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Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy (NCICIE-2021)

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18.	Dr.Sunil Ashurba Mulkule	COVID 19 and Role of Academic Libraries	63
19.	Kishor R. Lokhande Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Impact of Covid-19 on Agricultural Sector in Marathwada, Maharashtra	69
20.	Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre	Impact of COVID – 19 Pandemic on Real Estate and Construction	73
21.	Smt. Anjukumari K. Goswami	Impact of COVID 19 on Indian Stock Market	76
22.	Magdi Gamil Abdo Othman Al-Selwi Dr. Gande S.V.	Consumer's Opinions in E-Marketing During Covid-19 Pandemic	81
23.	Mr. Nitin Krishnrao Gaikwad Dr. Vilas Eppar	The Impact of Covid-19 on Digital Service of SBI bank	87
24.	Yogesh Shantaram Gawai	Sectorial Impact of Covid-19 On Indian Economy	90
25.	Ms. Aarti Kadam Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Covid 19 and Changing Scenario of ICT	94
26.	Mr. Dnyaneshwar Ankushrao Yewale	Impact of Covid-19 on Multiple sectors in India	98
27.	Dr. Ganesh S. Adgaonkar	Effect of COVID-19 on Indian Manufacturing Sector	105
28.	Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre	Effect of COVID-19 on Some Sectors in India	109
29.	Dr.M.S. Waghmare Rajhans D.Wankhade	A Study of Covid-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Indian Economy	113
30.	Dr. S.B. Donge	Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy	118
31.	Dr. Ankush B. Jadhav	Analysis of impact due to COVID-19 on GST Contribution of Maharashtra State	121
32.	Dr. Prakash N. Gholap	Impact of Covid-19 on Environment and Agriculture in India	124
33.	S.B. Diwan Dr.S.S. Kawitkar	Comparative Study of Single Vs Multiple Celebrity Endorsements with regards to its effect on Consumer Buying Behaviour	128

34.	Dr. D. R. Panzade	Financial Performance of Employees Credit Co-op. Societies in Maharashtra	132
35.	Shaker M. Al-Kahtani	The Impact of Human Resources Management And Its Contribution to the Development of Administrative Performance in Medium Industrial Companies in the Republic Of Yemen	136
36.	Mr. Mohammed Qasem Al-Maflehi Prof. Dileep Arjune	The Effect of Strategic Leadership on the Banking Performance: A Study Applied on Yemeni Banks	147
37.	Redhwan Abdulrahman Hamood Alzabidi Dr.J.S.Khairnar	The Effect of Capital Structure on Banking Performance: A Case Study on Yemen	156
38.	Walid Hamood Mohammed Qais, Dr.J.J.Ahirrao	The Impact of Recruitment and Selection Criteria on Organizational Performance	164
39.	Usha B. Shete Dr. Syed Azharuddin	A Systematic Literature Review of Bridging The Industry-Academia Skill Gap Considering the University Syllabus and The Industry Expectation in Computer Science and IT Sector	171
40.	Dr. Mangesh Shrsath	Advantages And Disadvantages of Social Marketing	178
41.	Dr. Naglaxmi Narsingrao Tirmanwar	Environment and Indian Agriculture	182
42.	Ashok Kashinathrao Hoke	Recent Trends in Indian Banking Sector	186
43.	Vaishali P. Gholap Dr. G. S. Adgaonkar	Critical Study of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	189
44.	Dr. Mahesh B. Thorat	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In India	194
45.	Bhutada V.R.	Social Media and Banking Sector	200
46.	Dr. Ganesh Sudhakar Adgaonkar	A Paradigm Shift in Learning National Education Policy (NEP) 2020	203
47.	Joshna Ashok Godbole Saurabh Mannu Sale	Impact of Government Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana" Highlights in Aurangabad City	207
48.	Dr. Deepak Ashok Nikam	A Study of awareness of Goods and Service Tax Act 2017 in retailer of Rural area	211

Effect of COVID-19 on Indian Manufacturing Sector

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Abstract

Last year, the swift spread of the corona virus pandemic came as an important blow to the planet economy. As the world's largest manufacturer became the epicenter for the worst pandemic in modern times, stock markets panicked and supply chains from China were severed. With countries announcing the necessity to disengage the dependency on tightly integrated supply chains from China, the age of Indian manufacturing was heralded. It was believed that the US-China trade war would lead to added windfall for India.

A year ago, it seemed certain that the shifting global dynamics due to the novel corona virus crisis, had the potential to pave India's way into the manufacturing sector. Come 2021, India is in the worst grip of a variant of the novel corona virus. Manufacturing in India has come to a near standstill. As the sector with the utmost amount of backward and forward linkages, manufacturing crucially sustains and propels economic recovery. But restrictions on account of the surge in COVID-19 cases have led to a massive deceleration in the manufacturing sector. And the worst is yet to come both in terms of the spread of the corona virus and the slowdown of manufacturing.

Keywords: INDIAN, MANUFACTURING, SECTOR, CORONA VIRUS, CRISIS,

Introduction

Corona virus pandemic has had several economic effects around the world wide due to various reasons, one of the main reasons comes from China being the world's manufacturing hub. As the virus spread across China, which was the origin of this outbreak, factories across the country have lock down and logistics has been severely affected. As a lion's share of tons of of the manufactured goods used round the world come up to from China, this meant reduced availability of products round the world due to reduced production in the country and postponed arrivals due to logistics issues. This has also affected India as tons of of the products consumed by customers also as several raw materials, intermediates and components use by businesses within the country come from China. As a result, while the country's authorities have done a phenomenal job in contain the spread of the virus within the country; the country's financial system has been hit as severely as other countries where the virus has spread a very fast. Most of India's manufacturing units concentrate on making finished products for customers, whereas raw materials, components and intermediates are import, and as a result, these units cannot function either.

However, this pandemic has provided a foremost opportunity for India to boost its manufacturing capabilities as companies would look for production opportunities outside China. The manufacturing industry is also a huge job provider. It is estimated that every new job in the manufacturing sector has a multiplier effect and create 2-3 new jobs in the service industry. This is invaluable for a rustic like India, which not only has an percentage of seven .78% but a high disguised percentage especially within the primary sector and a large number of individuals working during a role they're overqualified for. Apart from this, India's massive young population means 1,000,000 people enter the workforce monthly and that they all need new jobs. Therefore, India should grab this chance to bolster its manufacturing sector by both hands. However, in order to do this, India will need to make some policy changes that makes the country more business-friendly so that businesses pick India over other countries as their next manufacturing destination.

Objective of Research

- To study the impact of novel corona virus on Indian Manufacturing Sector

1. Research Methodology

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology used in this study. The review uses secondary data. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites for this study.

Pharmaceutical and Chemical Sector

India has often been labeled because the pharmacy of the developing world. this is often because India is that the largest producer of cheap generic drugs globally also together of the leading producers of low-cost vaccines. The Indian pharmaceutical industry was valued at \$36.7 billion in 2018 and was expected to grow at an enormous CAGR of twenty-two .4% to succeed in \$55 billion in 2020 However, the continued COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected the Indian pharmaceutical industry. this is often because Indian pharmaceutical companies import several intermediates and active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) from China, which was the origin of the pandemic. While things are now improving in India's eastern neighbor because the number of latest cases is declining, resulting in the re-opening of factories and restarting of production of those products, Indian pharmacy companies now need to believe inventory and are in some cases, forced to scale back production. this will have long-term consequences as Indian pharmacy can lose out on market share to companies that are less hooked in to Chinese intermediates and APIs.

Nine of India's nineteen major pharmacy manufacturers have their own API manufacturing facilities, and just one of those companies produces intermediates [4]. In such a scenario, one among India's best performing industries is heavily exposed to external factors not under its control for production, it's reported that around 70% of the country's total API requirement is met by imports from China, which is that the world's leading manufacturer of APIs.

This can provide a huge opportunity for industries upstream of the pharmaceutical industry, like the biotechnology industry, specialty industry , petrochemical industry also because the agriculture and agricultural products industry, the latter just in case the active compound or an intermediate is sourced from a plant. At an equivalent time, it also makes it necessary for pharmaceutical companies to backward integrate and found out more facilities for the manufacturing of APIs and intermediates. the advantages for companies upstream of the pharmaceutical industry like the specialty industry are immense, as they need ready buyers within the country who would purchase their products in large quantities and therefore the cost to move the products would be minimal.

