखा को बदलकर रख दिया है। सरकार ने देश में प्रथम चरण में 21 दिनों का लॉकडाउन घोषित किया था जो फिर द्वितीय चरण में 19 दिन बढ़कर 3 मई तक हो गया है। इस कारण जहाँ लोग स्वच्छन्द विचरण करते रहते थे आज अपने घरों में ही क्वारन्टाइन हो गए हैं। लोग अपने हित-मित्रों व रिश्तेदारों से सोशल मीडिया और दूर संचार के माध्यम से ही सम्पर्क में हैं। ऐसे समय में लोग परिवार को समय दे सकते थे परंतु लोग इन्टरनेट की दुनिया में ज्यादा मशगूल हैं। भारत में यही समय लग्न एवं विवाह का होता है, परंतु वो सब अब अनिश्चितकाल के लिए टाल दिए गए हैं। तीज-त्योहार यहाँ तक कि मंदिरों-मस्जिदों में पूजा-अर्चना पर भी रोक लगा दी गई है। विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों में होने वाली संगोष्ठियाँ, सम्मेलन, कार्यशालाएं आदि स्थगित कर दी गई हैं। शिक्षा अब शिक्षण कक्ष से बाहर निकलकर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक दुनिया में पहुँच गई है। सबसे अधिक प्रभावित मजदूर एवं श्रमिक वर्ग हुआ है। जीविकोपार्जन के लिए अलग-अलग स्थानों पर जाने वाले दिहाड़ी मजदूर आज भूख-प्यास से परेशान हैं और पलायन को मजबूर हैं, परंतु पलायन करना भी उनके लिए संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है। कन्धों व पीठ पर बच्चों एवं सामान का बोझ लिए पैदल ही हजारों किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करने के लिए निकल पड़े हैं। एक ओर जहाँ पूंजीपतियों, अमीरों के सगे-संबंधियों को लेने के लिए प्राइवेट प्लेन को मंजूरी मिल जा रही है वहीं दूसरी ओर इन श्रमिकों को घर ले जाने के लिए सड़क पर चलने वाले वाहनों की भी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है। यह व्यवस्था समाज में वर्गों के मध्य व्याप्त खाई को उजागर

करती है। कोरोना के कारण लोगों को स्वास्थ्य संबंधी परेशानियों का भी सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

भारत पर कोरोना का आर्थिक प्रभाव

कोरोना से समाज का हर एक पहलू प्रभावित है। इसी कड़ी में आर्थिक पक्ष भी कोरोना से अच्छा नहीं रहा है। वर्तमान समय में सबसे ज्यादा समस्या रोजगार की है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक एजेंसी का मानना है कि पूरे विश्व में लगभग ढाई लाख नौकरियां इससे छिन सकती हैं। भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था जो पहले से ही खस्ताहाल थी वह अब और खराब हो सकती है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सम्मुख आर्थिक मंदी क्या महामंदी का संकट मण्डरा रहा है। कमोबेश पूरे विश्व में भी यही हाल है। भारत में सबसे ज्यादा खतरा ठेके पर काम करने वाले लोगों, स्वरोजगार, कुटीर उद्योगों और दिहाड़ी माजदूरों को है। भारत में रोजगार पर संकट की स्थिति में सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव रियल स्टेट, रेस्टोरेंट, मनोरंजन, सिनेमा, पर्यटन, ड्राइविंग, श्रमिक आदि पर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है। संगठित क्षेत्र भी इससे बच नहीं पाएगा। कृषि व्यवस्था का भी हाल अच्छा नहीं है। कृषि यंत्रों की कमी और माजदूरों, कृषकों व गरीब वर्ग के लोगों में व्याप्त कोरोना के भय ने कृषि कार्य को प्रभावित किया है। ये लॉकडाउन यदि कोरोना के कारण अधिक समय तक रहता है तो भविष्य में लोग भोजन की कमी के कारण परेशान होकर सड़कों पर उतरने को मजबूर हो जाएंगे। यदि भविष्य में कोरोना और भूख के मध्य युद्ध की स्थिति पैदा होती है तो स्वाभाविक सी बात है कि उस युद्ध में भूख की ही जीत होगी और वो स्थिति भारत के लिए बहुत ही भयावह होगी।

अलग-अलग देश की सरकारों ने अपने नागरिकों को करो में छूट और अन्य दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं को उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया है, परंतु वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर अगर एक समन्वित नीति का निर्धारण किया जाए तो काफी हद तक कोरोना के कारण जन्मे इस संकट से होने वाले नुकसान को कम करने में सफलता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

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THE ECONOMIC CONCERNS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA

Dr. Sonal Kapoor Ex Research Scholar, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Dr. Shruti Agrawal, Lab. Assistant, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has already brought considerable human suffering and major economic disruption. The Governments need to act swiftly and forcefully to overcome the coronavirus and its economic impact over such a diverse and huge population. Supply chains are under huge stress with the lockdown restrictions. The informal

sector and the daily wage groups are the most at risks dying out of hunger. Hotels and airlines are cutting salaries and laying off employees. FMCGs have reduced operations and focusing on essentials only. The Indian economy is expected to loose around Rs 8.5 lakh crore. Several Investors Service Institutions downgraded India's GDP growth for 2020 which will be the lowest in 30 years. The present paper aims to discuss the concerns as to where will the government find the funds to fight the coronavirus and keep the economy calibrated and alive.

Keywords : COVID-19, FMCGs, GDP.

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CORONA CALAMITY : ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

STUTI TRIPATHI

B.Com (Hons) VI Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Coronavirus (COVID -19)

The term Corona Virus has been haunting the whole world these days as it is taking human lives at a rapid rate and the disease has no cure till date. Many countries are under complete lockdown and facing severe complications and challenges. The human race is continuously trying to fight against it and safeguard the mankind from this dangerous virus.

First of all, let us know what this virus actually is Coronaviruses are a group of related viruses that cause diseases in mammals and birds. In humans, coronaviruses cause respiratory tract infections that can range from mild to lethal. Mild illnesses include some cases of the common cold (which has other possible causes, predominantly rhinoviruses), while more lethal varieties can cause SARS, MERS, and COVID-19. There are yet to be vaccines or antiviral drugs to prevent or treat human coronavirus infections.

In conclusion, we can say that the Pandemic is greatly affecting the livelihood of the people, the economy of all the countries and the mental and social health of the people of the society are also at stake. The virus has killed lakhs of people and is continuously taking lives . India , on its part, is trying it's best to overcome this situation and control the spread of the virus through lockdown, social distancing and other preventive measures and also the Medical team , the Policemen, the bankers, the cleaners of the country are fighting day and night risking their own lives to save the lives of the people suffering from the Coronavirus Disease and to safeguard the ones who are safe from the disease till now.

All the information mentioned in this report is taken from various sources available on the Internet. Any suggestions for the improvement of the report will be greatly acknowledged.

Thank you.

Note: The data about the number of infected people and the deaths are as per the data announced globally on 16th April, 2020.

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वैश्विक महामारी कोरोना वायरस से ग्रामीण निर्धन परिवारों के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियां में ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं का प्रसंगिकता

डॉ सुभाष कुमार

पूर्व शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, काशी विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

कोरोना वायरस से आशय कई प्रकार के संक्रमण का समूह है जो पूर्व में 2003 के लगभग प्रचलित बीमारी सार्स का ही रूप है कोरोना का प्रारंभिक उद्भव पंछियों से माना जाता है कोरोना के लक्षण में बुखार, थकान, सूखी खांसी एवं सांस लेने में तकलीफ आदि के आधार पर किसी व्यक्ति को कोरोना के रूप में चिन्हित के आधार पर पहचान की जा सकती है कोरोना इतनी घातक एवं खतरनाक बीमारी है कि कुछ ही समय में मरीज की मृत्यु तक हो सकती है कोरोना वायरस बड़े गोलाकार कणों के रूप में होता है वायरस के कणों का व्यास लगभग 120 नैनोमीटर का होता है चीनी वैज्ञानिकों ने बाद में कोरोना के नए किस्म की पहचान की जिसका नाम COVID 2019 दिया गया संक्रमण एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति के करीब आने से फैलता है इसके रोकथाम के लिए के लिए कोई टीका या वैक्सीन विषाणु रोधी दवाइयां अभी तक ना ही वैज्ञानिक खोज कर पाए हैं, ना मार्केट में उपलब्ध है और उपचार के लिए प्राणी को अपने प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली पर निर्भर करता है। सामाजिक दूरी इसका समुचित उपचार है कोरोना पूर्व में प्रचलित बीमारी सार्स से ही जुड़ी बीमारी है वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक कोरोना की शुरुआत एक नए किस्म कोविड-19 को संक्रमण के रूप में चीन के वुहान शहर सीफूड मार्केट दिसंबर 2019 के प्रथम सप्ताह में हुआ। कोरोना वायरस 23 जनवरी 2020 को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने इस प्रकोप को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चिंता को सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य आपातकाल घोषित करके फैसला किया गया डब्ल्यूएचओ ने 11 मार्च को वैश्विक महामारी घोषित करते हुए करार दिया गया की वर्तमान में कोरोना वायरस चीन से पूरे विश्व में फैल चुका है भारत में 31 जनवरी 2020 को कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित पहला मरीज केरल राज्य में मिला वर्तमान में 14 अप्रैल 2020 तक भारत में कोरोना मरीजों की स्थिति आंकड़ों में 10815 संक्रमित मरीज 1190 स्वस्थ 353 मरीजों की मौत हुई। कोरोना की स्थिति बढ़ती गई कोरोना पूरे विश्व में लगभग 197 देशों में प्रचलित होता गया और बहुत खतरनाक साबित हो रहा है नोबेल कोरोना वायरस सार्स वायरस का उदाहरण है कोरोना संक्रमण 2019 -20 में तेजी से फैला जिसका पहला मरीज चीन के वुहान में पाया गया तत्पश्चात सूचना के परिणाम स्वरूप इस के नामों की घोषणा डब्ल्यूएचओ द्वारा कोविड-19 रखा गया चीन के वुहान से शुरुआती मरीज पर विशेष ध्यान ना दिए जाने की वजह से अपना विकराल रूप धारण कर लिया क्योंकि इसका कोई वैक्सीन बाजार में उपलब्ध ना होने के कारण मरीजों का समुचित इलाज नहीं हो पाता है कोरोना के मरीजों के इलाज में शामिल 14 दिन का एकांतवास में रहना एवं समुचित रूप से निर्धारित सामाजिक दूरी बनाए रखना ही कोरोना के इलाज में शामिल है कोरोना के स्थिति पर वैश्विक स्तर पर दृष्टि डाले तो स्पष्ट होता है कि चीन के वुहान ,इटली, अमेरिका के न्यूयॉर्क एवं ईरान इत्यादि में देशों में कोरोना अपना रौद्र रूप

दिखा चुका है अभी तक विश्व के समस्त देशों में लगभग 120000 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है 20 लाख के लगभग लोग कोरोना से संक्रमित हो चुके हैं कोरोना संक्रमण का दायरा बढ़ता गया विश्व के लगभग 197 देश इसकी चपेट में आ गए जनवरी के लगभग भारत में भी इसका पहला मरीज केरल में पाया गया कोरोना के संक्रमण का सही इलाज नहीं हो पाया या फिर समय पर सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया जिसके वजह से कोरोना का प्रकोप धीरे-धीरे मरीजों के संख्या में बढ़ोतरी होती गई और भारत के विभिन्न प्रदेशों एवं मुंबई, दिल्ली एवं केरल में सर्वाधिक मरीज पाए जाने लगे मार्च में मरीजों की संख्या में तेजी से बढ़ोतरी हुई जिसको देखते हुए कोरोना के मुद्दे को सरकार ने गंभीरता से लिया और तत्काल 18 मार्च को प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा जनता कर्फ्यू की घोषणा की गई कोरोना के मरीजों की बढ़ती संख्या से स्थिति भयानक होती गई जिसको देखते हुए प्रधानमंत्री ने तत्काल 21 दिन के लिए लाकडाऊन की घोषणा की गई। तत्पश्चात उसे 3 मई तक 3 मई तक विस्तार कर दिया गया जिससे देश की पूरी व्यवस्था प्रभावित हुई सब चीजें तो ठीक रहा, परंतु ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय परिवेश के गरीब, असहाय मजदूर, औद्योगिक श्रमिक, दिहाड़ी मजदूर, छोटे किसान एवं भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की स्थिति ज्यादा खराब हो गई, क्योंकि इनके पास ना तो विशेष जमीन और ना ही कोई आर्थिक मजबूती है इसलिए श्रमिक वर्ग की आर्थिक स्थिति ज्यादा खराब हो गई है आज यह वर्ग अपने आर्थिक तंगी से जीवन यापन कर रहा है श्रमिक वर्ग को श्रम ना करने से उनके पास जीविका पार्जन के लिए कोई और स्रोत नहीं है उनमें से विशेषकर औद्योगिक प्रवासी श्रमिक की स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा खराब है क्योंकि जो दूसरे शहर में गए हैं कार्य बंद होने से घर वापसी के दौरान बहुत सारे मजदूर बीच में फंस गए हैं और घर भी नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं या फिर घर आने के लिए पूरी तरह तत्पर है। जैसा कि महाराष्ट्र के एक स्टेशन पर भगदड़ की स्थिति देखने को मिली। मजदूर वर्ग की स्थिति सुदृढ़ एवं जीविका पार्जन आसानी से कर सकें इसके लिए सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी संस्थाएं तत्परता से कार्य कर रही हैं विशेषकर केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार के द्वारा संचालित योजनाएं श्रमिक वर्ग समस्त लाभकारी लाभ पहुंचे। जिसके अंतर्गत सरकारी योजनाओं में सर्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से इस वर्ग को लोगों को 5 किलोग्राम चावल परिवार के प्रति व्यक्ति की दर से उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान 15 अप्रैल 2020 से प्रभावी भी है, प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत 8.3 करोड़ गरीब परिवार के महिलाओं को एक गैस सिलेंडर प्रति 3 माह तक मुफ्त में प्राप्त हो रहा है। 20.40 करोड़ महिलाओं को जनधन के खाते में अगले 3 माह तक ₹500 प्रति माह की दर से देने का प्रस्ताव है साथ ही किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के तहत ब्याज एवं किस्त के दर में छूट 3 माह तक का प्रस्ताव पारित है मनरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यरत श्रमिकों को पूर्व में किए गए कार्य का तत्काल भुगतान की व्यवस्था साथ ही इसके पूर्व में मिलने वाले मजदूरी दर में भी बजट में वृद्धि करके दैनिक मजदूर ₹182 से बढ़ाकर 202 रुपए प्रतिदिन कर दिया गया है तथा प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना के तहत 1000 रुपए लाभार्थियों को जनधन एवं अन्य खातों को आधार नंबर एवं मोबाइल नंबर को लिंक करा कर लाभ उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी कर दिया गया है इस प्रकार से वैश्विक महामारी कोरोना वायरस से प्रभावित श्रमिक वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए

सरकार द्वारा किए गए सहायता से श्रमिक वर्ग की स्थिति कैसी है ? एवं ग्रामीण निर्धन परिवारों के समक्ष उभरती चुनौतियां या प्राप्त हो रहे लाभों से निर्धन परिवारों की स्थिति का विस्तृत विश्लेषण शोध पत्र में किया जाएगा ।

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भारतीय दिहाड़ी मजदूरों पर कोविड-19 का प्रभाव

सुबोध कान्त

शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र विभाग काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

भारत एक विकासशील राष्ट्र-राज्य है। यहाँ की जनसंख्या का लगभग चालीस प्रतिशत भाग ऐसा है, जो दिहाड़ी मजदूर है अर्थात् रोज कमाता है और रोज खाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में कोविड-19 जैसी विकराल व भयावह महामारी आ जाने के कारण इन दिहाड़ी मजदूरों व उनके पारिवारिक सदस्यों के सामाजिक – आर्थिक जीवन पर गहन नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है। कोविड-19 के कारण सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए केंद्र व राज्य सरकारों ने लम्बे समय तक लाकडाउन का ऐलान कर दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई भी मजदूर काम नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि सभी उद्योग धंधे ठप पड़ गए हैं और कोई भी सामान्य नागरिक बाहर जाकर काम करके धनोपार्जन नहीं कर सकता।

अब सबसे बड़ी यह समस्या उत्पन्न होती है कि जब मजदूर काम नहीं करेंगे तो प्रतिदिन आजीविका चलने में असमर्थ रहेंगे। वह अपने पेट भरने में असमर्थ होने के साथ-साथ जिस किराये के मकान में रहते हैं, उसका किराया अदा करने तथा परिवार के सदस्यों की समुचित पोषण व स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में भी विफल रहे हैं। मजदूरों की उदरक्षुदा शांत करने के लिए कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने कई स्थानों पर सामूहिक मुफ्त भोजन की व्यवस्था की है तथा कुछ स्वयं सेवी संस्थाएं भी इस कार्य हेतु महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही हैं, परन्तु ये सारे प्रयास मजदूरों की संख्या व उनकी समस्या को मध्यनजर रखते हुए नाकाफी हैं।

इसके आलावा ऐसे मजदूर जो दिन में किसी उद्योग में काम करते हैं और रात कहीं भी गुजार लेते हैं, अर्थात् किसी भी मकान में नहीं रहते; उनके सामने भोजन के साथ-साथ अचानक लाकडाउन हो जाने के कारण रहने की भी विकराल समस्या उत्पन्न हो गयी है। आलम यह है कि कई मजदूरों ने भूखों मरने से जान बचाने के लिए छः-सात सौ किलोमीटर तक परिवार व बच्चों सहित पैदल यात्रा करके अपने घर की तरफ रुख किया, जिससे कुछ मजदूरों की मौत भी हो गयी। इन दिहाड़ी मजदूरों की समस्या का निराकरण करने में सरकारें अभी तक नाकाम रही हैं।

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वैश्विक महामारी कोरोना वायरस ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के समक्ष उत्पन्न समस्याओं में
विकास योजनाओं की प्रसंगिकता

सुधा कुमारी

शोध छात्रा, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, डीएवी पीजी कॉलेज काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

कोरोना संक्रमण से तात्पर्य एक घातक बीमारी से है, जो पूर्व प्रचलित बीमारी सार्स से ज्यादा खतरनाक माना गया है पहले स्पष्ट नहीं था कि कितना घातक व गंभीर बीमारी हो सकती है तत्पश्चात वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक शुरुआती एक किस्म कोरोना 2019-COVID के रूप में के संक्रमण मध्य चीन के वुहान शहर के सीफूड मार्केट दिसंबर 2019 के प्रथम सप्ताह से शुरू हुआ चीनी वैज्ञानिकों ने बाद में कोरोना के नए किस्म की पहचान की जिसका नाम CoviD-2019 दिया गया संक्रमण एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति के करीब आने से फैलता करीब है इसका प्रमुख लक्षण तेज बुखार, सूखी खांसी, थकान एवं सांस लेने में तकलीफ ऐसी समस्या उत्पन्न होती है 23 जनवरी 2020 को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने इस प्रकोप को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चिंता को सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य आपातकाल घोषित करके फैसला किया गया डब्ल्यूएचओ ने 11 मार्च को वैश्विक महामारी घोषित करते हुए करार दिया गया वर्तमान में कोरोना वायरस चीन से पूरे विश्व में फैल चुका है भारत में 31 जनवरी 2020 को कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित पहला मरीज केरल में मिला वर्तमान में 14 अप्रैल 2020 10815 संक्रमित मरीज 1190 स्वास्थ्य 353 मरीजों की मौत हुई। कोरोना की स्थिति बढ़ती गई कोरोना पूरे विश्व में लगभग 160 देशों में प्रचलित होता गया। जिसमें से सर्वाधिक प्रकोप क्षेत्र चीन, इटली, अमेरिका और ईरान में कोरोना की वजह से लाखों की जाने जा चुकी हैं कोरोना के बचाव के लिए कोई सटीक टीका या वैक्सीन उपलब्ध ना होने के कारण समस्त देशों की स्थिति बहुत खराब होती जा रही है जिसके लिए इलाज का समुचित व्यवस्था ना होने के कारण सामाजिक दूरी इसका समुचित इलाज है उसके आधार पर सरकार द्वारा लाक डाउन के रूप में निर्णय लिया गया जिससे सामाजिक दूरी बनी रहे क्योंकि कोरोना का सामाजिक दूरी ही अंतिम इलाज है तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया जिससे लोग एक दूसरे के संपर्क में आये आए लोगों का कार्यवाही के साथ पूर्णता इलाज किया जा रहा है। वैश्विक महामारी कोरोना वायरस से जुड़े लाकडाउन के दौरान ग्रामीण श्रमिकों समक्ष भुखमरी की स्थिति को देखते हुए केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के साथ ही साथ गैर सरकारी संगठन के प्रयासों में ग्रामीण श्रमिकों एवं ग्रामीण लोगों को केंद्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा समस्त सुविधाएं समुचित समय पर उपलब्ध की जा रही है, सरकार द्वारा योजनाओं में छूट एवं नए योजनाओं के संचालन से श्रमिकों के जीवन यापन में काफी सहूलियत मिल रही है। इसमें मुख्यतः मनरेगा के दैनिक मजदूरी के रुके हुए रुपए को तत्काल भुगतान के साथ ही बजट को वृद्धि करके 182 से बढ़ाकर ₹202 प्रतिदिन कर दिया गया। 20 दिसंबर 40

करोड़ महिलाओं को जनधन खाते में अगले 3 माह तक ₹500 प्रति माह भेजने का प्रस्ताव भी केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी है प्रवासी मजदूर शहरों से गांव की तरफ पलायन कर रहे श्रमिकों को जोड़कर 38 करोड़ खातों में ₹1000 प्रति 3 माह तक भेजने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्ताव है प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत 8.3 करो गरीब परिवार के महिलाओं को एक गैस सिलेंडर प्रतिमाह मुफ्त में दिया जा रहा है किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का तीन माह तक ब्याज में छूट एवं तीन माह किस्त में छूट भी देने का प्रस्ताव है सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत प्रत्येक गरीब परिवार को 5 किलोग्राम मुफ्त में परिवार के प्रति व्यक्ति के दर से चावल उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों को तेजी से जन धन योजना या अन्य खातों को आधार नंबर एवं मोबाइल नंबर को लिंक करा कर पैसा भेजने का भी प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी है कोरोना वायरस वैश्विक महामारी की वजह से हुए लाकडाउन के दूसरे चरण में ग्रामीण श्रमिकों गैर ग्रामीण श्रमिकों महिलाओं एवं भूमिहीन किसानों को प्राप्त हो रहे लाभों की स्थिति एवं बढ़ते कोरोना के प्रकोप की स्थिति का तथ्यपरक मूल्यांकन का विस्तृत वर्णन शोध पत्र में किया जाएगा

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CORONA CALAMITY; ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Sumit Vishwakarma

B.Com (Hons) VI Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

As we all know, today we are suffering from a Global Pandemic named COVID-19 (Corona Virus). This terrible and monstrous pandemic has taken lakhs of people's lives across all over the world (approx 1 lakhs) and about 372 casualties in India only due to this Global Corona Virus Pandemic.

Government of India has taken the step of Complete Lockdown to prevent the spread if this Virus in India. Many Industries are shut and companies are not able to connect with the customers and their employees too, due to which their functioning has been barred. A huge number of labourers lost their jobs and not able to earn their daily wages to survive. Social and Economic condition of India has become stagnant amid Corona Virus Pandemic.

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COVID-19: IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Surya Agrawal

M.Com (BHU) & NET

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. The economy was already in a parlous state before Covid-19 struck. With the prolonged country-wide lockdown, global economic downturn and associated disruption of demand and supply chains, the economy is likely to face a protracted period of slowdown.

The magnitude of the economic impact will depend upon the duration and severity of the health crisis, the duration of the lockdown and the manner in which the situation unfolds once the lockdown is lifted. In this paper we describe the state of the Indian economy in the pre-Covid-19 period, assess the potential impact of the shock on various segments of the economy, analyse the policies that have been announced so far by the central government and the Reserve Bank of India to ameliorate the economic shock and put forward a set of policy recommendations for specific sectors.

Keywords: Covid-19, pandemic, economic downturn, aggregate demand, supply chain, informal sector, financial institutions, fiscal policy.

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कोरोना वायरस : दोहरी मुसीबत जिन्दगी बचाने की जंग और बिगड़ती अर्थव्यवस्था

उदित कुमार बरनवाल

शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

कोरोना वायरस के बढ़ते संक्रमण ने सेहत के साथ-साथ जिस तरह अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए भी गंभीर संकट पैदा कर दिया है, वह एक तरह से दोहरी मुसीबत है। महामारी का रूप धारण कर चुके कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण ने देश-दुनिया में जैसी भयावह परिस्थितियाँ पैदा कर दी हैं, उनसे बचने के लिए हर किसी को बिना समय गवाँये चेत जाना चाहिए। इस महामारी से तभी लड़ा और बचा जा सकता है, जब हर कोई उसमें अपना सहयोग दे और ऐसा करते समय बेहद सतर्क रहें।

सरकार को लोगों की सेहत के साथ-साथ अर्थव्यवस्था को भी संभालने की चिंता करनी पड़ रही है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कोरोना वायरस का दुष्प्रभाव तभी पड़ना शुरू हो गया था, जब उसका संक्रमण चीन में ही कहर बरसाये हुए था। वायरस की वजह से तमाम आर्थिक और व्यापारिक गतिविधियाँ सुस्त पड़ती जा रही हैं। एयरलाइंस, होटल, रेलवे और पर्यटन उद्योग प्रभावित होता हुआ दिख रहा है। कोरोना वायरस ने अपने संक्रमण से पूरी दुनिया को चपेट में ले लिया है। इसी कारण दुनिया भर के शेयर बाजारों में गिरावट का सिलसिला कायम है।

थोड़ी सी भी लापरवाही कैसे घातक नतीजे दे सकती है, इसका उदाहरण इटली है। वहाँ के हालात बेकाबू हैं। भारत को बेकाबू हालात वाले दौर से बचना होगा और ऐसा तक होगा, जब समाज में अलग-थलग रहने के लिए हर किसी की ओर से हरसंभव कोशिश की जायेगी। इसमें हर भारतीय को योगदान देना अपना नैतिक धर्म समझना होगा। क्योंकि इसके अलावा और कोई उपाय भी नहीं, चूँकि यह जिंदगी बचाने की जंग है, इसलिए देश को इसके लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिए।

कोरोना वायरस लोगों की सेहत के लिए तो खतरा है ही, इसके दुष्प्रभाव से सरकार के सामने अर्थव्यवस्था का भी संकट आया है। अर्थव्यवस्था के संकट को दूर करने के लिए दूसरे देशों से भी संपर्क संवाद तेज किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि एक-दूसरे की सहायता करते हुए मुसीबत को कम किया जा सके। निःसंदेह परिस्थितियाँ विकट हैं लेकिन हम सबके सहयोग से और दृढ़ संकल्प से जिंदगी बचाने की यह जंग जीतकर रहेंगे।

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COVID-19: IT'S IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. V.N Dubey

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The corona virus problem is growing day by day. It is spreading in more and more countries and is inflicting upon more and more people as well. Undoubtedly, this Coronavirus has put the overall world economy at a major risk and it ravages the economic foundations of Indian economy too. Many researchers have pointed out that this outbreak would result into starting of de-globalization, and as a result the world is heading towards recession. Global loss would be tremendous. However, as every coin has two faces, this pandemic also brings out not only threat but also some opportunities as well for India. We all know that China's export is very badly affected by this pandemic. This would create opportunity for India. China is one of the biggest exporters of variety of goods and is a strong competitor for us. India can take advantage of the void created by China in the sphere of trade. However, it would not be an easy task for India to fill the gap because on the one hand we can't expand our capacity in short span and on the other, India's economy too, is also badly affected by it. Our travel and tourism industry along with several manufacturing operations are at a halt. Suspension of a number of manufacturing and operating facilities across the country is creating an adverse impact on Indian economy as well.

Every crisis serves as a learning opportunity for organizations, institutions and society at large. The present pandemic is proving to be a lesson in many ways. Industries are trying to save their organization and are preparing contingency plans. Work from home has become common platform not only in organizations but school/ colleges are also using this with various available resources. Different apps are being used and an upsurge in use of technology in different activities like digital payment has created a niche and potent weaponry in the hands of humanity. We are using them in a fruitful manner. However, there are still various sectors such as hospitality, retail and manufacturing, which can't be carried out by using the remote working techniques. We do not know how long this pandemic would last, however, the longer it goes on; the greater it will damage the economy. So, let us hope and pray this virus get contained and the Indian economy get back to its running track.

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CORONA PANDEMIC

Vandana Kumari & Dr. Rashmi Singh

Department of Psychology, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi

Novel Corona virus infection is extremely contagious and spreads through respiratory droplets and contaminated surfaces. Although a very high proportion of infected individuals (around 85%) have mild symptoms, the sheer number of people infected means that large

numbers become seriously ill. Social distancing and frequent handwashing were advised to slow the spread. Countries with well-established social security systems used lockdowns as a desperate measure. There may be many social and economic cause of this pandemic for worldwide as well as for India because economy, society, academics, all the sectors are interrelated with each other. Without the existence of mankind, there cannot be the existence of social life and economy as well.