However, there are several challenges during this process. Building an outsized plant for performing chemical reactions is one that needs high initial cost and is additionally heavily regulated. aside from that, India has major challenges when it involves doing business that affects all businesses alike. This includes the massive amount of bureaucratic procedure as a results of which businesses got to follow several procedures before they will begin operations, as a results of which India performs poorly within the simple index .

The Indian pharmaceutical industry has not only given the country significant revenues through exports but also brought the country goodwill, as many lives were saved round the world because of affordable medicine developed by Indian pharmacy companies. the simplest example is of Cipla developing their own combination of HIV antiretroviral which might cost \$1 each day [5], thereby making it affordable for several patients in Sub-Saharan Africa which was the epicenter of the disease. so as to consolidate India's position and reputation because the pharmacy of the developing world, the govt will now need to incentivize production of chemicals and compounds across the whole pharmaceutical value chain so as to make sure the steady production of life-saving drugs by Indian pharmacy companies at affordable prices.

Electronics Sector

India is that the second largest manufacturer of mobile phones within the world, behind China. This happened thanks to the huge jump within the number of producing units for smart phones and allied products from 3 in 2014 to 268 in 2018. The low labour cost and abundant skilled labour has attracted several mobile companies like Samsung and Xiaomi to line up shop in India. 82% of smart phones utilized in India are manufactured domestically. The Ministry of Electronics and knowledge Technology has set an ambitious target of \$400 billion turnover in electronics manufacturing and producing one billion mobile handsets by 2025.

However, this apparent strength within the manufacturing of mobile phones, this industry has been massively suffering from the outbreak of COVID-19 in China. this is often because while mobile phones are

produced within the country, 87 per cent of the components are imported. of those imported components, nearly three quarters comes from China . surely components like mobile display, nearly 90 per cent of it's imported from China. In most Indian manufacturing units, these components are imported and assembled to make the finished product. As a result, Indian mobile production is in desperate straits as components aren't coming back from China. This led to extend in price of the many mobile phones and more delayed launches. This problem isn't limited to mobile phones only, but also for other electronic gadgets like laptops, set top boxes, printers and inverters. As important components like computer circuit boards are primarily produced in China, manufacturing of all electronic appliances within the country were affected. Raw materials like aluminum and copper also are sourced from China .

One of the challenges of the industry is that innovations happen at a rapid pace which makes components that are barely a couple of years old obsolete. this suggests that either Indian manufacturer will need to improve their R&D capabilities to industry standards or that industry leaders in electronics components will need to open manufacturing units in India, with the latter appearing more likely. so as to draw in such companies to start out manufacturing in India, not only should the convenience of doing business within the sort of reduced bureaucratic procedure be improved, but also the logistics sector as many of the raw materials like aluminium and copper got to be imported. a robust aluminum and copper recycling industry also can be built round the industry so as to scale back the dependence on imported metal. Mobile phones and other electronics items are extremely complex and need the assembly of hundreds, if not thousands, of components. India's massive population and increasing digital penetration means many of those products will eventually be used as finished products within the country. With the ultimate assembly of mobile phones and other electronics goods happening during this country thanks to its large population, anyone who decides to manufacture electronics components will find a huge demand. Incentivizing companies to supply electronics components within the country will cause an enormous increase within the number of producing units and a big jump within the number of jobs available to India's young population.

Automobile sector

India is that the world's fourth largest automobile market also because the fourth largest automobile producer. Over 26 million automobiles were sold in FY19 while over 30 million automobiles were sold within the country . This number includes all types of motor vehicles including two-wheelers, three-wheelers, passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

However, not only do many automobiles companies, but also several Indian original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) source a number of their components from China. 27 per cent of India's auto component imports come from China. This number increases for more high value-add and customized components as commoditized components have alternate suppliers . Passenger vehicles, two-wheelers and commercial vehicles were suffering from the closing down of Chinese factories. Vehicles like tractors have high localization levels and are therefore, less hooked in to imports. The components that OEMs source include magnets, fuel injection pumps, turbo chargers, LEDs, steering mechanism components, bag components, electronic components and electric vehicle components.

The corona virus outbreak happened round the same time Indian OEMs were transitioning to BS-VI emission standards. Various new components, which were to be sourced from China, were required for transitioning into the new emission norms. The new emission norms would have increased costs and this along side the already reduced demand has led to a decrease in production which has now been amplified by the delay in arrival of components from China.

While there has been a small decrease in automobile demand within the last one year thanks to lesser economic process , this is often expected to vary within the long run . Furthermore, with governments across the planet including India planning on having only electric vehicles on the streets in ten years' time, vehicles that run on fuel will need to get replaced with electric vehicles. India's economic process within the future will cause a rise in income , and thereupon comes increased automobile sales. In such a scenario, it might be extremely beneficial to the country if the whole value chain of the car sector is formed in India. a corporation getting to

produce auto components that are currently not produced in India will have several Indian OEMs willing to shop for from them. However, so as to convince leading auto component manufacturers to line up shop in India, there should be provisions by the govt to supply land where a producing unit are often built and make sure that operations are often started with none excessive regulation and procedures

Conclusion

A pandemic like COVID-19 is of course expected to wreck the economy the planet over, as governments across various continents have issued lockdowns. However, it's necessary to make sure that Indian businesses are less exposed to disasters happening elsewhere, as that might minimize problems associated with production. As China is getting copy with no local cases reported on Saint Joseph, factories are restarting operations which is great news for Indian businesses since they were exposed to China and trusted Chinese factories for his or her raw materials. But because the disease is wreaking havoc in Europe and thus the us, Indian businesses are worried about the reduced demand in these markets. On the staple side, the solutions involve developing more staple in India and stepping into relationships with multiple sellers from many various parts of the planet, in order that albeit one important seller is affected thanks to a disease outbreak or the other disaster therein a part of the planet, a production unit in India will suffer less because it can procure staple from a seller elsewhere. On the market side, the event of India as a market should be a long-term objective. As India's income increases, Indians will consume quite what they are doing now. this may only happen when more Indians have jobs that utilize their skills and growing the manufacturing sector would cause this within the long run. It has been seen that corona virus has especially affected those manufacturing industries that India is comparatively stronger at like pharmaceuticals, electronics and automobiles. this is often because while the country does well in producing the eventual finished product, it does so by importing an intermediate or a component from China, and therefore, production has been suffering from the unavailability of staple. This involves the govt to develop a replacement manufacturing strategy where not only finished goods are made in India, but also the whole value chain in order that the country's production units aren't exposed to setbacks happening in other countries. within the case of pharmaceutical industry, that might include the active pharmaceutical ingredients and intermediates. within the case of electronics and industry, that might include all the varied components that require to be assembled so as to supply a functional gadget or vehicle. the assembly of those several new products in these value chains will cause several new jobs that might reduce the unemployment level of the country. For those sectors during which India isn't a robust manufacturing player, the country should make sure that during a strategy to develop manufacturing therein sector in India, the whole value chain is made and not just the ultimate product. This can be done by developing special economic zones catering to particular industries, during which the whole value chain are going to be manufactured. this may be extremely attractive to companies getting to found out new manufacturing units thanks to the ready availability of staple and buyers of their finished goods.

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A Paradigm Shift in Learning National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

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Abstract

Knowledge is not power, knowing a concept is only potential value. The execution of knowledge is where the power lies.

~ Tony Robbins

New Education Policy was approved by the Union Cabinet on Wednesday that comes as a major and historic decision in the field of education after 34 years. The cabinet has also renamed the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) as Ministry of Education. The main motive is to focus on education and learning and make "India a global knowledge superpower". The draft for the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was prepared by a panel of experts led by former Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) chief K. Kasturirangan. The new academic session for 2020-21 will begin in September-October due to the coronavirus disease (Covid-19) outbreak and the government intends to introduce the policy before the new session begins.

Keywords:- National, Education, Policy, Fundamental, Economic, Growth.

Introduction

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2021.

This National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. This Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the inspirational goals of 21st century education, including SDG4, while building upon India's traditions and value systems. The National Education Policy lays particular emphasis on the development of the creative potential of each individual. It is based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive capacities -both the 'foundational capacities' of literacy and numeracy and 'higher-order' cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving - but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions.

Objective of the Study

1. To discuss the Principles of NEP 2020 Policy

To discuss the highlight of School education and Higher education of this policy

Research Methodology

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology used in this study. The review uses secondary data. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites for this study.

Vision of NEP 2020

The National Education Policy 2019 envisions an India-centred education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all

Principles of this Policy

The purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. It aims at producing engaged, productive, and contributing citizens for building an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by our Constitution.

A good education institution is one in which every student feels welcomed and cared for, where a safe and stimulating learning environment exists, where a wide range of learning experiences are offered, and where good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources conducive to learning are available to all students. Attaining these qualities must be the goal of every educational institution. However, at the same time, there must also be seamless integration and coordination across institutions and across all stages of education.

The fundamental principles of NEP 2020

- **Recognizing, Identifying, And Fostering The Unique Capabilities Of Each Student**, by sensitizing teachers as well as parents to promote each student's holistic development in both academic and non-academic spheres.
- **According The highest priority To Achieving Foundational Literacy And Numeracy** by all students by Grade 3.
- **Flexibility**, so that learners have the ability to choose their learning trajectories and programmes, and thereby choose their own paths in life according to their talents and interests
- **No Hard Separations** between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc. in order to eliminate harmful hierarchies among, and silos between different areas of learning.
- **Multidisciplinary and a Holistic Education** across the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports for a multidisciplinary world in order to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge.
- **Emphasis On Conceptual Understanding** rather than rote learning and learning-for-exams;
- **Creativity And Critical Thinking** to encourage logical decision-making and innovation.
- **Ethics And Human & Constitutional Values** like empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, courtesy, democratic spirit, spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific temper, liberty, responsibility, pluralism, equality, and justice.
- **Promoting Multilingualism And The Power Of Language** in teaching and learning.
- **life skills** such as communication, cooperation, teamwork, and resilience;
- **Focus On Regular Formative Assessment For Learning** rather than the summative assessment that encourages today's 'coaching culture'.
- **Extensive Use Of Technology** in teaching and learning, removing language barriers, increasing access for *Divyang* students, and educational planning and management.
- **Respect For Diversity And Respect For The Local Context** in all curriculum, pedagogy, and policy, always keeping in mind that education is a concurrent subject.
- **Full Equity And Inclusion** as the cornerstone of all educational decisions to ensure that all students are able to thrive in the education system.
- **Synergy In Curriculum Across All Levels Of Education** from early childhood care and education to school education to higher education.
- **Teachers And Faculty As The Heart Of The Learning Process** - their recruitment, continuous professional development, positive working environments and service conditions.
- a '**Light But Tight**' **Regulatory Framework** to ensure **Integrity, Transparency, and Resource Efficiency** of the educational system through audit and public disclosure while encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through **Autonomy, Good Governance, And Empowerment**.
- **Outstanding Research** as a co requisite for outstanding education and development;
- **Continuous Review** of progress based on sustained research and regular assessment by educational experts.
- **A Rootedness And Pride In India**, and its rich, diverse, ancient and modern culture and knowledge systems and traditions.
- **Education Is A Public Service** access to quality education must be considered a basic right of every child.
- **Substantial Investment In A Strong, Vibrant Public Education System** as well as the encouragement and facilitation of true philanthropic private and community participation.

School Education

The National Education Policy (NEP) aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student.

School Education Important Highlights of NEP 2020

The "10 + 2" structure will be replaced with "5+3+3+4" model: Foundational Stage: This is further subdivided into two parts: 3 years of preschool or anganwadi, followed by classes 1 and 2 in primary school. This will cover children of ages 3-8 years. The focus of studies will be in activity-based learning.

- Preparatory Stage: Classes 3 to 5, which will cover the ages of 8-11 years. It will gradually introduce subjects like speaking, reading, writing, physical education, languages, art, science and mathematics.
- Middle Stage: Classes 6 to 8, covering children between ages 11 and 14. It will introduce students to the more abstract concepts in subjects of mathematics, sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities.
- Secondary Stage: Classes 9 to 12, covering the ages of 14-19 years. It is again subdivided into two parts: classes 9 and 10 covering the first phase while classes 11 and 12 covering the second phase. These 4 years of study are intended to inculcate multidisciplinary study, coupled with depth and critical thinking. Multiple options of subjects will be provided.
- Instead of exams being held every academic year, school students will only attend three exams, in classes 2, 5 and 8.
- Board exams will be continued to be held for classes 10 and 12 but will be re-designed. Standards for this will be established by an assessment body, PARAKH(Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development
- To make them easier, these exams would be conducted twice a year, with students being offered up to two attempts. The exam itself would have two parts, namely the objective and the descriptive.
- This policy aims at reducing the curriculum load of students and allowing them to be more "inter-disciplinary" and "multi-lingual". One example given was "If a student wants to pursue fashion studies with physics, or if one wants to learn bakery with chemistry, they'll be allowed to do so." [19] Report cards will be "holistic", offering information about the student's skills. [1]
- Coding will be introduced from class 6 and experiential learning will be adopted [20]
- The Midday Meal Scheme will be extended to include breakfasts. More focus will be given to students' health, particularly mental health, through the deployment of counsellors and social workers. [21]

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

Universalization of Education from pre-school to secondary level with 100% GER in school education by 2030

GER in higher education to be raised to 50% by 2030. 3-3 crore seats to be added in higher education

NEP 2020 will bring 2 crore out of school children back into the main stream

New 5+3+3+4 school curriculum with 12 years of schooling and 3 years of Anganwadi/ Pre-schooling

No rigid separation between academic streams, extracurricular, vocational streams in schools

Vocational Education to start from Class 6 with Internships

Teaching upto at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/regional language

Higher Education Important Highlight of NEP 2020

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

Higher Education curriculum to have Flexibility of Subjects
Multiple Entry/Exit to be allowed with appropriate certification

Academic Bank of credits to be established to facilitate transfer of credits

National Research Foundation to be established to foster a strong research culture

Affiliation System to be phased out in 15 years with graded autonomy to colleges

NEP 2020 advocates increased use of technology with equity, National Educational Technology Forum to be created

NEP 2020 emphasizes setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups

National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit, Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation to be set up

- It proposes a 4-year multi-disciplinary bachelor's degree in an undergraduate programme with multiple exit options. These will include professional and vocational areas and will be implemented as follows:
 1. A certificate after completing 1 year of study
 2. A diploma after completing 2 years of study
 3. A Bachelor's degree after completion of a 3-year programme
 4. A 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree (the preferred option)
- M. Phil (Masters of Philosophy) courses are to be **discontinued** to align degree education with how it is in Western models.
- A Higher Education Council of India (HECI) will be set up to regulate higher education. The council's goal will be to increase gross enrollment ratio. The HECI will have 4 verticals:
 1. National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC), to regulate higher education, including teacher education, while excluding medical and legal education.
 2. National Accreditation Council (NAC), a "meta-accrediting body".
 3. Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC), for funding and financing of universities and colleges. This will replace the existing National Council for Teacher Education, All India Council for Technical Education and the University Grants Commission.
 4. General Education Council (GEC), to frame "graduate attributes", namely the learning outcomes expected. It will also be responsible in framing a National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF). The National Council for Teacher Education will come under the GEC, as a professional standard setting body (PSSB).
- Other PSSBs will include professional councils such as Veterinary Council of India, Council of Architecture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and National Council for Vocational Education and Training.
- The National Testing Agency will now be given the additional responsibility of conducting entrance examinations for admissions to universities across the country, in addition to the JEE Main and NEET.
- The policy proposes that higher education institutes like the IITs make changes with regard to the diversity of learning.
- The policy proposes to *internationalize* education in India. Foreign universities can now set up campuses in India.
- The fees of both private and public universities will be fixed.