The lockdown in India was sudden which makes millions of migrant workers migrate from their workplace to native place. Response to a pandemic also has elements particular to countries. An effective response in India must consider not only the behavior of the pathogen but also the socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the country. “The primary determinants of disease are mainly economic and social, and therefore its remedies must also be economic and social. Medicine and politics cannot and should not be kept apart.”

Lockdown ignores the reality that the poor have no option but to live in densely packed slums and tenements. Personal hygiene is impossible in their present circumstances. All government health staff are now concentrated on COVID-19. Important primary health-care services including maternal and child health, immunizations, deliveries and tuberculosis care are on hold. It amounts to abandoning the poor to their fates.

It is not very surprising that this pandemic severely impact the supply side of the economy, that is, production and distribution of goods and services, except for the essential items that are exempt.

In an economy already facing demand depression, rising unemployment, and lowering of industrial output and profits, a supply-side constraint would deliver a big blow, endangering the growth prospects and social and economic wellbeing of a large number of people.

The quarterly GDP growth has consistently fallen since Q4 of FY18. The magnitude of the impact of a complete social and economic shutdown is not easy to estimate, but it is likely to be far more severe than either the 2016 demonetization or the 2017 GST rollout.

The shutdown of planes, trains, and bus services had caused people to rush into airports, railway stations and bus stands, again making a mockery of social distancing. It had another consequence. Inter-state migrants were seen walking hundreds of kilometers with women and kids in tow to their homes because there was no transport and no work.

There was no food or money to buy food for many daily wagers. In Delhi, for example, thousands of daily wagers crowd shelter homes set up by the Delhi government to provide them food, again making a mockery of social distancing.

Thus, a global pandemic like corona has not only affecting social and economic life but every aspect of life of human being. Whether it is social, psychological, educational, mental or economic, it's all round consequence cannot be denied.

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CORONAVIRUS: OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA BECOMING A HEALTH CARE MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD

Vikas Sonker

Research Scholar, Department of applied economics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow

Corona viral outbreak comes at a difficult time for the Indian economy and could make the slowdown worse. Coronavirus could further slow down the already struggling economy. While S&P has estimated the crisis would slow China's GDP growth this year to 5%, no formal estimates of the impact on India are available. India was not affected that much," he said. Complexities in the Indian manufacturing ecosystem make it difficult for India to quickly take advantage of the disruption in global trade, although good tidings have been emanating from India's high-tech factories in recent years. The dependence on China has decreased, though only slightly, over the last five years. From importing finished products, India is now assembling products and developing the ecosystem here as well. This paper focuses how India make health manufacturer at world level. This study based on the secondary data from various website like Ministry of Commerce, World Bank and R.B.I.

Key words: Corona virus, Employment, Manufacturing, GDP

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कोरोना महामारी के कारण समाज का बदलता स्वरूप

डॉ विकास कुमार

सहायक आचार्य, ई"वर शरण डिग्री कॉलेज, इलाहाबाद वि"वविद्यालय, प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)"

आज इस संकटकालीन समय में पा"ात्य संस्कृति की जगह भारतीय संस्कृति की महता और वि"वसनीयता में बृद्धि परिलक्षित हो रही है, आज हमने दुनिया को हाथ मिलाना छोड़कर शाकाहारी तथा धर पर खाना खाने-पकाने वाली स्वच्छ एवं सुरक्षित जीवन"ौली को अपना रहे हैं, आज पूरा भारत समितिये संबंधो की जगह सामुदायिक संबंधो की वि"षताओं को परिलक्षित कर रहा है। लॉकडाउन की बजह से परिवार के सदस्यो के बीच आत्मीय भावना विकसित होते देखा जा रहा है। आज इस महामारी के कारण समाज का स्वरूप बदलता हुआ दिखाई प्रतित हो रहा है।

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON INDIA

Vivek Upadhyay, Assistant Professor & **Ravindra Bhardwaj**, Assistant Professor
*Department of Business Management & Entrepreneurship,
Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya (UP)*

This paper analyzes the corona calamity and its social and economical impacts on India. The Corona virus(COVID-19) episode was first revealed in Wuhan, China on 31 December, 2019. Prior to perusing in insight regarding the effect, first, let us concentrate about coronavirus. Corona virus (COVID-19) is a huge group of infections that causes the ailment. It ranges from the basic virus to increasingly serious illnesses like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV).

The epic coronavirus is another strain of infection that has not been distinguished in human up until now. WHO is working intimately with worldwide specialists, governments, and other wellbeing associations to give guidance to the nations about preparatory and preventive measures. We can't disregard the way that the flare-up of (COVID-19) in China is required to significantly affect the economy all-inclusive including financial lull, exchange, inventory network disturbance, products, and coordinations.

Keywords : COVID-19, Corona Virus, Pandemic, Social and Economical Impacts.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Jayendra Sharma
B.Com, VIth Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Corona calamity which is also known as COVID-19 stands for, CORONA VIRUS DISEASE which came into existence in December 2019 Generally, this virus used to infect Bats, Bears, Monkeys and other animals.

It began to spread from the WUHAN, CHINA (New Market). This market is the hub of non-veg , meat and flesh of different animals from there it covered the whole city (WOHAN), other cities of CHINA and also just trapped all over the world, just like a strong fire in the woods.

COVID-19 virus spread from human to human, generally to those persons, whose immunity system is weak.

This virus is not only harming to human, but also to the economy, trade, business and financial position of the world.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Om Yadav

B.Com, VIth Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Corona calamity which is also known as COVID-19 stands for, CORONA VIRUS DISEASE which came into existence in December 2019. Generally, this virus used to infect Bats, Bears, Monkeys and other animals.

It began to spread from the WUHAN, CHINA (New Market). This market is the hub of non-veg, meat and flesh of different animals from there it covered the whole city (WOHAN), other cities of CHINA and also just trapped all over the world, just like a strong fire in the woods.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Vibhav Tripathi

B.Com, VIth Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

The world has been hit by this ant way is most deadly pandemic of COVID-19 (**Corona Virus Disease-2019**). More than millions have been affected by this virus all over the world. All over the world the governments are ordering lockdown to cope up with this pandemic.

The word "Corona virus" is derived from Latin 'corona', meaning "crown" or "wreath". The name was first used in 1968 by an informal group of virologists in the Journal Nature to designate the new family of viruses.

The COVID-19 has been reported to original from **Wuhan**, China, from **New Market**. This market deals in animal meat which is considered a breeding such a deadly virus from the first patients who have been reported to be infected nearly half of them are reported to be in contact with this market.

This pandemic has created a have all over the world. India has also been reporting cases of COVID-19. In wake of such situation lock downs have been imposed by the central government all over the India.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Vishal Gupta

B.Com, IVth Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Introduction: Corona calamity is generally known as COVID-19 which is due to novel-corona Virus spread from the city of Wuhan, China into the whole world. This is an incurable disease. It is highly spreadable due to which social contacts are avoiding by people across the world.

Capital Damages: Through China this virus has spread across all the countries. Across 20000 lakh cases are confirmed up to now and, 120000 (approx) deaths has confirmed. The good thing is this across 500000 lakh people are recovered from it. The medical teams across the world are fighting to cure people. India approx 12000 cases, 1300 are covered and 400 death.

Social Damages: Due to social distancing people can't travel. Some are spread by their families due to this. People are facing psychological issues because some are in the quarantine. In India due to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, people are celebrating this with their families and enthusing our heroes who are fighting with corona for the people. Is Policemen, Hospital staff, Doctors, People working in essential sector.

Economic Damages: For increasing this social distancing to make people safe the world is at lockdown. India is also facing 40 days lockdown up to 3rd May. Due to which most of the economic activities are not at working condition. Due to which all labor and employee level people are facing cash crunch. Daily earning people are at great trouble. But the government is giving the economic help to these people.

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कोरोना वायरस का प्रभाव

खुरशीद आलम

शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, डी.ए.वी.पी.जी. कॉलेज, वाराणसी

चीन के वुहान शहर से फैले कोरोना वायरस ने वर्तमान समय में संपूर्ण संसार को अपनी चपेट में ले रखा है। संसार के लगभग 210 देशों में फैली कोरोना महामारी से अब तक 12,500 लोगों की जान जा चुकी है तथा बीस लाख के करीब लोग संक्रमित हैं। कोरोना वायरस की कोई कारगर वैक्सीन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण संपूर्ण संसार इस वक्त लॉकडाउन की स्थिति में है। भारत में 30 जनवरी 2020 को प्रथम मरीज की पुष्टि के उपरान्त तथा तेजी से फैलती कोरोना महामारी की गंभीरता को संज्ञान में लेते हुए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी द्वारा घोषणा के उपरान्त भारत में भी 22 मार्च 2020 से 21 दिनों के लिए लॉकडाउन को

लागू किया गया इसे पुनः प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के आह्वान पर 3 अप्रैल तक बढ़ा दिया गया। वर्तमान समय तक भारत में कोरोना वायरस से 377 लोगों की जान जा चुकी है तथा 11000 के करीब लोग संक्रमित हैं। महामारी की गंभीरता को देखते हुए तथा इसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए लॉकडाउन के अचानक लिए फैसले ने जहाँ इस महामारी को नियंत्रित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी वही समाज के एक बहुत बड़े वर्ग मुख्यतः निम्नवर्ग एवं मजदूर वर्गों के समक्ष बहुत विकट समस्याएँ भी उत्पन्न कर दी है। परिवहन संसाधन के ठप हो जाने से लाखों मजदूर विभिन्न स्थानों पर फंसे हुए हैं। घरेलू हिंसा में भी वृद्धि हुई है। अतः मेरे इस पत्र का उद्देश्य कोरोना महामारी से उभरी विभिन्न सामाजिक समस्याओं को प्रतिबिंबित करना है।

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कोरोना वायरस का भारतीय समाज पर प्रभाव

विनोद कुमार

शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

जब से मानव जाति की उत्पत्ति हुई तब से व्यक्ति अपने जीवन में संघर्ष करता आ रहा है, जिसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के रोग, हैजा, कालरा, चेचक आदि संक्रमण एवं महामारी से जुड़ता आ रहा है, इसी में से एक प्रकार का वर्तमान समय में कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण है, जो मानव समाज को प्रभावित किया है।

कोरोना वायरस का संबंध वायरस के ऐसे परिवार से है, जिसके संक्रमण से जुकाम से लेकर सांस लेने में तकलीफ जैसी समस्या हो सकती है, इस वायरस को पहले कभी नहीं देखा गया था। इस वायरस का संक्रमण दिसम्बर (2019) में चीन के वुहान में शुरू हुआ था। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) के अनुसार “कोरोना वायरस बुखार, खासी, सांस लेने में तकलीफ इसके लक्षण हैं। अब तक इस वायरस को फैलने से रोकने वाला कोई टीका नहीं बना है।

कोरोना वायरस के लक्षण फ्लू से मिलते-जुलते हैं, संक्रमण के फलस्वरूप बुखार, जुकाम सांस लेने में तकलीफ नाक बहना, गले में खरास जैसी समस्या उत्पन्न होती है –

यह वायरस एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति में फैलता है इसलिए इसे लेकर बहुत सावधानी बरती जा रही है। कुछ मामलों में कोरोना वायरस से घात कभी भी हो सकता है। खास तौर पर अधिक उम्र के लोग और जिन्हें पहले से अस्थमा, डायबिटीज और हार्ट की बीमारी है।

विश्व में लगभग 192 देश इस वायरस से प्रभावित हैं। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों में से नौ व्यक्तियों की मौत होने की आशंका है अभी तक इस वायरस से बुजुर्गों की मृत्यु अब सबसे ज्यादा है। दुनिया भर में संक्रमण की मौजूदा स्थिति देखें तो –

- (1) कोरोना वायरस से दुनिया भर में अबतक लगभग 1 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है।
- (2) चीन में अबतक कोरोना से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या लगभग 82,052 से ज्यादा है। मरने वालों की संख्या लगभग 3339 हो गयी है।
- (3) ईरान में अबतक कोरोना से लगभग 4357 और दक्षिण कोरिया में 214 लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है।
- (4) दुनिया भर में कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित लोगों की संख्या लगभग 17.83 लाख हो गया है। भारत में पहला मरीज 30 जनवरी 2020 को केरल राज्य में पाया गया। भारत में इस समय कोरोना वायरस के मामले लगभग 10363 से ज्यादा हैं। राज्य या केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश के नवीनतम आकड़े के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा फिर दिल्ली, तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश आदि राज्य प्रभावित हैं।

अन्य देशों की तरह सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भारत में लॉकडाउन के बाद की स्थिति—

कोरोना वायरस महामारी के कारण सरकार ने पुरे भारत में 25 मार्च से 14 अप्रैल तक लॉकडाउन कर दिया गया। जिसमें जिससे लोगों की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति चरमरा गयी है इस में देखे तो उच्च वर्ग, मध्यम वर्ग, निम्न वर्ग, प्रवासी मजदूर, दिहाड़ी मजदूर, शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे छात्र, रिक्शा चालक, ठेले पर दुकान लगा कर पेट भरने वाले, किसान, छोटे-बड़े उद्योग-धंधों आदि की दैनिक एवं रोजमर्रा का जीवन अधिक प्रभावित हुआ है। प्रवासी मजदूर जो एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में गये हैं जो कम्पनियों में काम कर रहे हैं या दिहाड़ी मजदूरी करके अपने परिवार के लिए दो वक्त की रोटी की व्यवस्था करते थे उनकी इस समय बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति हो गयी है।

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण समाज में लोगों को बेरोजगार के कारण भूखमरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, कोरोना संक्रमण के ज्यादा लॉकडाउन के कारण कई लोगों की मौत हो गयी। भदोही में एक औरत अपने पाँच बच्चों के साथ आत्महत्या कर ली। इसी तरह की कई घटनाएँ देखी जा सकती हैं।

गुजरात के सूरत में 1200 मजदूरों पर एफ.आई.आर. हो गया। बड़ोदरा में घर आने के लिए आन्दोलन किया गया है। मजदूर सैकड़ों किलोमीटर पैदल चल चलकर अपने घर की ओर जा रहे हैं।

भारत सरकार ने कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण की समस्या से बचने के लिए कदम उठाई है। जिसमें दूसरे प्रदेश में फसे एवं असहाय लोगों को पैकेज की घोषणा की है तथा निःशुल्क राशन वितरण की व्यवस्था कर रही है। कुछ लोग ऐसे स्थान पर फसे हैं जिन्हें इस व्यवस्था का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है ऐसे लोगों को इस व्यवस्था का लाभ पहुँचाया जाय।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने कोरोना वायरस से बचने के लिए दिशा निर्देश जारी किए हैं, इनके अनुसार हाथों को साबुन से धोना चाहिए, अल्कोहल आधारित हैंडवॉश का भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। खांसते और छिकते समय नाक और मुँह रुमाल या टिश्यू पेपर से ढक कर रखें, किसी से हाथ न मिलाये जिन व्यक्तियों में कोल्ड और फ्लू के लक्षण हो उनसे कम से कम 1 मीटर की दूरी बनाकर रखें। अंडे और मांस के सेवन से बचें। जंगली जानवरों के सम्पर्क में आने से बचें।

निष्कर्ष : भारत एक विकासशील देश है जहाँ पर आर्थिक तंगी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है यहाँ पर मजदूर वर्ग मेहनत करके दोपहर की रोटी की व्यवस्था करते थे लेकिन कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण के कारण लॉकडाउन से कुछ लोगों को भोजन नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरा मानना है कि वायरस के अलावा इन्हें खाने-पीने की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गयी है और इस वायरस से बचने के लिए सावधानी बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिए हमें विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के द्वारा बताए गये दिशा निर्देशों का पालन करके अपना, अपने देश एवं विश्व के मानव जाति एवं जीव-जन्तुओं को इस खतरनाक कोरोना वायरस से बचाया जा सकता है।

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IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS NI THE WORLD ECONOMY

Deendayal Mishra

Corona virus is the natural disease, which has come from Wuhan city in China and infect in the every countries of the world. It negative impact on the human capital of the world. According to the specialist it can stop through the social distancing, any country have not make the vaccines right now so the maximum countries are following this rule to stop this disease and India is also do like that. To maintain the social distancing the government of India has been lock down since 21 march to 14 April. In the lock down the maximum economy has activities stop like manufacturing of industrial sector, stop the services sector, commercial sector like trade form one country to another country so the maximum people has unemployed which were working in the organize and unorganized sector. Which causes there can probability of recession in the World economy in this time and misbalance in the demand and supply. It also negative impact on the overall GDP in world.

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CORONA CALAMITY: IT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Aastha Goel

B.Com (Hons.) II Semester, DAV PG College, Varanasi

COVID-19 : Coronavirus disease is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with it will experience mild to moderate respiratory problems and recover without requiring any special treatment. Older people with some sort of underlying diseases like diabetes, respiratory problems, and cancer are most likely to catch it seriously. The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic has shut down or delayed production of television programs in several countries.

On a concluding note, by the time vaccine is not developed on which scientists are working upon, Social Distancing, Washing Hands on regular intervals, Sanitization, coughing in elbows are the only options available.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN INDIA

Aaiman Siddiqui

Junior Research Fellow, Department Of Commerce, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Urdu, Arabi-Farsi University, Lucknow

The outbreak of global epidemic; COVID- 19 has spurred a downfall of world economy as a whole. We are experiencing a huge loss of temporary employment, coupled with swelling poverty and wrecking backbone of business class. Business, which is known to be an integral element in erecting an economy, has been hard hit by the pandemic. There is decrease of demand for semi essential goods like cloths, electronics and articles of snob appeals which is cumulating the effect of COVID – 19 on the economy. This economic downfall is greatest after the great depression of 1930. There are basically two shocks which our Indian economy will face with the fall out of corona virus crisis, firstly, the health shock and secondly the economic shock, the latter one being more destructive and long lasting. The reason for economic shock being that 90% of the working population comprise of daily wage earners. There will also be social consequences of the COVID-19 virus as we see that there is particularly one segment of the society who are constantly being threatened and targeted, which has caused immense urge for retaliation. It is therefore, the responsibility of academic fraternity to propose such measures which will guide the government to balance the society amidst the economic and social abuse of COVID-19 and also to mitigate the aftermaths of the global pandemic so that the strength of the economy can be restored back in a short span of time.

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IMPACT OF COVID19 ON EDUCATION IN INDIA

Amit Yadav, Kishlay Kirti and Mohd. Shahalam Ali

Research Scholar, Department of Economic Studies and Policy, Central University of South Bihar

Corona or COVID19 has emerged as a global threat in the recent past. It has affected the global community in all its possible way. Under these circumstances Indian government has taken several initiatives to address the necessities and to minimize its negative impact in order to make life easier. Education is one such sector where the government response is minimal. Considering the strength of young population in India this sector needs to do more. Taking these facts into account this paper is an attempt to address some of the challenges of education sector and to suggest the possible solutions to address the issue. Secondary data and government reports will be used for suitable analysis.

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CORONA CALAMITY: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA

Dr. B.D. Sharma

Former P.G. Principal, Government College

Corona, lockdown, quarantine, isolation and fiscal stimulus are the buzz words in these days. COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease) which was appeared in Wuhan industrial city of china in December 2019 later on partial shutdown for daily life in large parts of china. Thousands of citizens of china affected with this new disease and toll thousands of deaths reported in the country. Early months of the years 2020 the virus taken most of world's countries in their grip .i.e. Europe, Asia, Africa, Arab countries and United States.

India is also affected with this virus. Due to the new virus no prescribed or readymade drug is available to protect this disease around the world. Although a number of scientists are busy around the clock in the research laboratories to research the solution/medicine of this disease. The process is on till that only immediately saves this virus to spread is lockdown (Stay safe Stay at home) throughout the world. If someone is/are affected with this virus in that case quarantine and isolations is the preliminary.

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COVID-19, CONSEQUENCES AND INDIA : A SOCIO - ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ON INDIA

Padmakshi

*Research scholar, Department of Psychological Sciences,
Central University of South Bihar, Gaya*

Pandemic taking place is not a new phenomena but, what impact it lays on life is always the primary concern. Being a developing country India with its resources and political alliances on one hand is dealing the pandemic covid-19 and on other hand dealing with the socio - economic consequences created due to the pandemic. First thing we lose due to a pandemic is precious life and life of our near and dear ones. According to a volunteer driven crowdsourced initiative tracker in India on 18th April 18:14 IST there are confirmed 14,777 cases out of which 12,200 are active cases 2,080 are recovered and 497 are deceased cases. Socio - economic collaboration is the root of a country and this route of India is affected. At the social front migrated and non migrated daily wage workers, domestic helpers, untouchables, working & non - working womens, childrens, women and childrens who are on the verge of being sexually exploited are affected most.

There is even risk of rise in communal disharmony and suspiciousness at the time of pandemic in India. The risk of economic slowdown due to economic activity at a standstill resulting in loss of GDP is already predicted. Population employed in private sector is in fear of recession. Being a private sector employee, provides no government employees like benefit schemes for their economic backup. Construction, Transport and Chemical manufacturing sectors are likely to worst hit. In precise, the informal sector will be affected. Reuters Poll of Economist taken on March 25 - 26th, 2019 predicts already slowing Indian economy weakened to at least an 8 years low to Financial year 20 - 21 first quarter and likely to show down even more sharply in the next six months due to the global coronavirus pandemic.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Social - Economic Consequences, India.

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LOCKDOWN, MENTAL WELL-BEING AND LONELINESS

Preeti Manani

Post-Doctoral Fellow, School of Education, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

On 24 March, the Government of India under Prime Minister of India 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. However, this will be extended until at least May 3 now. Though lockdown seems to be the best preventive measure to fight against this epidemic but it is affecting people in many ways; physically, mentally,

financially, socially, psychologically and in many other ways. As the people are confined to their house, their mental health and social life would surely be affecting therefore a research study was conducted with an aim to study mental well-being and loneliness of the undergraduate college students of Ajmer city, Rajasthan.

All the subjects were matched in terms of age, educational qualification. Online versions of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental well being scale (WEMWBS) and UCLA loneliness scale was prepared and sent to the subjects and responses were recorded. Some of them were telephonic interviewed to get in-depth information of their schedule. It was found that majority of the students acknowledge that lockdown is must in such situation however they miss their friends and classmates. They said that they do video calls almost regularly just to avoid feeling of loneliness. Most of the students feel optimistic about future and taking interest in new things such as cooking, managing household work and kitchen gardening.

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ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Preeti Sahu

Research Scholar, MBA, C-DAC, MA

Information Technology is playing a vital role in the present scenario of social distancing and lockdown during the global health crisis which the world is facing due to COVID-19 outbreak. The role of IT in our lives may it be as an individual, social or international level is very huge and impactful. The sense and feel of social unity and integrity spread by the internet is an important topic to be discussed in detail. The other debate could be the misinformation, de-humanization and discrimination spread by the same technology is to be dealt with care. This paper is an attempt to understand the role of IT during COVID-19 pandemic and to focus on the major players in IT, their functioning and support during the phase.

Keywords : COVID-19, social distancing, lockdown, de-humanization, integrity.

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COVID 19 : IMPACT ON INDIA'S TOURISM SECTOR

Dr. Priyanka

M.Com, Ph D; BHU, Varanasi

According to industry chamber CII, this is the one of the worst crises ever to hit the Indian tourism industry impacting all its geographical segments - inbound, outbound and domestic, almost all tourism verticals-leisure, adventure, heritage, The coronavirus pandemic could deal a crippling blow to the Indian and tourism industry, specially with the government suspending all visas, with the economic impact being assessed to run into thousands of crores

of rupees. According to industry chamber this is the one of the worst crises ever to hit the Indian tourism industry impacting all its geographical segments - inbound, outbound and domestic, almost all tourism verticals - leisure , adventure, heritage, MICE, cruise, corporate and niche segments. The whole tourism value chain across hotels, travel agents, tour operations, destinations, restaurants, family entertainment venues and air, land and sea transportation have been hit.

Key words : Covid , tourism, hotel.

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MANAGING MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Radhika Awasthi

Research Scholar, Department of Home Science, KMCUAF University, Lucknow

World Health Organisation (WHO), in January 2020 declared the new coronavirus a public health emergency of international concern. Now it is declared as a pandemic. As everyone is asked to stay home to stay safe but for many it has generated stress.

Feeling under pressure is a likely experience by people which is quite normal because of social loss or economic loss in the current situation. Hence, this paper highlighted the considerations given by WHO which can be used in communications to support mental and psychosocial well-being in different target groups during the outbreak. In this tough time pressure, depression, mental fatigueness is likely to arise but working with smart strategies will cop up mental health.

Keywords: emergency, under pressure, psychosocial well-being

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GAUGING CORONAVIRUS IMPACT ON ECONOMY, INDUSTRY AND STOCK MARKET; HOW LONG INDIA CAN REMAIN INSULATED.

Ram Prakash Pandey

Research Scholar, Faculty of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Introduction-Even as the Indian economy strives to recover from a slowdown, the Coronavirus outbreak has further hit the possibility of revival given the negative impact on the various sectors of the economy. As the economy battles a new scare, stock markets are witnessing fresh volatility negatively impacting investors. With the cases of Coronavirus getting detected in India, the sentiment is expected to further go down. After the GDP growth rate fell to a 7-year low to 4.7 per cent in Q3FY20, owing to a fall in manufacturing,

Coronavirus scare is emerging as another challenge staring in the Indian economy's face. While business sentiment was fading on the back of the Covid-19 outbreak, the actual effect on production and sales was negligible. The production index remained elevated, while new orders continued their sharp rise of the past couple of months. The Covid-19 outbreak remains a risk, but the fall in oil prices, coupled with higher rural incomes should work as mitigating factors to the negative global shocks.

The stock markets across the world have remained highly volatile in the last many days. In India, the 30-share BSE barometer on few days back closed 153.27 points or 0.40 per cent lower at 38,144.02, and the broader Nifty closed lower by 69 points or 0.62 per cent at 11,132.75. The Sensex has fallen nearly 1300 points from highs. The long term charts like weekly/monthly time frame indicate that 11,000-10900 is going to be a strong support zone for the market and there is a possibility of a bottom formation around these areas in the next few sessions.

Objective of Study-Through this paper we analyse the impact of Coronavirus on the domestic economy, industry, currency and stock market.

Period of Study-From 1st Jan 2020 to 31st March 2020.

Sources of data-Secondary sources like SEBI, NSE, BSE, FICCI, NASSCOM and other governmental sites will be taken for study as well as referred journal and research paper also taken for impact checking.

Findings and suggestions-On 31st Jan Sensex closed at 40723 points. Due to coronavirus impact it goes down and on 19th march 2020 it closed on 28288 points, which shows negative trends. So by this paper it can be said that Coronavirus have deeply affected the Indian economy and Market.

Keywords : Coronavirus, Stock Market Trends, Economy, Growth, Industry.

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CONSEQUENCES OF EMERGING NEW SPECIES OF VIRUS (COVID19) ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL SECTORS OF INDIA

Reshabh Dev

B. Com (Hons.) VI Sem, DAV PG College, Varanasi

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is defined as illness caused by a novel coronavirus now called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2; formerly called 2019-nCoV), which was first identified amid an outbreak of respiratory illness cases in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. On March 11, 2020, the WHO declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, its first such designation since declaring H1N1 influenza a pandemic in 2009. The pandemics are effecting the economic at large. Many 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. 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. Electronics goods import and export of raw materials like organic chemicals, mineral fuels, cotton, etc. between India and China has been curtailed. Moreover, a lockdown of the countries is likely to lead to a substantial trade deficit for India. As COVID19 is rapidly making its way through India, medication is going to be the number one priority of consumer and the market are witnessing skyrocketing prices.

India is big on cultural and historical tourism, attracting domestic and foreign nationals throughout the year. 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. India is already running short on its GST revenue collection, and the coronavirus scare could make matters worse. Millions of workers in these countries are facing the bleak prospect of losing their jobs. Governments are considering and rolling out large stimulus packages to avert a sharp downturn of their economies, which could potentially plunge the global economy into a deep recession. The purpose of the research paper is to comprehend in detail the consequences of the current COVID19 pandemic on different sectors in India, find effective ways to bring the economy back to its position and seeking reliable solution for future to face such emerging deadly species.

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ACCESSING PRIMARY CHANGES IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN PEOPLE OF EARLY ADULTHOOD AS A CONSEQUENCE OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN

Tejas Kumar S K

Teacher trainee, Hasanamba college of education, Hassan

Personality is a characteristic way of thinking, feeling, and behaving. Personality embraces moods, attitudes, and opinions and is most clearly expressed in interactions with other people. It includes behavioural characteristics, both inherent and acquired, that distinguish one person from another and that can be observed in people's relations to the environment and to the social group. This relatively enduring pattern of the thoughts, feelings, and behaviours that distinguish individuals from one another is not fixed. The field of personality psychology today holds that personality emerges early and continues to change in meaningful ways throughout the lifespan. Especially many changes occur in adolescents. But people in their early adulthood (age 20-40) often complain about lack of time for

personality development activities. As a result of COVID-19 lockdown, public in general including people in their early adulthood have got more leisure time at their disposal and hence have a chance to socialize with family at home and with their friends and acquaintances through social media. As a further consequence of the long-term lockdown they have enough privacy and space in their individual capacity to involve in mind relief activities like art, music etc. Additionally, but restricted to indoors, they have time to nurture their passion, may it be related to their hobbies, career, personal life and spiritual life. This paper aims to access primary changes in patterns of individual personality in terms of orientation towards fulfilment of one's potential concentrating more on the early adulthood age group.