Highlight of Teacher education

- The NEP 2020 puts forward many policy changes when it comes to teachers and teacher education.
- To become a teacher, a 4-year Bachelor of Education will be the minimum requirement needed by 2030.
- The teacher recruitment process will also be strengthened and made transparent.
- The National Council for Teacher Education will frame a National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education by 2021 and a National Professional Standards for Teachers by 2022.
- The policy aims to: ensure that all students at all levels of school education are taught by passionate, motivated, highly qualified, professionally trained, and well equipped teachers.

Conclusion

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a big revolution replacing the 34-year-old policy idea and envisioning to bring about the much-needed modification in the Indian Education System. The Policy has maintained a delicate balance between the traditions and the interdisciplinary approach, which is the need of the 21st century. NEP has the potential to revamp the skills of the youth of our country and has all the right tools that are needed to be competitive at the global level.

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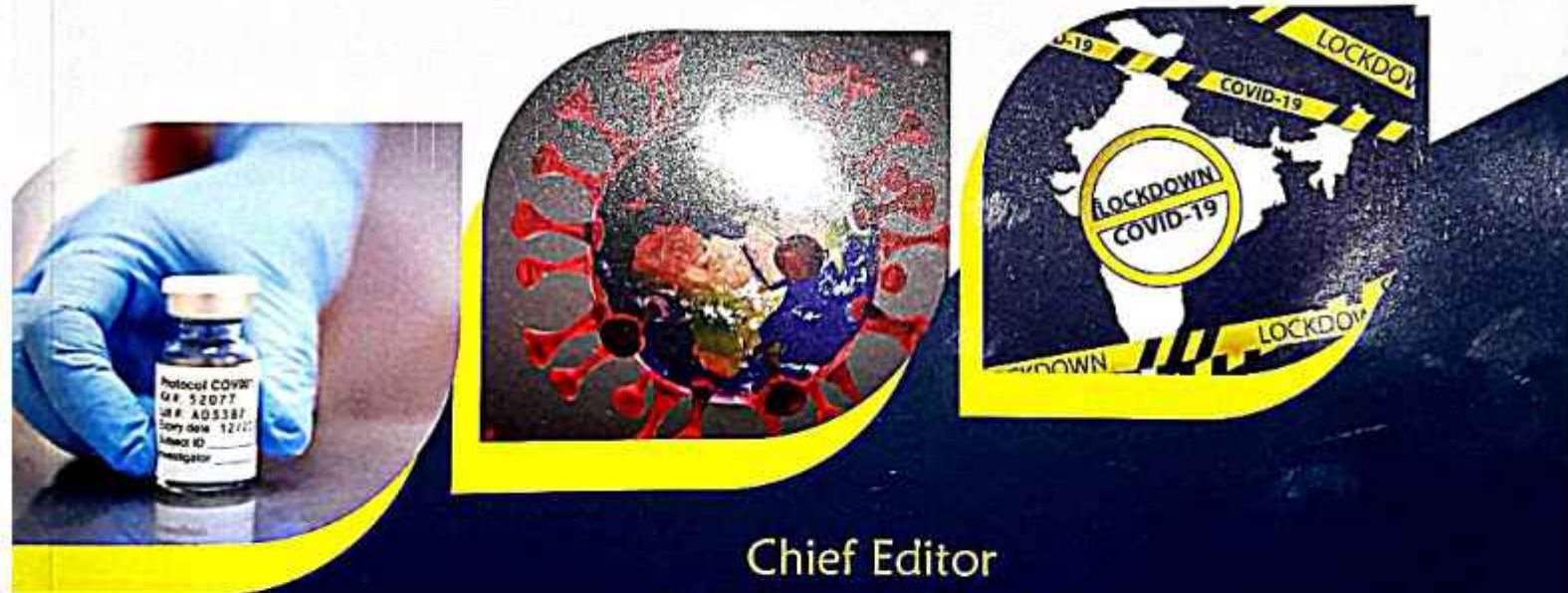
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**Impact of Covid-19 on
Indian Economy (NCICIE - 2021)**



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Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of Paper	Page No.
1.	Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Impact Of Covid-19 On Indian Economy	1
2.	Dr. Ankush B. Jadhav	Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Banking Sector- A Review	4
3.	Dr. Rajesh Bhausaheb Lahane	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture with Special Reference to Grapes	7
4.	Dr. Ishwarsingh Lakhichand Chhanwal Mr. Kishor Kantarao Dakhane	Study of Influencing Factors on Students Buying Behaviour Towards Purchase of Laptop in Mumbai University During Covid-19 Pandemic	13
5.	Dr. Suhas Ganpat Gopane	Covid-19 Impact on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)	19
6.	Dr. Rajendra L. Kable	Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Education	22
7.	Dr. Wangujare S. A.	Study of the Problems of Frontline Health Care Workers in The Covid-19	27
8.	Dr. Aute P. N.	The Impact of Covid-19 On Banking Sector	29
9.	Dr. Korde Rajabahu Chhaganrao	Impact of Covid-19 on Social and Cultural Changes	31
10.	Dr. Chetana Vishwanathrao Donglikar	Enactment Process of Public Health Facilities in India During Covid 19 And Public Response	35
11.	Dr. Prof. Jawale Dnyaneshwar Vinayakrao	The Impact of Covid-19 on Banking Sector	39
12.	Dr. Memon Ubed	A Study on The Growth of E-Commerce During Covid-19	44
13.	Mr. Sohel Memon	Covid 19 and It's Impact on Indian Economy	47
14.	Dr. Rajesh Lahane Ms. Revati Ramrao Rantrao	Covid-19: Life Versus Lively Hood	51
15.	Dr. Chavan Ashok Daulatrao	Impact of The Covid-19 on The Indian Economy	54
16.	Mr. Dnyaneshwar Ankushrao Yewale	The Impact of Covid-19 On Travel & Tourism Industry in India	58
17.	Bhosale Gahininath Shivaji	The Impact of Corona (Covid-19) on the Social Life and Routine Affairs	61

18.	Dr.Sunil Ashurba Mulkule	COVID 19 and Role of Academic Libraries	63
19.	Kishor R. Lokhande Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Impact of Covid-19 on Agricultural Sector in Marathwada, Maharashtra	66
20.	Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre	Impact of COVID – 19 Pandemic on Real Estate and Construction	73
21.	Smt. Anjukumari K. Goswami	Impact of COVID 19 on Indian Stock Market	76
22.	Magdi Gamil Abdo Othman Al-Selwi Dr. Gande S.V.	Consumer's Opinions in E-Marketing During Covid-19 Pandemic	81
23.	Mr. Nitin Krishnrao Gaikwad Dr. Vilas Eppar	The Impact of Covid-19 on Digital Service of SBI bank	87
24.	Yogesh Shantaram Gawai	Sectorial Impact of Covid-19 On Indian Economy	90
25.	Ms. Aarti Kadam Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Covid 19 and Changing Scenario of ICT	94
26.	Mr. Dnyaneshwar Ankushrao Yewale	Impact of Covid-19 on Multiple sectors in India	98
27.	Dr. Ganesh S. Adgaonkar	Effect of COVID-19 on Indian Manufacturing Sector	105
28.	Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre	Effect of COVID-19 on Some Sectors in India	109
29.	Dr.M.S. Waghmare Rajhans D.Wankhade	A Study of Covid-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Indian Economy	115
30.	Dr. S.B. Donge	Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy	118
31.	Dr. Ankush B. Jadhav	Analysis of impact due to COVID-19 on GST Contribution of Maharashtra State	121
32.	Dr. Prakash N. Gholap	Impact of Covid-19 on Environment and Agriculture in India	124
33.	S.B. Diwan Dr.S.S. Kawitkar	Comparative Study of Single Vs Multiple Celebrity Endorsements with regards to its effect on Consumer Buying Behaviour	128

The Impact of Covid-19 On Travel & Tourism Industry In India

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Abstract

Travel & tourism industry in India has been a significant contributor to the country's GDP. The sector even generates a large employment base. So when by mid-March, the popular tourist attractions in India started to close down and the news on putting a halt on flying began to make rounds, we all started to predict the grim future of the travel industry in the country already. In fact the shutting down of the iconic Taj Mahal on March 17, 2020, which attracts millions of visitors every year, was a sign enough to assess the hard blow this pandemic was launching at us.

Keywords:- Travel & Tourism, Industry, Employment, Pandemic

Introduction

Before COVID-19, travel and tourism had become one of the most important sectors in the world economy, accounting for 10 percent of global GDP and more than 320 million jobs worldwide. In 1950, at the dawn of the jet age, just 25 million people took foreign trips. By 2019, that number had reached 1.5 billion, and the travel and tourism sector had grown to almost too-big-to-fail proportions for many economies. The global pandemic, the first of its scale in a new era of interconnectedness, has put 100 million jobs at risk, many in micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that employ a high share of women, who represent 54 percent of the tourism workforce, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Tourism-dependent countries will likely feel the negative impacts of the crisis for much longer than other economies. Contact-intensive services key to the tourism and travel sectors are disproportionately affected by the pandemic and will continue to struggle until people feel safe to travel en masse again. There is no way we can grow our way out of this hole we are in," Irvin LaRocque, secretary-general of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), said at a virtual event in September. From the white sand beaches of the Caribbean, Seychelles, Mauritius, and the Pacific to the back streets of Bangkok, to Africa's sweeping national parks, countries are grappling with how to lure back visitors while avoiding new outbreaks of infection. The solutions range from wooing the ultrarich who can quarantine on their yachts to inviting people to stay for periods of up to a year and work virtually while enjoying a tropical view. Tourism receipts worldwide are not expected to recover to 2019 levels until 2023. In the first half of this year, tourist arrivals fell globally by more than 65 percent, with a near halt since April—compared with 8 percent during the global financial crisis and 17 percent amid the SARS epidemic of 2003, according to ongoing IMF research on tourism in a post-pandemic world.

The October *World Economic Outlook* projected the global economy would contract by 4.4 percent in 2020. The shock in tourism-dependent economies will be far worse. Real GDP among African countries dependent on tourism will shrink by 12 percent. Among tourism-dependent Caribbean nations, the decline will also reach 12 percent. Pacific island nations such as Fiji could see real GDP shrink by a staggering 21 percent in 2020. Nor is the economic hit limited to the most tourism-dependent countries. In the United States, Hawaii saw one in every six jobs vanish by August. In Florida, where tourism accounts for up to 15 percent of the state's revenue, officials said it will take up to three years for the industry to recover. Among G20 countries, the hospitality and travel sectors make up 10 percent of employment and 9.5 percent of GDP on average, with the GDP share reaching 14 percent or more in Italy, Mexico, and Spain. A six-month disruption to activity could directly reduce GDP between 2.5 percent and 3.5 percent across all G20 countries, according to a recent IMF paper.

Objective of Research

To Study The Impact Of Novel Corona Virus On Travel & Tourism Industry In India.

Research Methodology

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology used in this study. The review uses secondary data. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites for this study.

The role of travel & tourism in India

- In 2018, travel & tourism contributed 9.2% in India's GDP and generated 26.7 million jobs in that year. This industry not only employs workers in cities but also provides an earning base for the rural population.
- The tourism sector accounts for 12.75% of employment in India, 5.56% of it is direct and 7.19% is indirect.
- Over 87 million people were employed in the travel sector in 2018-19 in India, according to the Ministry of Tourism (MOI) annual report for 2019-20.
- It is estimated that in India, branded and organised hotels annual revenue is ₹38,000 crore (\$5 billion).
- The restaurant industry in India, has an annual turnover of approx ₹4 lakh crore (\$5 billion). This industry provides direct employment to more than 7 million people.
- India's air transport industry employs over 400,000 people directly and 900,000 are employed in related supply chains.

Effects of Coronavirus on Travel & Tourism in India

- On account of Coronavirus, the Indian tourism and hospitality industry is expecting a potential job loss of around 38 million.
- In the third week of March 2020 itself, the hotel sector saw a decline of more than 65% in occupancy levels as compared to the same period in 2019.
- With international and domestic travel on halt, demand for turbine fuel has substantially declined.
- Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) estimates the hotel, aviation and travel sector together may suffer a loss of about ₹85 billion keeping in mind the travel restrictions imposed on foreign tourists.
- Impact of Covid-19 would be felt on both white and blue collar jobs.
- India's outbound and inbound travel will witness an all time low.
- The restaurant industry in India is expecting almost zero revenue in the immediate term, and a drop of 50% in the months to come.
- At least 30 per cent of hotel and hospitality industry revenue could be impacted if the situation doesn't improve by the end of June 2020.
- There is a threat of job loss of nearly 15% in the hotel and restaurant industry once the lockdown is lifted, as they will not see an immediate surge in demand.
- Aviation industry in India could incur losses worth ₹ 27,000 crore (\$3.3-3.6 billion) in the first quarter of 2020-21.
- The passenger growth of airlines is likely to fall sharply to a negative 20-25% growth for the 2020-21.

Recovery Plans

As per the point above, we are staring at a gradual or in fact slow recovery scenario of the tourism industry in India, however, the important thing to focus on is there's hope of recovery after all. For the recovery of the sector few things have been proposed by leaders in the industry.

- Experts have emphasised on the need to focus on the potential of domestic tourism and try to gain some profit through it.
- ICC suggests setting up of a 'Travel & Tourism Stabilisation Fund' with direct benefit transfer to each unit to prevent financial and job loss.
- The experts also recommend cost optimisation at all operational levels.

- It is also being recommended to cautiously utilise the FF&E Reserves. Operators would need to support the hotel owners.
- Any dry powder that is available in the market should be utilised more on buying operating assets rather than building new ones.

Conclusion

Coronavirus may have brought the pace of travel & tourism industry in India to a complete halt, but it hasn't yet defeated the spirit of the people involved in this sector. The blow may seem harsh but there's still hope left. We believe, if we persevere and stay in this together, you as travellers and we as operators, we will get through this what right now feels like a nightmare. Our request to you is to not give up on your plans of domestic travels this year. Once things are in place, we will be back with our unmatched travel services. Remember like everything else in our lives, This Too Shall Pass.

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Impact of Covid-19 on Multiple sectors in India

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Abstract

The outbreak of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) that has begun in December 2019 drastically affected the world. Endemic Coronavirus (COVID-19) is rapidly growing across the globe. SARS-CoV-2 is the virus name that causes a highly contagious and deadly disease COVID-19. It also entered India by the end of January 2020 and has significantly influenced India. More than two million people worldwide have been confirmed to have been contaminated with this virus as of the date (29 July 2020), and more than 7, 24,000 have died of this disease. The governments of most countries, including India, have already taken several measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19, such as lockdown, social distancing, closure of shopping malls, gyms, schools, universities, religious gatherings, etc. This paper focuses on Automotive Sector, Healthcare Sector, Information technology sector, Real estate and construction sector, Financial Services Sector, education sector etc.

Keywords:- Corona Virus, Worldwide, Contaminated, Governments, Lockdown

Introduction

The novel corona virus (COVID-19) is expected to affect most of the companies in India, either directly or indirectly and the increased economic uncertainty and risk may pose significant financial reporting implications. At a fundamental level, for certain companies, the current events and conditions may cast a significant doubt on their ability to continue as a going concern, particularly if large debt repayments are due within the next 12 months.

Measures to contain the spread of the pandemic could have significantly affected the business operations of many companies. This coupled with high level of economic uncertainty may trigger the need to perform impairment testing as at 31 March 2020, including for assets that are required to be tested for impairment annually. This would extend to cover assessment of right-of-use assets held by a lessee in a lease contract.

Issues may also arise in areas relating to revenue accounting. Uncertainty about whether the rights and obligations in customer contracts remain enforceable may affect the timing and amount of revenue to be recognized. For instance, customers may now struggle to meet their contractual obligations, rights to payment for performance to date may not be enforceable due to force majeure or similar clauses being invoked and companies and their customers may seek to change the terms of existing contracts to respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak on their business. Revenue estimates may also need to be updated to reflect the latest expectations. Other area of concern could relate to incorporation of forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date into the measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL), particularly to account for economic impact of COVID-19. Additionally, companies may need to provide for loss-making contracts and for penalties consequent to failure to comply with contractual obligations.