Keywords : Adulthood, Nurture, Lockdown, Personality, Passion.

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COVID 19: IMPACT ON MIGRANT WORKERS OF BIHAR

Vijyeta kumari

Research Scholar, Department of Sociological studies, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya

This paper examines the problems and challenges faced by migrant workers of Bihar. When whole of the world including India are struggling for their lives in this pandemic situation due to COVID 19. In India, condition of daily wages workers of Bihar became very critical, who were working on different states. To safety of people, Government decided to do lockdown and during lockdown these workers came on road. Although the Government of all states said that they are doing so many things for these workers nevertheless still they are struggling for their livelihood. Ground reality is that they don't have money, food and all things. Some of them started to walk by road towards their native place. So many of them died during walk towards their own states. This incident made us to think about our civilized society, about democracy, about humanity.

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भारतीय सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर कोरोनावायरस का दुष्प्रभाव : एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण

कमारी ऋतु रानी

समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन विभाग, दक्षिण बिहार विविद्यालय, गया, बिहार

कोरोना वायरस एक ऐसा वायरस है जिसमें कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत वही जिनोम अनुक्रम पाये जाते हैं जो सार्स –कोरोनावायरस में पाये जाते हैं। जिसे WHO ने 11 फरवरी 2020 को नई बीमारी के रूप में COVID-19 की घोषणा की। आज इस वायरस का संक्रमण इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है कि पूरा विश्व ठप हो गया है। लगभग 200 देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था

को बड़े स्तर पर इस महामारी ने प्रभावित किया है एवं दिन-प्रतिदिन संक्रमण बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। जिसे रोकने के लिए सभी दे"ी मिलकर इसका सामना कर रहे हैं। इस महामारी की वजह से कई दे"ी पूर्णतः लॉकडाउन की स्थिति में हैं। दुनिया की 10 सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था जो कि ग्लोबल ट्रेड के अन्दर लगभग 60 प्रति"त तक की होल्डिंग रखती है, जो कि सीधे प्रभावित हुई है। इसके साथ ही साथ चाइना, यू0 एस0 ए0, जर्मनी जिनके पास 65% तक मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग होती है जोकी कोरोनावायरस की वजह से ये तीनों ही दे"ी की अर्थव्यवस्था एक बड़े स्तर पर प्रभावित हुई हैं। वहीं भारत भी इस महामारी से अछुता नहीं है। भारत के तीन महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु जिसमें कि Domestic Consumption, Investment and External Trads हैं। जिसमें से Domestic Consumption अगले कुछ समय के लिए बड़े स्तर पर प्रभावित होगा क्योंकि लॉकडाउन की वजह से लोगों की बचत आय खपत हो रही है, जिसको देखते हुए जानकारी का मानना है कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की Domestic Demand में एक Severe Demand Shock आने की संभावना दिखाई दे रही है। महाराष्ट्र, दिल्ली, गुजरात, पंजाब और राज्यस्थान जैसे क्षेत्रों की सभी फैक्ट्रीयों एवं कंपनियाँ बन्द है जिसकी वजह से यहाँ पर कार्य करने वाले प्रवासी मजदूरों का जीवन भी कुछ समय के लिए प्रभावित होगा। इस महामारी के चलते भारत में आव"यक वस्तुएँ जैसे खाना, हाउस, गैस, बिजली आदि में कभी नहीं अयेगी लेकिन वही दूसरी तरफ AC, कार, रेस्टोरेन्ट, ट्रेवल आदि के Demand में कुछ समय के लिए कमी आ जायेगी क्योंकि लोगों के पास पैसे की कमी होगी तो लोग जरूरत वस्तुएँ खरीदेंगे ना कि कार और ए0सी0 ।

मुख्य शब्द : COVID19, अर्थव्यवस्था, महामारी, WHO, GDP, भारत.

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कोराना संक्रमण का दुष्प्रभाव

राजेन्द्र कुमार

रिसर्च स्कॉलर, एस०पी० जैन कॉलेज, सासाराम, रोहतास, वीर कुंवर सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, आरा (बिहार)

Covid-19 एक ऐसा नाम है जो आज वैश्विक रूप में सर्वाधिक प्रचलित शब्द है जिससे दुनिया के लगभग 162 देश प्रभावित हो चुके हैं आज विश्व की लगभग 20 लाख आबादी इस समय तक इससे प्रभावित हो चुकी है। कोरोना वायरस एक ऐसा वायरस है जिसके कारण मानवों में श्वास तंत्र में संक्रमण पैदा हो सकता है। जिसकी गहनता हल्की (जैसे सर्दी जुकाम) से लेकर अति गंभीर (जैसे-मृत्यु) तक हो सकती है। इनकी रोकथाम के लिए कोई टीका (वैक्सीन) या विषाणु-रोधी (एंटीवायरल) अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है और उपचार के लिए प्राणी की अपनी प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली पर निर्भर करता है।

आज पूरी दुनिया में लगभग 1,53,802 लोग इस खतरनाक वायरस से अपनी जान गवाँ चुके हैं। यह आंकड़ा कम नहीं बल्कि बढ़ते ही जा रहा है। इससे संक्रमित लोगों की

संख्या भी प्रतिदिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। भारत भी इससे अछूता नहीं है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देश भी इस कोरोना से उत्पन्न महामारी से ग्रसित हो चुका है। भारत में अभी तक इसके सक्रिय मामले 14,00,00 हैं। जिसमें 1991 स्वस्थ हो चुके हैं जबकि 480 से ज्यादा अपनी जान गवां चुके हैं।

निष्कर्ष के रूप में हम यह कह सकते हैं कि इस कोरोना से उत्तमन्न संक्रमण से सिर्फ भारत ही नहीं बल्कि पूरा विश्व पूरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है। लेकिन भारत जैसे विकासशील देश इससे अधिक प्रभावित होते जा रहे हैं। इसने हमारे देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक दोनों क्षेत्रों को बुरी तरह से प्रभावित किए हुए हैं। आज हमारा देश विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ने के मार्ग से अवरुद्ध हो गया है। यह एक तरह के ठहर सा गया है। जरूरत है हमें इस महामारी को हराने की या इसे समाप्त करने की। आज जरूरत है हम सभी भारतीयों को एक-जुटता का परिचय देने का, एक-दूसरे का साथ देने का। आज जरूरत है एक-दूसरे की मदद करने का हम इस महामारी से निजात पा सकें। सरकार के उन नियमों या बातों को मानने का जिससे हम इस महामारी से ग्रसित होने से बच सकें। इसको फैलने से रोक सकें। तभी हम सभी एक खुशहाल भारत और संपन्न राष्ट्र की कल्पना को भविष्य में सच कर सकते हैं।

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कारोना संकट और धर्म का अस्तित्व

अनुराग कुमार सिंह

शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

इन दिनों पूरी दुनिया कोरोना वायरस से जूझ रही है। इससे लड़ने और इसे परास्त करने के लिए वि"व्यापी मुहिम चल रही है। मानवता एक लंबे समय के बाद इस तरह के खतरे का सामना कर रही है। सामान्य समय में जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी गंभीर बीमारी से ग्रस्त हो जाता है तो वह या उसे चाहने वाले आराधना स्थलों पर जाकर ई"वर से उसकी जान बचाने की गुहार लगाते हैं। निःसंदेह वे ई"वर पर पूरी तरह निर्भर नहीं रहते। इस समय सभी धर्मों के शीर्ष आराधना स्थलों पर ताले जड़े हुए हैं, चाहे वह मक्का हो, बालाजी, ई"रडी या वैष्णोदेवी। पुरोहित पदरी और मौलवी जो लोगों का संदे"ई"वर तक पहुँचाते हैं, स्वयं कोरोना से बचने में लगे हुए हैं और उनके भक्तगण अपनी-2 सरकारों की सलाह पर अमल करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ये सलाहें वैज्ञानिकों और डाक्टरों से विचार विम"ई"वर पर आधारित है।

सो"ल मीडिया में इन दिनों दो दिलचस्प संदे"ई"वर टसो"ल मीडिया में इन दिनों दो दिलचस्प संदे"ई"वर ट्रेंड कर रहे हैं। एक है साइंस आन ड्यूटी, रिलीजन आन हॉलिडे दूसरा है

गॉड इन नाअ पावरफूल। कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि जब मानवता एक गंभीर संकट के दौर से गुजर रही है उस समय ईश्वर भाग गया है। ईश्वर के अस्तित्व के संबंध में अनंतकाल से बहस होती रही है। कहा जाता है कि ईश्वर इस दुनिया का निर्माता और रक्षक है। फिर क्या कारण है कि इस कठिन समय में पुरोहित वर्ग दूर से तमाशा देख रहा है। इतिहास गवाह है कि विज्ञान को अपने सिद्धांतों को स्थापित करने के लिय लंबा और कठिन संघर्ष करना पड़ा है। पुरोहित वर्ग हमेशा से विज्ञान के विरोध में रहा है। कापरनिकस से लेकर गैलिलियो तक सभी को चर्च के कोप का शिकार बनना पड़ा।

ये सभी तर्क उचित और सही हैं परंतु धर्म के आलोचकों द्वारा धर्म के एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है और वह यह है कि सभी धर्मों के पैगंबर अपने कालके क्रांतिकारी रहे हैं और उन्होंने वाकिय इसी और रूढ़िवादी मान्यताओं से उसी प्रकार संघर्ष किया जैसे वैज्ञानिक या तार्किक लोग संघर्ष करते हैं। अब भी कई डाक्टर्स और वैज्ञानिक ईश्वर का ध्यान या प्रार्थना करके ही अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करते हैं। पुरोहित वर्ग के बजाय धर्म अंतःकरण की वस्तु है। हम कामनाओं से आकात होकर इन पुरोहित वर्गों के चंगुल में फसते हैं। परन्तु विपत्तिकाल में सभी अपने अंतःकरण में ईश्वर का ध्यान आराधन करते हैं।

आज धर्म के नाम पर राजनीति भी की जा रही है। सभी धर्मों के कट्टरवादी दुनिया को लैंगिक और सामाजिक ऊँचनीच के अंधेरे युग में वापिस ढकेलना चाहते हैं। हम केवल उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि हमारी सरकारें, वैज्ञानिकों और डाक्टरों की मदद से हमारी दुनिया कोरोना के कहर से निपट सकेगी।

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कोरोना वायरस का कहर

चित्रलेखा साहू

पी.एच.डी., समाजकार्य, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

कोरोना को भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित कर दिया है, इसके बाद सभी राज्य राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही कोरोना से मरे लोगों के परिजनों को 4-5 लाख रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा

कोरोना वायरस का कहर जारी है, ऐसे में भारत में वैश्व व्यापार को बड़े नुकसान का खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है, वैश्व स्तर पर मांग घट रही है कई मध्यम और छोटे उद्यम जा इस व्यापारिक चक्र में पड़ते हैं उन्हें इसका खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ सकता है भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पहले से कठिन दौर में है, ऐसे में दर्द और गहरा होता जा रहा है।

कोरोना वायरस का संबंध वायरस के ऐसे परिवार से है, जिसके संक्रमण से जुखाम से लेकर सांसलेने में तकलीफ जैसी समस्या हो सकती है। इस वायरस को पहले कभी नहीं देखा गया है। इस वायरस का संक्रमण दिसंबर में चीन के वुहान में शुरू हुआ था। डब्ल्यूएचओ के मुताबिक बुखार, खासी, सांस लेने में तकलीफ इसके लक्षण हैं, अब तक इस वायरस को फैलने से रोकने वाला कोई टीका नहीं बना है।

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कोरोना वायरस: गाँवों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का अवसर

शिव कुमार मौर्य

"गोध छात्र, समाज" रास्त्र विभाग, का"गी हिन्दू वि"वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

कोरोना वायरस से उपजी कोविड-19 महामारी के चलते ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के युवाओं का शहरों से गांव लौट आना हमारी सरकारों के लिए चुनौती है, लेकिन हम सब प्रयास करे ता इसे एक अवसर में भी बदल सकते हैं। दुनिया में खिर्स-माइग्रे"न के कई उदाहरण हैं, लेकिन जिन दे"ों ने इसे चुनौती के रूप में स्वीकार किया वे आज प्रभाव"ाली दे"ों में गिने जाते हैं और जिन्होंने इसे लेकर कोई योजना नहीं बनाई वही एक के बाद एक कई समस्याएं ढाई हुई।

इस आपदा के कारण गांव से पलायन कर गए जो युवा फिर गांव आ गए हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक है। उनके सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती रोजगार की है। वे अपने गांव के उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के उचित प्रबंधन से स्वालंबी बन सकते हैं और अपने जैसे युवकों को रोजगार भी उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं।

महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को विकसित करना होगा, तभी हम ग्रामीण युवाओं को रोजगार देने में सक्षम हो पायेंगे। कोविड-19 के कारण आज जो विकट समस्या आई है, उससे निपटने के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में अल्पावधि एवं दीर्घावधि योजना बनानी होगी, ताकि शहरों से लौटे युवाओं को खेती से जोड़ा जा सकें।

अध्ययन एवं चिंतन के आधार पर जो बातें सामने आयी हैं उसके आधार पर कुछ सुझाव हैं जिनके जरिये गांवों को आकर्षण का केन्द्र बनाया जा सकता है। मनरेगा योजना के अन्तर्गत खेती एवं उपज आधाति गतिविधियों में लगे किसानों को रोजगार देकर उनकी आय सुनिश्चित की जाय। फसल क्षेत्र वि"ीष की पहचान कर नकवी फसलें, यथा-मूँगफली सोयाबीन एवं मसालों की खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। वर्षा जल संचयन हेतु छोटे-2 तालाबों के साथ-2 बड़े-2 तालाबों का भी निर्माण गांव में किया जाए। इसके अलावा सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पद्धति को अंगकित करने हेतु कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों द्वारा किसानों को परिक्षण दिया जाए।

कृषि के साथ-2 प"ुधन क्षेत्र को भी बढ़ावा दिया जाए और सब्जी की खेती को वि"ीष प्रोत्साहन मिले। त्रिपुरा मॉडल के अनुरूप उत्पादों का नुकसान होने की सूरत में किसानों को बचाव के उपाय विकसित करने होंगे।

निःसंदेह यह केवल सरकारी प्रयासों से ही संभव नहीं होगा, लेकिन इसके लिए पहल सरकार को ही करनी होगी। सरकार गैर सरकारी संगठनों से भी सहयोग ले सकती है और अपने मानव संसाधन का संतुलित उपयोग कर गांवों को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकती है। इसके लिए ठोस पहल करने की जरूरत है। जो व्यक्ति पैदल ही लम्बी दूरी तय कर अपने गांव-घर लौट सकता है वह अपने लिए रोजगार भी अपने गांव में ही पैदा कर सकता है। बस इसके लिए सही माहौल बनाने की जरूरत है।

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कोरोना आपदा : भारत में इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम

सागर मौर्या

शोध छात्र, समाजशास्त्र, डी.ए.वी.पी.जी. कॉलेज, वाराणसी

कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण संभवतः दिसम्बर 2019 के शुरुआती सप्ताह में चीन के वुहान शहर के शी फुड बाजार से प्रारम्भ हुआ माना जा रहा है तथा कुछ वि"षज्ञों का इसारा वुहान के एक उच्चतम माइक्रो बायोलाजी प्रयोग"ाला की तरफ भी है। यह एक ऐसा वायरस है जो एक संक्रमित व्यक्ति के सम्पर्क में आने से दूसरे व्यक्ति में फैलता है, जिसकी वजह से वि"व स्वास्थ्य संगठन WHO ने 11 मार्च का इसे महामारी घोषित कर दिया। WHO के मुताबिक बुखार, सांस लेने में तकलीफ, सुखी खासी इसके प्रमुख लक्षण हैं और आमतौर पर यह श्वसन प्रणाली को ही प्रभावित करता है। आकड़ों के अनुसार 60 वर्ष से ज्यादा आयु के लोगों में इस वायरस का खतरा अधिक है, उनमें भी जिनको पहले से ही कोई गंभीर बिमारी जैसे कि – हृदय संबंधी रोग, दमा, डायबिटीज, उच्च रक्तचाप, किडनी की समस्या हो, मृत्यु दर ज्यादा है। अब तक इस वायरस का कोई टिका (वैकसीन) या इलाज नहीं ढूँढा जा सका है इसलिए सावधानी ही इसका बचाव है।

बीते तीन माह में यह वायरस चीन से निकलकर दुनिया के तमाम दे"ों में फैलकर तबाही मचा रहा है जिससे सबसे अधिक प्रभावित इटली, अमेरिका, स्पेन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन, दक्षिण कोरिया एवं भारत हैं।

भारत जैसे वि"ाल आबादी वाले दे"ों में किसी भी वायरस का फैलना अपने आप में बड़ी आपदा बन सकता है। भारत सरकार के 'स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय' कोरोना वायरस को 'राष्ट्रीय आपदा' घोषित कर दिया है। भारत में 31 जनवरी 2020 को पहला कोरोना संक्रमित मिला जो आज 14 अप्रैल 2020 को 9352 हो चुका है और इस वायरस से 324 मौतें हो चुकी हैं।

इस आपदा से निपटने के लिए लॉकडाउन एवं सामाजिक दूरी (सो"ाल डिस्टेंसिंग) ही एकमात्र कारगर उपाय है। इससे इस वायरस को फैलने से रोका जा सकता है एवं संक्रमितों की पहचान कर उनको क्वारंटाइन करके उनका इलाज किया जा सकता है। स्थिति पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए सरकार ने सभी स्कूल, कालेजों, मंदिरों एवं सार्वजनिक स्थलों को पूर्णतः

बन्द करा दिया है तथा सभी राज्य सरकारों ने सार्वजनिक समारोहों की मनाही कर सामाजिक-दूरी को लागू किया है।

कोरोना वायरस से निपटने के उपायों ने अनेक प्रकार की सामाजिक समस्याएँ भी हमारे सामने खड़ी कर दी हैं। सभी व्यवसायिक कार्यों को रोकने से मजदूरों के सामने बेरोजगारी की समस्या आ गई है। अन्तराष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन (ILO) ने अपने ताजा आकलन में आगाह किया है कि इस महामारी के कारण उपजे संकट से भारत में करीब चालीस करोड़ लोग भीषण गरिबी में डूब सकते हैं। लॉकडाउन के कारण घरेलू हिंसा के मामलों में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। लोगों में तनाव, चिड़चिड़ापन की भी वृद्धि आने लगी है। लॉकडाउन के कारण खेती से जुड़े कृषकों के सामने अने समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं। छोटे किसानों को सब्जियों की सही कीमत नहीं मिल पा रही है। सब्जी के बाजार बहुत सीमित समय के लिए खुल पा रहा है। जिससे बाजार प्रभावित हुआ है।

कोरोना महामारी के कारण सभी तरह की आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ ठप हो चुकी हैं जिससे केवल भारत ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था नीचे गिर गई है। भारत सरकार को अरबों खरबों का नुकसान हो चुका है। पूरे विश्व में महामंदी आने की आशंका जताई जा रही है जिससे भारत भी प्रभावित हुए बिना नहीं रह सकेगा। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ लघु उद्योग है जिसे फिर से खड़ा होने में काफी समय लग जायेगा। भारत सरकार को इन्हें विशेष छूट एवं सुविधाएँ देकर फिर से खड़ा होने में मदद करनी होगी।

ऐसा लगता है पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत ने आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक मोर्चे पर जो कुछ अर्जित किया उसे महामारी के कारण भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ सकता है।

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कोरोना महामारी का भारत के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों पर पड़ने वाला प्रभाव

अमित कुमार केशरी
आर्य महिला पी.जी.कालेज, वाराणसी

मनुष्य का जब से अस्तित्व रहा है तब से वह रोगों से लड़ता आ रहा है। इसमें लाखों वायरस मनुष्य के साथ अस्तित्व में रहते हैं इन लाखों वायरसों में से एक नया वायरस COVID 19 है जो अपने पूर्व के दो वायरसों SARS तथा MERS के कोरोना परिवार से जुड़ा है। यह वायरस चीन के वुहान शहर से निकल कर पूरे विश्व में फैल चुका है। WHO ने इसे एक वैश्विक महामारी घोषित किया है। यह संक्रमण जनित महामारी अब तक के फैले महामारी में सबसे घातक रूप में फैल रहा है।

भारत में इस महामारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने तालाबंदी की घोषणा की है क्योंकि इस संक्रमण रोग का इलाज नहीं ढुंढा जा सका है ना ही इसके टीके इजाद हुए

इसलिए सरकार ने एक स्लोगन चलाया है Stay Home Stay Safe यह संक्रमण एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति में फैलता है। इस रोग के लक्षण सुखी खोंसी, बुखार, सर्दी, जुकाम जैसे होते हैं ऐसे व्यक्तियों के सम्पर्क में आने से बचने के लिए लोगों को सामाजिक दूरी का पालन कराया जा रहा है।

इस कोरोना संक्रमण से पूरे वि"व में उथल-पुथल तथा अस्थिरता का दौर चल रहा है इस अस्थिरता से भारत भी अछुता नहीं है भारत 130 करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाला दे"ा है यहा पहली केस 20 जनवरी 2020 को केरल राज्य में मिला। अब यह दे"ा के लगभग प्रत्येक राज्य में फैल चुका है 15 अप्रैल तक संक्रमित लोगों की संख्या 10000 से उपर चली गई है। भारत में इस महामारी के परिणामों तथा प्रभाव का असर सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक स्तर पर भी पड़ा है।

समाजिक क्षेत्र में सामाजिक अस्थिरता परिवारों में गंभीर रोग पीड़ित वृद्धों का इस संक्रमण रोग से होने वाली मृत्यु, बेरोजगारी तथा शहरों से गाँवों की ओर पलायन जो संक्रमण के फैलाव में मददगार हो सकता है। आर्थिक जगत में वै"विक अर्थव्यवस्था का दबाव बेरोजगारी की दर में लगातार बढ़ोतरी हो रहा है, इसमें जिहाड़ी मजदूर, छोटे व्यापारी असंगठित से जुड़े लोग हैं।

यूरोप के आर्थिक सहयोग और विकास संगठन यानी आईसीडी ने भी 2020-21 में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास गति को 6:2% से 5:1%। जो फैक्ट्री पहले हथियार तथा वाहन बनाती थी वह अब स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ी जीवन रक्षक उपकरण का उत्पादन कर रही है।

राजनीतिक स्तर पर पूरे वि"व के शार्प नेतृत्व के चुनौती के रूप में यह महामारी आई है। वि"व के राजनीतिक आर्थिक गठजोड़ के पैराडाइम (paradigm shift) में परिवर्तन के संकेत हैं आने वाले निकट भविष्य में नये वि"व संरचना का प्रादुर्भाव हो। भारत में कोरोना की वजह से बहुत सी सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों पर रोक लगी है इस महामारी से समाज में नये मूल्य प्रतिमान उभर कर आ रहे हैं। समाज में कोई आपदा आती है तो समाज उससे जागरूक भी हो जाता है जिसके कारण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र (public square) में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जागरूकता, नये शब्दों से परिचय शामिल है।

इस महामारी के कुछ सकारात्मक बदलाव भी हुए हैं जैसे पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का कम होना। सामाजिक दूरी का पालन करना तथा पर्सनल हाइजीन पर वि"ीष ध्यान देना परन्तु इस सकारात्मक बदलाव की कीमत बहुत अधिक है। इस Covid 19 महामारी का इलाज एवं वैकसीन (टीका) अभी तक खोजा नहीं जा सका है तलाबंदी (Lock down) तथा सामाजिक दूरी (Social distancing) जैसे उपाय ही इसके रोकथाम में कारगर हैं। चिकित्सा जगत में कुछ चिकित्सक पद्धतियों जिसमें प्लाजमा थेरेपी दवाओं में हाइड्रोक्लोरो क्वीन, टेमी फ्लू, HIV से संबंधित दवाओं से रोगियों का ठीक करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

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कोरोना संकट : भारत पर इसका सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक परिणाम**आनन्द द्विवेदी***समाजशास्त्र विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी*

संभवतः 17 नवम्बर 2019 को चीन के प्रांत में कोरोना वायरस का पहला संदिग्ध मरीज मिला। कुछ ही दिनों में हुबेई प्रांत के वुहान शहर में लगभग पुरे शहर को ही लॉडाउन करना पड़ा जिसका कारण था की इस शहर के हर तीसरे व्यक्ति के शरीर में कोरोना वायरस की पुष्टि हो रही थी। तब इस वायरस ने दुनिया का ध्यान अपनी ओर खींचा एवं इस पर शोध शुरू हुए।

कोरोना वायरस कई प्रकार के विषाणुओं का एक समुह है जो स्तनधारियों और पक्षियों में रोग उत्पन्न करता है। यह मानव में श्वास तंत्र संक्रमण पैदा कर सकता है जिसके कारण मानव की मृत्यु भी हो सकती है। यह वायरस भी जानवरों से आया है। ज्यादातर लोग चीन के सीफूड होलसेल मार्केट में खरीदारी के लिए आते थे या फिर काम करने वाले वे लोग जो जीवित या मरे हुए जानवरों को बेचते थे वो इस वायरस से संक्रमित थे। चूंकि यह वुहान, चीन से शुरू हुआ, इसलिए इसे वुहान कोरोनावायरस के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। हालांकि WHO ने इसका नाम COVID 19 या SARS – COV2 रखा है। कोरोना वायरस एक पहली बना हुआ है इसके बारे में अभी तक बहुत सीमित जानकारी ही मिल पाई है।

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कोरोनावायरस : भारत के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर इसका प्रभाव**मधु कुमारी**

मृत्यु निश्चित है। वह सूचना देकर नहीं आती, लेकिन महामारियां मृत्यु के जयघोष के साथ आक्रमण करती हैं। लोग थोक में मरते हैं। मौत का भय भयानक सामाजिक रूप लेता है। संप्रति मानवता ऐसे ही मृत्युभय से काप रही है। दुनिया के तमाम देशों के साथ भारत भी महामारी से अंधर्षरत है। वि"व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के कार्यकारी निदेशक माइकल रयान ने कहा है कि 'भारत के पास कोरोना से लड़ने की क्षमता है। इसके पास चेचक और पोलियो को समाप्त करके का अनुभव है'। कोरोना के अन्त के बाद का वि"व सोच-विचार, आचार-व्यवहार और आहार आदि की आदतों में भिन्न होगा। विज्ञान को अपनी सीमा का पता चल गया है। प्रकृति की अनंत शक्ति का परिचय मिल गया है। वि"व इतिहास में यह अपने ढंग की यह पहली आपदा है। आर्थिक उदारीकरण के प्रभाव में दुनिया को ग्लोबल विलेज यानी भूमंडलीय गाँव माना गया था। खासकर व्यापार में राष्ट्र-राज्य की सीमाएँ मिथिल हो रही थी, लेकिन कोरोना

आपदा से ये सीमाएँ सील है। निकट वार्ता का सामाजिक व्यवहार बदल रहा है। हम सबकी आंतरिक मानसिक बदलाव की गति तेज रफ्तार है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र की कान्फ्रेंस ऑन ट्रेड एंड डेवलपमेंट (UNCTAD) ने खबर दी है कि कोरोना वायरस से प्रभावित दुनिया की 15 सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था में से एक भारत भी है। इस महामारी ने न सिर्फ भारतीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव डाला है बल्कि वैश्विक स्तर में सामाजिक व्यवहार में भी बदलाव उत्पन्न किया है।

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SOCIO VIS-A-VIS ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON WORLD TOURISM

Dr. Abhishek Kumar Jha

MBA, Ph.D (MIMA), L N M University, Darbhanga, Bihar

As everyone know that the corona virus has had a significant impact on the global economy from stocks to jobs and emerging markets. Beyond the human tragedy, there is a direct economic impact from lives lost in an outbreak. One of the most decisive factors regarding the resilience of the economy vis-à-vis the COVID-19 crisis is its dependence on tourism, one of the most important industries in terms of GDP and one that will suffer most due to the impact on aggregate demand and employment. The corona virus epidemic is putting up to 50 million jobs in the global travel and tourism sector at risk, with travel likely to slump by a quarter this year, Asia being the most affected continent, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council. The outbreak of Corona virus COVID-19 presents the tourism sector with a major and evolving challenge. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has strengthened its collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO). The two UN agencies met in Geneva to further advance a coordinated response to COVID-19. UNWTO calls for solid international leadership and for tourism to be included as a priority in future recovery efforts.