In this article, we aim to cast our lens on how companies operating in various sectors are going to be impacted by these financial implications of COVID-19. The implications are not exhaustive and there could be other impact areas which need to be considered by the companies. Also, the extent of impact could vary from company to company under each sector.

Objective of Research

- To study the impact of novel corona virus on Multiple sectors in India

Research Methodology

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology used in this study. The review uses secondary data. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites for this study.

Automotive Sector

The Indian as well as global automotive industry was already in the midst of a deep slowdown in financial year 2019-20 due to subdued economy and weak customer sentiments. COVID-19 situation has exacerbated it even further.

The Passenger Vehicle (PV) sector is most affected after witnessing consistent growth over the last 8-10 years. In the financial year 2019-20, PV sales in India declined by an unprecedented 17.88 per cent¹, thereby, impacting the cash position of component suppliers and putting their business sustainability at risk. COVID-19 has led to production shutdown in the second half of March 2020 and also contributed to an overall demand uncertainty. Following are the key financial reporting considerations for companies in the automotive sector amid COVID-19.

Area of impact	Description
Impairment of non-financial assets	Triggers of impairment would need to be evaluated due to decline in sales and profitability.
Capitalisation of borrowing costs	Expansion plans may be affected by an extended lockdown which may have an impact on capitalisation of borrowing costs.
Provisions and onerous contracts	Supply chain disruption may result into substantial increase in the cost of goods manufactured. Therefore, evaluate onerous provisions in the fixed price contracts without any escalation clause. Also evaluate warranty and service support extension provision for the vehicles sold.
Inventory valuation	Careful assessment of fixed overheads is required while undertaking inventory valuation.
Going concern	Assess continuity of the going concern based on the factual data, both historical and as on date; the forward-looking information in hand and events that may have occurred subsequent to the financial reporting period date till finalisation of accounts.
Revenue	Due to disruptions caused by COVID-19, many automotive dealers may not be able to meet the targets set for volume discounts. Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) would need to assess any implication of liquidated damages and impact of Force Majeure clauses in the agreements.
Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	Due to the COVID-19 situation, there is a significant increase in the credit risk and liquidity risk. Accordingly, companies might need to reassess their basis of ECL provisioning. Also, challenges lie in incorporating into the measurement of ECL, forward-looking information relating to the economic impact of COVID-19 that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. Also assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk with respect to receivables from dealers.

Healthcare Sector

Healthcare as a sector in India, has evolved over the years and, as it stands today, encompass various elements of health and wellness. Broadly, it comprises of hospitals (specialty-focused or multi-discipline), diagnostic centres (hospital-based centres or diagnostic chains or stand-alone centres) medical practitioners (clinic-based or part of hospitals), medical tourism, health insurance, medical equipment and wellness chains. The Indian healthcare industry can be broadly categorised into two modes of operation - public and private. Though both the modes have been continuously contributing in strengthening the healthcare system, the challenges that Indian healthcare sector faces are optimal utilisation of resources, minimising operational costs, maximising performance and efficiency, scaling of business, rapidly evolving technology and globalisation of healthcare

delivery quality and standards. Pandemics like COVID-19 puts a reality test on the adequacy and efficiency of our healthcare units.

Following are the key financial reporting considerations for companies in the healthcare sector amid COVID-19

Area of impact	Description
Going concern	The sector (in particular, hospitals) is highly leveraged and capital intensive. It requires at least three to five years of operation by hospitals to depict profits or positive Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA). Therefore, evaluation of going concern at an entity-level should be considered separately by evaluating certain factors like decrease in revenue or bed occupancy, immediate short-term loss of revenue or cash collection by the healthcare units.
Leases	Assess lease modification criteria for the leased premises for any change in contractual terms or rent concessions if any provided by the lessor.
Loan covenants	Evaluate if there is any breach of the loan covenants both as at 31 March 2020 and subsequent to year-end. Accordingly, assess reclassification of certain categories of loans into current/non-current.
Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	For many of the hospitals in India, substantial provision for doubtful debts (ECL) pertains to the government receivables. Also, receivables could be due from various countries consulate (group of foreign patients). Therefore, evaluate the basis of measurement of ECL provisions as they would require application of significant judgement.
Deferred Tax Asset (DTA)	Reassess recoverability of DTA due to changes to future forecasts.
Extension in liability payments	Several companies may re-negotiate the terms of payment with vendors and other healthcare consultants. Therefore, evaluate consequent change in liability provision at year-end (deferral and not waiver of liability). Also evaluate the impact of change in financing and other costs.

Information technology sector

A sector which involves all and impacts all, consumer markets and retail is a sector which touches the lives of people on a daily basis. Almost every individual on this planet is touched either as a supplier, manufacturer or consumer of the products under this sector. The sector by itself has various sub-segments, largely segregated by the type of products sold and by the mode of reaching to its customers.

At a broader level these can be called out as: fast-moving-consumer-goods; consumer durable goods; apparel, accessories and lifestyle; retail stores and e-commerce – all of it forms part of the sector. One of the commonly heard word during the pandemic, 'essentials' falls under the gamut of this sector. The sector probably covers the maximum number of brands, across its various sub-segments. However, in the current times, the COVID-19 pandemic challenges the existence and survival of these brands, across all sub-segments and categories. All of this also pose several financial reporting implications.

Following are the key financial reporting considerations for companies in the consumer market and retail sector amid COVID-19.

Area of impact	Description
Revenue	Evaluate the timing of revenue recognition where goods were dispatched but were not received or were received after the reporting period or in many instances were returned due to lockdown. Assess the impact of stock clearance discounts/distributor support schemes, etc. on the amount of revenue to be recognised.
Impairment of non-financial assets	Assess the triggers of impairment and changes in key assumptions due to cash flow crunch created by a demand shock in times of lockdown and issues with supply chain and availability of raw material.

Provisions and onerous contracts	Assess any fixed commitment or loss of business/profit arrangements with toll-third party suppliers.
Inventory valuation	In case of apparel sector, assess if there is a reduction in the realisation price of products and Net Realisable Value (NRV) against the cost at which inventories are held. In case of food sub-segment, difficulties in supply chain may lead to increase in instances of expired goods.
ECL	Due to the COVID-19 situation, there is a significant increase in the credit risk and liquidity risk. Accordingly, companies might need to reassess their basis of ECL provisioning. Also, challenges lie in incorporating into the measurement of ECL, forward-looking information relating to the economic impact of COVID-19 that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. Also evaluate the impact of extension of credit period to customers (distributors).
Going concern	Assess continuity of the going concern based on the factual data, both historical and as on date; the forward-looking information in hand and events that may have occurred subsequent to the financial reporting period date till finalisation of accounts. Apart from this, the product category in which the entity deals with, positioning of its brand, available channels of sales, entity's credit rating and position of cash reserves are some other key factors that would help support any future forecasts and assumption of going concern.

Financial Services Sector

India has a diversified financial sector that has undergone rapid expansion and is a significant contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The sector comprises commercial banks, insurance companies, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), pension funds, mutual funds and other smaller financial entities. COVID-19 outbreak is expected to significantly disrupt the operating environment of the financial institutions in India, in particular banks and NBFCs.

Following are the key financial reporting considerations for companies in the financial services sector amid COVID-19.

Area of impact	Description
Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for NBFCs	Incorporate forward-looking information relating to the economic impact of COVID-19 that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date into the ECL model. Adjust result of the model based on expert credit judgement to reflect the information available at the reporting date appropriately.
Determination of fair values	For fair value measurement use assumptions that market participants would use, reflecting market conditions at the measurement date. Use of hindsight or adjusting for what may be viewed as depressed pricing at the measurement date in light of subsequent changes in market prices is not permitted. Consider an appropriate risk premium for the key risks and market conditions such as economic activity levels, credit risk, liquidity risk, forecasting risk and commodity price risk amongst others. Further, the number of fair value measurements classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy may increase (e.g. due to unobservable inputs such as the credit risk becoming significant in the current environment).

Business model re-assessment for entities covered under Ind AS	NBFCs generally originate loans to hold to collect the interest and principal. Accordingly, loans are accounted based on amortised cost. As there is a significant change in the market conditions, revisit the business model assessment for the existing financial instruments and for financial assets/instruments it plans to sell.
Liquidity and asset liability management	Economic disruption following the COVID-19 pandemic has caused financial burden for many borrowers including for several NBFCs who have extended the benefit of moratorium on the loans given by them to their customers but have not been able to avail similar benefits on the borrowings availed from banks and other financial institutions. Banks and NBFCs would need to assess the impact of the pandemic with respect to their customers' ability to repay loans. Budgets and forecasts may require significant revision – e.g. forecast collections, fund raising, changes in working capital to be able to meet its own obligations, etc. It is important that entities consider different scenarios, including a reasonably plausible downside scenario.
Insurance claims	COVID-19 has affected many businesses but it especially puts a spotlight on insurers who can expect to be inundated with general inquiries and claims across multiple different lines, health, life or non-life cover. Impact for non-life or general insurance companies may be limited in cases where exclusion clauses for communicable diseases and epidemics/pandemics into non-life products such as business interruption and travel insurance were introduced post the SARS outbreak of 2003. Event cancellations may also cause greater losses to insurers as some large events have policies that may cover them even for epidemics or pandemics. It is likely that the reinsurance sector will bear some of the brunt here, as insurers claim back the costs of cover from them over a certain threshold. Life insurers and health insurance companies may face challenges on account of potential impacts on mortality rates. Further, because of the long-term assets and liabilities that life insurers hold, market volatility also impact asset liability management risks for life insurers. All of these factors can result in solvency ratio challenges for insurance companies.
RBI regulatory package	NBFCs should consider the impact of whether the moratorium granted by RBI results into a modification of the terms of the original loan and requires derecognition.

Real estate and construction sector

Real estate and construction sector broadly includes - real estate developers (who construct real estate assets for revenue through its sale, lease or capital appreciation) and contract companies (who undertake construction based on the specifications and requirements of the customers). BCRE sector has been significantly impacted by the pandemic as no construction activities are taking place for the past month on account of the lockdown and the sector is expected to see a slow pick up as many workers may have migrated to their hometowns due to loss of work.

Following are the key financial reporting considerations for companies in the BCRE sector amid COVID-19.

Area of impact	Description
Revenue	Assess the impact on timing of revenue recognition due to lockdown. For residential projects, delays beyond committed timelines might impact interest payouts to customers as per Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) Regulations and for contractors, this could result in liquidated damages payable to customers.

Leases	Assess whether lease arrangement for many entities may become onerous due to the disruption in business and dedicated fixed cost. Consider whether there is any change in lease arrangements with regard to lease payments, rent free holidays, etc., which may lead to application of lease modification under Ind AS 116.
Impairment of non-financial assets	Assess the triggers of impairment and revisit key assumptions used in the impairment calculations including the need for appropriate sensitivity analysis.
Provisions and onerous contracts	Assess the possibility of sub-contractors being unable to perform their part on a contract which in turn could impact the company's performance of a contract. Similarly, during lockdown, entities might need to pay to the labourers, with no revenue generation on the other hand. There could also be an increase in cost of completing projects which may lead to onerous contracts.
Inventory valuation	It is expected that the real estate prices will remain stagnant or will reflect a declining trend as the demand will remain restricted in the current environment. Developers holding on the inventory and not willing to sell at lower price, might end up with higher interest burden due to working capital block. On the other end, input prices of materials (cement and steel) and cost of labour are expected to increase, resulting in lower margins and in some cases impact NRV.
Going concern	Assess continuity of the going concern based on the factual data, both historical and as on date; the forward-looking information in hand and events that may have occurred subsequent to the financial reporting period date till finalisation of accounts. These events could include, significant disruption in the construction business operations due to lockdown, unavailability of on-site work force leading to high idle time pay and direct loss, defaults by major customers, pressure from suppliers for payment and liquidity crunch forcing entity to sell off its assets.
ECL	Due to the COVID-19 situation, there is a significant increase in the credit risk and liquidity risk. Accordingly, companies might need to reassess their basis of ECL provisioning. Also, challenges lie in incorporating into the measurement of ECL, forward-looking information relating to the economic impact of COVID-19 that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date.
Taxes	Entities should reassess forecasted profits and the recoverability of deferred tax assets in accordance with Ind AS 12, <i>Income Taxes</i> , considering the additional uncertainty arising from the COVID-19 and the steps being taken by the management to control it.
Borrowings	Failure to meet the dues might affect the credit rating of the entities which may hinder their future loan raising possibilities.

Education Sector

COVID-19 is likely to impact the education sector in a variety of ways. Due to the outbreak, students across various locations are being taught via distance learning mode. This has led to possible changes in the structure of courses, batch duration and its composition, frequency and process of assessments, collaborations with schools, availability of faculty through online medium and so forth. In higher education, most higher education institutes are not fully geared to implement online learning with constraints around availability of digital content,

Technology and delivery capabilities. The outbreak is also expected to have far reaching consequences such as decreased global mobility of students (inbound and outbound), difficulty in recruiting, etc.⁴ The impact of COVID-

19 is also expected to impact admissions to educational institutes. These would also pose challenges in financial reporting by these institutions.

Following are the key financial reporting considerations for those operating in the education sector amid COVID-19.

Conclusion

Companies should aim to provide adequate disclosures about the current and potential impact of the outbreak in their financial statements along with various judgements and assumptions that are underlying the preparation of financial statements. It is essential to ensure that financial statements accurately capture the impact of various risks and uncertainties involved as a result of the pandemic. For instance, disclosures around management assessment of going concern, how it manages the risks arising from financial instruments, assumptions for impairment assessment and other sensitivity disclosures. The amount of additional disclosures required may depend on the company's exposure to the impact of COVID-19. The impact disclosure would extend beyond financial statements. Companies would need to ensure that their annual reports and investor presentations also contain appropriate disclosures around the potential impacts of the COVID-19 on their business activities, financial situation and economic performance, with a focus on their response to these impacts.

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Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy (NCICIE-2021)

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18.	Dr.Sunil Ashurba Mulkule	COVID 19 and Role of Academic Libraries	63
19.	Kishor R. Lokhande Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Impact of Covid-19 on Agricultural Sector in Marathwada, Maharashtra	69
20.	Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre	Impact of COVID – 19 Pandemic on Real Estate and Construction	73
21.	Smt. Anjukumari K. Goswami	Impact of COVID 19 on Indian Stock Market	76
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25.	Ms. Aarti Kadam Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Covid 19 and Changing Scenario of ICT	94
26.	Mr. Dnyaneshwar Ankushrao Yewale	Impact of Covid-19 on Multiple sectors in India	98
27.	Dr. Ganesh S. Adgaonkar	Effect of COVID-19 on Indian Manufacturing Sector	105
28.	Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre	Effect of COVID-19 on Some Sectors in India	109
29.	Dr.M.S. Waghmare Rajhans D.Wankhade	A Study of Covid-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Indian Economy	113
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32.	Dr. Prakash N. Gholap	Impact of Covid-19 on Environment and Agriculture in India	124
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Impact of COVID – 19 Pandemic on Real Estate and Construction

Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre

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Abstract:-

The impact of Corona virus on the Indian real estate sector was stifling to the point that it brought property transactions to a near-halt last year when the nation went into an entire lockdown between March and June 2020. Since then, the market has taken several strides towards recovery, and just when it seemed the revival wasn't far, the country was struck by another wave of the virus, this time, far more fatal. However, with an aggressive vaccination drive across India, the important estate sector has started showing signs of a sustainable recovery.

Keywords:- Pandemic, Real Estate, selling, Construction.

Introduction:-

The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that it had been on target to declare a worldwide public health emergency and pandemic on about 11 March 2019, and businesses worldwide were bracing for a severe effect. Thanks to the spread of the plague, trade, imports, and exchange rates are profoundly disturbed within the world. Consistent with early reports, the COVID-19 outbreak is predicted to say many lives. National GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is nearing its troughs, and therefore the world continues to be during the foremost devastating global recessions in history. Thanks to the depressed labour market, developers were constrained, and consumers' ability to shop for a property decreased also, developers not had the potential to hunt out contractors to expand their company. Alongside suppressing the H1N1, the pandemic had a serious impact on house prices and fresh land releases. Within the six months after this issue became public, demand for land increased. Individuals are using a number of their bargaining power, and therefore the market favourable reaction indicates that they expect the gain will offset the expense (Adams-Prassl et al., 2020).