Key word: COVID-19, tourism, economic outbreak.

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SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF 'CORONA CALAMITY' IN INDIA

Abhishek Kumar

UGC-JRF, Department of Political Science, T M Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur

Indian society has been like a beautiful banquet. This banquet has different types of flowers in it and each flower has its own aroma. The society has been flowing uninterrupted at its own pace for centuries, but today when the whole world is suffering from the pandemic of coronavirus and became stagnant because of it. Indian society is also facing the heat.

Currently, it has taken more than a lac lives all around the world. It has started to change our perception to view the world and society. India is a country of second highest population in the world and also it has got diverse economic and social status. Today, when social isolation and distancing looks like a sole way to survive, our way of thinking needs to be changed. This pandemic called Corona has affected almost every organ of our society. It has started to generate unprecedented anomalies in our society. This is the time, when we need to analyse the possible future outcomes and suggest ways to deal with them.

Currently, like many other countries, India is also going through a lockdown period. Till 17th April, we have lost 475 persons and COVID-19 has infected more than 14000 persons all over India. This time demands that we change our social norms and practices. The government is taking our society towards social distancing and isolation which has become a necessary condition to save our lives. Our society has been always dynamic and taking part in each other's happiness and misery is been ritual here. Suddenly this covid-19 break has changed everything and now most of the people's mind is filled with unknown fear and mistrust. It would not be very easy to deal with it. The lockdown period has already shown as our social vulnerabilities'. IMF has warned the world that it is the second biggest economic crisis after the 1930 economic recession. In these adverse economic and social situations, it is very difficult to keep intact our social morality and practices. Till date, India has been successful in containing the pandemic to a large extent, but the risks are not yet over. The COVID-19 has brought almost entire nation to halt. Our doctors and other medical staffs are struggling to contain the disease and testing the suspects continuously. Without an iota of doubt, we can say that it will take a long time to achieve normalcy because even after getting rid of the virus, fear factor in people's mind will play a crucial role in restoring social order. These are some of probable important social consequences which are taking place or will take place in near future :-

Change is inevitable and probably we are on the verge of being part of a paradigm shift. Today till the bad times end, we need to discover alternatives to keep life going. This webinar is also a good step in that direction. Similarly, in other fields, virtual reality can play a key role in our lives. Tele communications can help us in almost every aspect of life including education and medical spheres. Lives will be restored after some time, but the real need is to restore the thought process. The economy can be strengthened again, production can be increased again and the desolate people can be resettled but most of all it is necessary to stop any kind of poisonous thinking from developing in the brain of the people. We are facing multiple challenges and it would not be very easy for government to resettle those migrants and restore the economy. Above all, the lost lives cannot be recovered, but every battle demands a price and this is a battle for human existence. On our social front, we need to keep people's faith intact towards our social values, humanity and peaceful co-existence. Social distancing does not demand distance between human hearts. We all need to bring all our positivity for learning to live normally in these changing situations.

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को वड-19 : चुनौतियां एवं सम्भावनाएं एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

डॉ. सरिता सिंह

अध्यक्ष, समाजशास्त्र विभाग श्री गणेशराय स्नातकोत्तर महा विद्यालय, डोभी, जौनपुर

संपूर्ण विश्व को वड-19 नामक महामारी के भीषण चपेट में है। भारत के लगभग 130 करोड़ लोगों का जीवन इससे भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित हुआ है। सभी प्रकार की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा धार्मिक गतिविधियां लगभग ठप हैं। इस भयानक महामारी ने देश के लोगों का जीवन गहरे संकट में डाल दिया है। विशेष रूप से उन लोगों का जीवन भयंकर रूप से कष्टमय हो गया है जो दैनिक मजदूरी करके अपना भरण-पोषण करते रहे हैं। यह अवश्य है कि केंद्र तथा राज्य सरकारें हरसंभव जनता की असुविधाओं को दूर करने का भरसक प्रयास कर रही हैं साथ ही अन्य स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं भी अपना योगदान दे रही हैं।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति भय के साए में जी रहा है। को वड-19 व्यक्ति को शारीरिक एवं मानसिक दोनों ही रूपों में नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित कर रहा है। जो व्यक्ति स्वस्थ है वह कोरोना के भावी संक्रमण को लेकर भयभीत है। जिन व्यक्तियों को क्वारंटाइन किया गया है वह हमेशा इस बात को लेकर तनाव में रहता है कि कहीं वह कोरोना संक्रमण के चपेट में ना आ जाए। वे व्यक्ति जो कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित हो चुके हैं वे अपने जीवन को लेकर भयभीत हैं। यद्यपि चिकित्सक यथासंभव इलाज के साथ उन्हें मानसिक रूप से भी सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं।

कोरोना संक्रमण से बचाव हेतु केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए कार्यों में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों को छोड़कर सभी दल एकजुट होकर सहयोग दे रहे हैं। कहीं-कहीं राष्ट्रहित पर राजनीतिक स्वार्थ भारी पड़ते भी दिखाई दे रहे हैं। कुछ असामाजिक तत्व चिकित्सकों और सुरक्षाकर्मियों पर पत्थर फेंक रहे हैं जो कि दिन रात अपनी जान की बाजी लगाकर काम कर रहे हैं। लाकडाउन के दौरान कुछ घटनाएं तो बेहद शर्मनाक रही हैं। जैसे दिल्ली बस स्टैंड से मजदूरों को बांडर पर लाकर छोड़ना, इस आश्वासन के साथ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की बस बांडर पर लगी हुई है जबकि वहां पर कोई बस ना होने के कारण हजारों मजदूरों को मजबूर होकर सैकड़ों मील पैदल चलना पड़ा। यद्यपि राज्य सरकार की त्वरित कार्यवाही के साथ वहां बसें उपलब्ध करवाई गईं और उनके गंतव्य तक छोड़ा गया। इसी तरह दिल्ली के शेल्टर होम्स में कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा आग लगा देना जिससे सैकड़ों श्रमिक सड़क पर रहने को मजबूर हो गये।

हमारे देश में कोरोना संक्रमण काफी नियंत्रित अवस्था में था लेकिन नई दिल्ली के निजामुद्दीन स्थित मस्जिद में आयोजित मरकज में लगभग 2500 जमाती शामिल थे इन जमातियों के लिए राष्ट्रहित से ऊपर उनका धार्मिक सम्मेलन था जिसमें कोरोना से बचाव हेतु किए गए सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग जैसे उपायों की खुलकर धज्जियां उड़ाई गईं। इस मरकज में देश वदेश के कई जमाती सम्मिलित थे। कार्यवाही के दौरान सभी जमातियों ने देश के कोने कोने में जाकर संक्रमण को फैलाया और वे अपने मकसद में सफल भी हो गए। आज देश की स्थिति यह है कि कोरोना से संक्रमित लोगों की संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है।

हमारे देश में कोवड-19 की वजह से आज आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है सभी विकास कार्य ठप पड़ गए हैं। निश्चित रूप से आने वाले समय में कई प्रकार की दिक्कतें बढ़ेंगी। कोरोना संक्रमण से बचाव हेतु लोगों को बार-बार साबुन से हाथ साफ करने, मास्क लगाने एवं सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग बनाए रखने की सलाह दी जा रही है।

कोरोना संक्रमण के परिणाम की बात की जाए तो सकारात्मक कम नकारात्मक अधिक होने की संभावना है। आज मानव घर में कैद है। जैसे ही वह घर से बाहर आएगा, तो निश्चित रूप से बाहर का संपूर्ण परिदृश्य भिन्न होगा। जिन लोगों ने लाकडाउन को सहजता से स्वीकार कर लिया है उनकी जीवन शैली निश्चित रूप से पहले से भिन्न होगी। उनके जीवन में सादा भोजन, रहन सहन, पूजा पाठ, योग ध्यान के अलावा मानवता की दृष्टि होगी। इससे भिन्न का परिदृश्य बहुत भयावह होने की संभावना है। लाकडाउन के कैद से बाहर आते ही अवांछित गति व धर्यों में तेजी से वृद्ध होगी। कोवड-19 एवं लाकडाउन के वजह से अपराधी जहां एक तरफ भूमगत हो गए हैं वहीं अचानक बाहर आकर अपराधी गति व धर्यों को तीव्रता से अंजाम देने का प्रयास करेंगे। परिणामस्वरूप अपराध में वृद्ध होगी। समाज का एक बड़ा तबका, जिसके सामने रोजी रोटी का संकट उत्पन्न होगा, निश्चित रूप से वह संपन्न लोगों से जबरदस्ती छीन लेने की धारणा में विश्वास करेगा। जैसा कि कार्ल मार्क्स ने कहा था। साथ ही बुभुक्षित कम न करोति पापम् की भावना बलवती होगी। बाल अपराध एवं भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्ध होगी। जहाँ एक तरफ कोरोना संक्रमण और लाकडाउन के कारण कुछ लोग परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ लम्बा समय व्यतीत करने का सुअवसर पाकर खुश हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर वे पति-पत्नी जो अपने काम में व्यस्त रहने के कारण एक दूसरे के साथ कम समय व्यतीत करते थे और वे सोशल मीडिया को माध्यम बनाकर खुश रहते थे निश्चित तौर पर उनकी स्वतंत्रता बाधित होगी, परिणामस्वरूप घरेलू हिंसा एवं तलाक की घटनाओं में वृद्ध होगी। आर्थिक आपदा के कारण निजी कंपनियों में काम करने वाले कर्मियों की छंटनी होगी, जिससे भ्रष्टाचार में निर्धनता एवं बेरोजगारी में वृद्ध होगी। इस सत्य को भी नहीं झुटलाया जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में लाकडाउन के कारण सड़क दुर्घटना के केस नगण्य हैं ऐसी स्थिति में जनसंख्या में अति वृद्ध होगी। मौजूदा हालात में आर्थिक दबाव के कारण लोगों को रोजगार देना भी सरकार के लिए आसान नहीं होगा। मौजूदा हालात में मालक और मजदूर दोनों को ही समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ेगा। जहाँ एक तरफ मजदूरों के पलायन कर जाने से मालकों को, तो दूसरी ओर काम न मिल पाने की स्थिति में मजदूरों को। अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बेरोजगारी अधिक बढ़ेगी।

इस तरह प्रस्तुत पेपर में हमारे देश में कोवड-19 से उत्पन्न वर्तमान चुनौतियों एवं सम्भावनाओं का संक्षेप में उल्लेख किया गया है। इस विषय पर व्यापक चर्चा की आवश्यकता है।

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कोरोना महामारी : सोशल मीडिया एवं मीडिया की भूमिका

प्रताप बहादुर सिंह

अतिथि प्रवक्ता, प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी पत्रकारिता, डीएवी पीजी कॉलेज, वाराणसी

आपदा की घड़ी में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होता है कि प्रभावित लोगो तक जल्दी और सही सूचना पहुँचे। वर्तमान में पूरा वि"व कोरोना महामारी से जूझ रहा है, ऐसे में सूचना के सही संप्रेषण का भूमिका काफी महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। हाल के वर्षों में हमने देखा है कि किस प्रकार मुख्य धारा की मीडिया पर सो"ल मीडिया हावी होती जा रही है। कुछ सूचनायें टीवी चैनलों और समाचार पत्रों से पहले सो"ल मीडिया पर फैल जाती है, जो बिना किसी तथ्यपरकता अथवा वि"वसनीयता के एक व्यक्ति से पूरे समाज में बेहद तीव्र गति से फैल जाती है। कोरोना वायरस की वजह से चल रहे लॉकडाउन में भी इस तरह की अवि"वसनीय सूचनायें सो"ल मीडिया पर फैली। सबसे पहले राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली के आनन्द बिहार के इलाके में सो"ल मीडिया में उड़ी अफवाहों की वजह से हजारों की तादाद में लोग सड़क पर आ गये, सिर्फ इस अफवाह के आधार पर की आनन्द बिहार पर गाड़िया खड़ी है जो उन्हें न के गंतव्य तक ले जायेंगी। ठीक इसी प्रकार का उदाहरण दे"ा की आर्थिक राजधानी कहे जाने वाले मुम्बई में भी दिखा, जहाँ के बान्द्रा स्टे"न के बाहर भी हजारों की संख्या में लोग रेलवे स्टे"न के बाहर जुट गये। इस तरह की कई अन्य अफवाहें भी सो"ल मीडिया पर फैली, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगो ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा रा"न और अन्य वस्तुओं का जरूरत से ज्यादा भण्डारण कर लिया। यह कुछ ऐसे उदाहरण है जिससे समाज के सामने विकट समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है, जिसके लिए सिर्फ और सिर्फ सो"ल मीडिया पर बिना विचार फैलाये गये तथ्यहीन सन्देश"ा होते हैं। ऐसे में मुख्य धारा की मीडिया की जवाबदेही समाज के प्रति और बढ़ जाती है कि वह किस प्रकार से घरों में बैठे लोगों तक सही जानकारी पहुँचायें। कोरोना महामारी के सन्दर्भ में बात करें तो मीडिया इसमें काफी सफल भी रही है कि उसने सूचनाओं के लिए सिर्फ सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध करायी गयी जानकारी पर ही भरोसा जताया। मीडिया ने प्रतिदिन प्रतिक्षण सिर्फ उन्ही सूचनाओं को जनता तक प्रेषित किया जितना की आव"यकता थी, साथ ही मीडिया इस कठिन परिस्थिति में सरकार के साथ दौड़ लगाती नहीं बल्कि कदमताल करती नजर आयी, जो राष्ट्रहित में अत्यन्त जरूरी भी था। यह एक शोध का विषय होना चाहिए कि लोग आज भी सो"ल मीडिया के द्वारा प्राप्त सूचनाओं पर बिना किसी प्रमाण के वि"वास कैसे कर लेते हैं। साथ ही यह विषय भी प्र"नगत है कि क्या सो"ल मीडिया को इस तरह से निरंकु"ा रखना उचित है? नि"चत तौर पर आने वाले समय में सो"ल मीडिया पर अंकु"ा लगाने की बात और तेजी से उठेगी, जो आव"यक भी है ताकि सूचना के गलत प्रवाह से समाज का नुकसान ना हो।

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कोरोना (कोविड-19) महामारी का खुदरा व्यापार पर प्रभाव

डॉ. अमित अग्रवाल

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर

कोविड-19 महामारी एक वैश्विक समस्या है, जिसने संपूर्ण विश्व को आर्थिक महामंदी की ओर धकेल दिया है। भारत भी इससे अछूता नहीं रहा है। शेयर बाजार रसातल में चले गए हैं और इस महामारी से लड़ने के लिए तैयार की गई रणनीति में लॉकडाउन के कारण खुदरा व्यापार पर अत्यधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लॉकडाउन के प्रथम चरण में खुदरा व्यापार की समस्त इकाइयां बंद कर दी गईं। अनिवार्य सेवाओं एवं अनिवार्य वस्तु के व्यापार को केवल अनुमति दी गई खुदरा व्यापार के उत्पादन, वितरण, विक्रय आदि समस्त आर्थिक क्रियाएं ठप हो गई हैं जिससे श्रम, पूंजी, साहस, लगान और लाभ पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। आर्थिक विकास की दर भारत में पहले से ही लगभग 4 प्रतिशत चल रही थी, जो अब ऋणात्मक या 1 प्रतिशत के आसपास मार्च 2020 और अप्रैल 2020 माह के लिए रह सकती है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार बंद है अर्थात् खुदरा व्यापार का निर्यात शून्य गया है और भारत के अंदर होने वाला व्यापार भी बुरी तरीके से प्रभावित हो रहा है। कोरोना वायरस महामारी के कारण पिछले 15 दिनों में देश के खुदरा व्यापार में लगभग ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपये के व्यापार का नुकसान हुआ है। यह बात कन्फेडरेशन ऑफ ऑल इंडिया ट्रेडर्स (कैट) ने कही है। भारतीय खुदरा व्यापार क्षेत्र में 7 करोड़ छोटे मध्यम व्यापारी शामिल हैं, जो 45 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देते हैं। देश के खुदरा बाजार में प्रतिदिन लगभग 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये का व्यापार होता है, जो इस वैश्विक महामारी के कारण व्यापारियों के लिए सबसे कठिन चुनौती है। कैट ने बयान में कहा कि कोरोना संकट ने भारतीय रिटेल व्यापार के पहियों को न जाने कितने समय के लिए रोक दिया है। कोरोना वायरस का स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव निश्चित रूप से एक बड़ी समस्या है लेकिन इससे भी बुरी बात यह है कि यह एक अभूतपूर्व आर्थिक नुकसान का भी जनक है। कैट के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बीसी भरतिया एवं राष्ट्रीय महामंत्री प्रवीन खंडेलवाल ने कहा कि भले ही वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के मुकाबले भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था काफी कम प्रभावित है लेकिन फिर भी भारतीय व्यापारियों को इसके लिए बहुत अधिक कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी। इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से भारत में खुदरा व्यापार पर इस महामारी के प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया गया है।

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IMPACT OF COVID 19 DISEASE ON INDIAN ECONOMY : FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Ankit Dubey

Ex-Student of M. Com, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi

Today the whole World is facing and fighting against a giant global disease called Coronavirus (COVID 19). This disease has been originated from Wuhan City of China and

now more 200 Countries have become victim of it. The death rates and the number of infected persons are increasing day by day. Due to its crisis which every country is going through this infectious disease has been declared as a global pandemic by World Health Organization on 11th March 2020. This disease has given birth to various new challenges for every Country and it will also effect and influence the social economical infrastructure all across the world up-to a large extend.

Our Country India with a population over 1.37 billion people is also trying to Compete with this problem. Our Respected Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has announced an extended nationwide lockdown up-to 3 May 2020. Over 17000 persons has been infected by this disease and more than 500 persons have lost their lives in India and more than 2500 persons have been recovered from this disease till now in India . The death rates and number of infected persons are also increasing in our Country but in comparison to European countries the numbers are very less. This disease is also teaching us a new way of living our life, now we are divided by boundaries of our house but united by digitalization & internet, a new culture of work from home has been originated, earlier we were used to discuss our meetings and take our classes through offline mode but now we shifting our self from offline mode to online mode today we are executing these activities via internet. Today the most powerful countries of the world like America, Germany, Italy, Brazil, Spain etc. are finding their self helpless and now every Country's eyes in on India. In this deep intensive trouble time India is also helping other countries by supplying Hydroxychloroquine drugs and Paracetamol medicines to countries like America and Brazil etc. Today many Countries are loosing their confidence on China and that's why many global Companies are suspending their trade relationship with China, on the other hand the goodwill and trust of other countries on India has been increased over the past few months. India can expend it's economy by increasing trade relationship with those global companies who were earlier trading with China.

There is no doubt that India is also facing serval challenges and also trying hard to combat with COVID 19 disease and successful implementation and execution of lock down is a very difficult task for our government specially in such a high density population . Rational use and distribution of adequate resources to every citizens is also a big challenge but there is also an opportunity for us to become a super power economy by eliminating COVID 19 disease completely, but all this can only be possible if the citizens of our country will coordinate and corporate with the government, if we obey and follow all the guidelines of the government one day we can surely break the chain of COVID 19 disease and by this way we can win beat and defeat this disease. By social distancing , self prevention and precautions we can win this fight against this disease and can establish peace and prosperity all around the globe again.

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COVID – 19 : SPIRITUAL WELLNESS AND HEALING

Dr. Divya Dwivedi

*Assistant Professor (commerce), KR (PG) College, Mathura
(Aff. to Dr.B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra)*

COVID- 19 is a pandemic which was first detected in December 2019 by the health authorities in Wuhan City in the People's Republic of China. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) the virus has spread to more than 114 countries across 6 continents and has caused several deaths. The spreading of the virus has caused a global emergency. WHO has given it the status of a “pandemic” which means an infectious disease which has crossed international boundaries and is able to infect people easily.

The spread of corona virus disease is having a widespread and deep socio-economic impact all over the world. It has already given a severe blow to the business all around the globe. These implications will be substantial and pervasive and long lasting.

But alongwith this economic impact there is a deeper crisis which each and every individual is facing and that is the mental and emotional crisis. The epidemic evolved very rapidly and the knowledge and updates is keeping us all in a state of alert and tension. Depression, anxiety and pessimism does the damage. Janta curfew and complete lockdowns have added to the mental misery. But, it is not the end of the world. It is leading us only towards betterment I feel.

“One who is always in rest doesn't progress in life and the one who is always in activity misses the bliss of deep rest”. This is just a temporary pause for all of us. The imposed social distancing and self quarantines are opportunities to slowdown and go inwards. Faith is the biggest healer and prayers are the greatest weapons. As said in the Rig Veda, “a firm faith in God is the only ray of hope that penetrates the gloom of fear and ignorance”. Mother Teresa always said that her secret is a very simple one – “I just pray”. Adding to the faith and prayer is meditation. It improves the immune system. Congregational prayers and rituals have to be avoided. Mental prayers and meditation is far more superior and effective than rituals.

Even in the midst of governmental restrictions against travel and movement, one can regularly exercise. Be creative. Play some board games with your family members. Learn some basic life skills like cooking. Take out time to share some experiences with friends and family even while social distancing. Call your relatives, neighbours or long lost buddies. This is the key for emotional health.

COVID – 19 is here to teach us something. We have drifted far away from the right ways of life. Life is going to change – but how? It is upto us and the lessons we are willing to learn. Humanity is coming together as people clap, sing and dance in unison. Witnessing the birth of a new world is not going to be a miserable affair but a grandiose.

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COVID-19 AND UNCERTAINTY OF THE ECONOMY: A POLICY CHALLENGE FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mohd Shahalam Ali

The uncertainty of the Indian economy created by COVID-19 is tough to evaluate. Due to COVID-19, there is an increasing demand for immediate policies for public health, services for the citizen and their livelihood. A number of countries announced relief packages for their economy, India too has announced a policy “Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana” as a fiscal policy response and later, RBI (Reserve Bank of India) has also announced an expansionary monetary policy as a monetary policy response. However, there is a need for coordination between central government and RBI to scale up the policy response to the up-and-coming crisis. Innovative sources of financing government deficit, including borrowings, resource mobilization and money financing of fiscal programmes need to be explored.

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IMPACT OF COVID - 19 ON INDIA'S EXPORTS

Dr. Pallavi

Assistant Professor in Commerce, Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, Banaras Hindu University, Barkachha, Mirzapur

The most likely impact of COVID-19 pandemic is that countries are increasingly adopting 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. India's exports contracted by 34.5 per cent in March, the steepest monthly fall in at least 25 years, as overseas demand remained lacklustre due to the coronavirus pandemic. According to the data released by the commerce and industry ministry, exports stood at just \$21.4 billion in March, as a massive broad-based decline plagued all major foreign exchange earning sectors. A wave of cancellation and postponement of foreign orders in key sectors such as gems and jewellery, engineering goods, and petrochemicals, meant exports contracted by record margins in March. The Federation of Indian Export Organizations said Covid-19 had pulled down monthly exports to the highest-ever double-digit decline in recent times.

Keywords : India, exports

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**CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) : PSYCHOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL,
INTERPERSONAL EFFECTS, AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS
FOR HEALTH SYSTEMS**

Poornima Shukla

Research Scholar (SRF), Department of Sociology, B.H.U, Varansi

The novel corona virus disease that emerged at the end of 2019 began threatening the health and lives of millions of people after a few weeks. Highly contagious with the possibility of causing severe respiratory disease, it has quickly impacted governments and public health systems. These have responded by declaring a public health emergency of national and international concern, as well as by adopting extraordinary measures to prevent the contagion and limit the outbreak. Millions of lives have been significantly altered, and a global, multi-level, and demanding stress-coping-adjustment process is ongoing.

The COVID-19 disease has now achieved pandemic status. The World Health Organization has issued guidelines for managing the problem from both biomedical and psychological points of view. While preventive and medical action is the most important at this stage, emergency psychological crisis interventions for people affected by COVID-19 are also critical. This includes direct interventions for patients, and indirect for relatives, caregivers, and health care professionals.

After the first experiences in China, clinical institutions and universities internationally have opened online platforms to provide psychological counseling services for affected people. Nevertheless, some research has underlined that the mental health of COVID-19 patients (including confirmed patients, patients with suspected infection, quarantined family members, and health care workers) has been poorly considered and handled. Moreover, in order to develop psychological interventions for all or specific (e.g., more vulnerable) groups, important issues to address include the adverse psychological impacts and psychopathological symptoms in the general population during the pandemic.

The goal of this Research Topic is to stimulate novel investigations and theoretical perspectives on how people are psychologically affected by and coping with the COVID-19 emergency. We intend for this article collection to be a discussion platform on how to help people cope with and adjust to the critical situation. Specific aims include reducing the risk of developing distress, improving well-being, as well as promoting preventive behaviors. Further, this Research Topic aims to offer governments and policymakers evidence-based strategies to improve public and clinical intervention systems. Finally, we aim to elucidate strategies to effectively manage mental health in the COVID-19 pandemic.

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COVID-19: IMPACT ON MIGRANT WORKERS OF INDIA

Prof. Surekha Rana, Professor, Department of Management Studies, Kanya Gurukul Dehradun, (II nd Campus ,GKV, Haridwar)

Priyanka Bhaskar, Research Scholar, Kanya Gurukul Campus, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Gurukula Kangari Vishwavidhyala, Haridwar, Uttarakhand

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. 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 preventive measure against the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India. An estimated 139 million migrant workers from the countryside work in India's cities and towns. With factories and workplaces shut down, they were left with no livelihood. In this paper we describe the state of the migrant workers problems faced by them and analyses the policies that have been announced so far by the government for them. Data has been collected from the numerous online sources. Paper conclude the various solution which can be taken by government authorities.

Keywords: Covid-19, Migrant Workers

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PROBLEMS OF MIGRANT WORKERS DURING NATION WIDE LOCKDOWN DUE TO CORONA VIRUS CALAMITY IN INDIA

Tekmal Solmanraj

Ph.D Scholar (sociology), Central Uniersity Of South Bihar, Gaya

Nation wide lockdown in India has been started on 24 march 2020 due to corona virus calamity in India, this lock down has created new problems for migrant workers, they are less familiar in their new environment which they live temporarily, they forced to leave there native place for better opportunities and earnings but at this time restrictions imposed on daily activities because of social distance to prevent spread of the corona disease. So many of them tried to go their native places but they struck at borders of states and districts here and there. There are many problems which they are facing food, shelter, health care, family concern, anxiety, mantle stress, and loss of wages.

At this situation government, other organizations and individuals are helping the migrant workers but this provisions also not sufficient upto the mark so government should provide additional amount, and need to create awareness on the corona and provisions which migrate workers may get it from government, organizations and individuals. This paper highlights that problems of migrant workers and suggestions to overcome the problems.

Key words: migrant workers, lockdown, corona virus, daily wages.

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AN EVALUATION OF CHANGING ATTITUDE IN INDIA AFTER COVID 19

Dr. Amit Verma

Lecturer in Commerce, Vedvyas Mahavidyalaya, Rourkela, Odisha

Since the outbreak of COVID 19 and to experience its impact across the globe in general and India in particular, from a layman to the government are compelled to rethink on various social and economic aspects. In the epidemic of COVID 19, the different group of people in the country are reacting differently. This behaviour of different stakeholders of the society has been guided by their changing attitude in such pandemic situation.

Purpose of the Study - The purpose this study is to evaluate the changing attitude of different stakeholders of the society in general.

Research Design- For the purpose of study, focus group research method has been adopted. The group consists of ten experts of different areas of the society. The discussion was made over telephonic conference.

Analysis and Findings- The responses generated through the discussion have been suitably analysed and summarised.

Conclusion - The COVID 19 has greatly impacted on different strata of the society including government. It has brought severe challenges and opportunities before the stakeholders of economy and society. In future, risk-management will attract more attention each section of the nation even from the world.

Keywords : COVID 19, Society, Stakeholders, Government, Economy, Risk Management, Attitude.

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कुलगीत

परम मनोरम पवित्र सुन्दर,
यह आर्य विद्या का भव्य मंदिर।

यह भक्ति-मुक्ति की भूमि काशी।
सकल कला ज्ञान की प्रकाशी।
चरण को धोती है जिसके गंगा,
यह ज्ञान-गंगा का भव्य मंदिर।

यह संत-भक्तों की जन्मभूमि।
यह कर्मवीरों की कर्मभूमि।
हुई निनादित है वेद-वाणी,
यह वेद-विद्या का भव्य मंदिर।

ऋषि दयानंद की ये शिक्षा।
यही यहाँ की पवित्र दीक्षा।
पुरातनूतन का हो समागम,
यह सर्वविद्या का भव्य मंदिर।

‘महामना’ के पथानुरागी।
तपी, ब्रती, विज्ञ, वीतरागी।
यह रामनारायण, गौरीशंकर,
के दिव्य सपनों का भव्य मंदिर।

असत् से सत् को गमन करें हम।
हे देव! तुझको नमन करें हम।
जयी हों जग में, सुकीर्ति फैले,
यह सत्य-शिक्षा का भव्य मंदिर॥

डॉ. राकेश कुमार द्विवेदी

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग
डॉ. ए.वी. पी.जी. कॉलेज, वाराणसी