Objective of Research:-

To study the impact of novel corona virus on Real Estate and Construction.

Research Methodology:-

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology used in this study. The review uses secondary data. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites for this study.

The scale of impact till now:-

The unprecedented scale of the impact of COVID-19 on Indian land is often gauged from the very fact that the world has incurred a loss of over Rs 1 lakh corer since the pandemic broke out (Source: KPMG). Consistent with the report, the pandemic resulted during a serious liquidity crunch for land developers. The credit shortage brought down the residential sales from four lakh units in 2019-20 to 2.8 lakh units in 2020-21 across the highest seven cities of India. If a report by India Ratings is mentioned, the general residential demand declined by over 40 percent in H1 of FY21. The agency believes that the sales will remain hampered until the COVID-19 situation is controlled effectively. However, the new project launches across India increased by 71 percent between January and June 2021. (Source: Knight Frank). These boosts in new launches are often attributed to the stamp tax reductions in various States. The restricted movement and cautious buyer sentiment translated into an unprecedented increase within the unsold inventory also. Consistent with a report by Liases Foras, the COVID-19-led lockdown resulted during a surge in unsold inventory from over 15 quarters at the top of FY-20 to over 19 quarters towards the top of H1 FY21. The unsold stock got exacerbated by abysmally low sales in Q1 and dampened recovery in Q2 2020.

Impact of COVID-19 on commercial and retail real estate in India:-

In addition to the consequences on residential sales, the work-from-home concept also proved detrimental to the expansion of office space leasing companies. Consistent with a report by Cushman and Wakefield, internet leasing of office spaces declined to around 35 lakh square foot in Jan-Mar 2021 from approximately 70 lakh square foot within the corresponding period of the year 2020. Since Q4 closed on a positive note because the immunization drive by the govt. picked up the pace, the sudden spike in cases across the state since February onwards didn't bode well for the recovery cycle, and therefore the occupiers remained cautious within the Apr-Jun 2021 quarter. Resultantly, the potential leasing transactions were further delayed and impacted leasing rates. Already, internet leasing rates dipped by 33 percent within the last year, and therefore the average commercial property prices have declined by 7-10 percent. Blackstone Group, one among the most important office space owners of India, had stated last year that the COVID-19 outbreak had delayed project completion timelines, reduced demand and softened rentals. The demand for flexible workspaces, which had resurged within the previous couple of months, has also taken successful once more. If the market recoups well in time, experts anticipate leasing of 38 mn square foot of flexible workspace within the next one year. Occupiers' Survey by CBRE reveals that the adoption of technology and renewed business practices has rekindled investors' interest within the commercial land space. The retail segment has been hit badly within the second phase as consumers are wary of visiting malls and shops. Consistent with data compiled by Statista, due to the partial lockdowns and curfews across cities, the retail mobility has declined by 55-60 percent across India. However, riding on the positivity lent by the mass vaccination programme, the retail segment has witnessed a pointy recovery at 72 percent of the pre-pandemic levels in July 2021.

Impact of COVID on property prices:-

So far, the effect of the second wave of the pandemic has not translated into a price movement within the residential market. Just like the last year, developers still withhold prices thanks to limited profit margins. While liquidity constraints may weaken prices within the long-term, any possible impact within the short-term is very unlikely. The real estate developer community is hesitantly positive but cautious at an equivalent time. Jitendra Khaitan, director, Pioneer Property Management Ltd, says, "In the past eight months, since the Corona virus-induced lockdown was lifted, the important estate industry has witnessed a gradual recovery. The second wave of COVID-19 affected the industry a touch because after the primary lockdown stage in April 2020, people realised the worth of home ownership. There'll not be any drastic drop by land prices as results of the second wave; but, there'll be some domino effects, indirectly due to COVID-19, but due to the related constraints imposed on the overall public's movements and delayed assistance on other support facilities, like processing papers for home loans, registration of sale deeds, or reaching bent sales and marketing personnel to garner more information about the project." Despite a positive hope thanks to the vaccination drive, the year 2021 is predicted to stay challenging for the important estate sector, if not an entire washout.

Impact on the construction industry and migratory workers:-

Not only the important estate sector but the allied industries hooked in to the development sector also inflicted heavy losses during the year 2020. On the average, 250 small and medium-sized businesses, like aluminum panels, steel bars, construction machinery parts, and lots of others, are directly associated with the important estate industry. All of those industries reported losses in 2020 alongside a rise in costs, further hampering sales. In the year 2021, developers and makers are more positive since they're better prepared to handle the crisis. Pritam Chivukula, Co-Founder and Director, Tridhaatu Realty, avers, "The current scenario won't be a priority for the massive and medium-sized developers the maximum amount because it would be for smaller developers. While the established players are already taking necessary precautions at their sites, the tiny developers and people undertaking redevelopment projects might not have enough space for labour camps." Ashok Mohanani, President, NAREDCO Maharashtra, adds, "After the record spike in COVID-19 cases, subsequent phase of vaccination to those above 18 years aged may be a great move by the govt. it'll boost the development activities because it will help the labourers to urge vaccinated at the earliest. We hope that the vaccination drive is going to be expedited further, mitigating the danger factor. We had requested the govt to permit the vaccination drive for labourers between the age-group of 20-45 years as most of the labourers fall

therein age category. it'll also address the difficulty of reverse migration as after vaccination, the labourers will feel safe."

Safety of workers on construction sites:-

Several developers came ahead and claimed that labourers are the foremost vital and integral a part of land development which taking utmost care of them is their paramount responsibility. While a couple of of them provided shelter and food to their workers, some also sponsored their Antigen and RTPCR tests, alongside other medication and healthcare costs. Developers were keen on sponsoring the vaccination of their labours on priority. Commenting on the well-being of construction workers, Niranjana Hiranandani, National President, NAREDCO, says, "Across construction sites, safety precautions were taken, and protocols were followed compulsorily. Testing was conducted every 15 days. The opening from vaccination for 18 year olds and above has impacted the development site workers during a positive way. The vaccination process has boosted the arrogance of the whole sector. Also, it'll increase the security level at construction sites, and can go an extended way in handling the second wave of COVID-19".

Conclusion:-

The market price of land increased during the Covid-19 era, thanks to the constrained job market, developers were unable to satisfy demand. This epidemic is oppressive since it's expected to say thousands of lives. Home values dropped in value because the housing supply decreased, reducing state revenues. due to the decline in demand and therefore the increase in negotiating power within the short-supply market, location scouting has already begun, but at a slower pace. The sector must brace itself for a far direr consequence than was previously expected. With the threat of illness affecting human lives, the important estate division is now observing a decline in property visits and buyer interest. However, the earth has seen comparable outbreaks within the past, for instance , SARS virus, bird flu, then forth, and has successfully recovered. Each cataclysm provides a chance to succeed in new heights. R. E. projects must find motivation in their surroundings to realize a foothold by increased growth and indigenous production. The authorities are going to be knowing halt further virus spread and to require control of the corporate during times of crisis. Pause and Watch is undoubtedly not the simplest course of action within the land market. As customer desires and opinions are critical for an industry to thrive, businesses can undoubtedly tackle with certain astute responses to pique shopper interest.

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Effect of COVID-19 on Some Sectors in India

Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre

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Tq. Shirur (Ka.) Dist. Beed.

Abstract:-

The lockdown restriction halted the foremost economic activities and led to job loss of many people and revenue streams. The government took precautionary measures to curb the virus spread by restricting the movement but the virus wreaked havoc within the country.

Keywords:- COVID-19, Some Sectors, Virus, Government.

Introduction:-

India is one among the foremost affected countries from coronavirus pandemic. The government imposed nationwide lockdown in late March to combat the spread of the novel disease. After six months of closure India has the second highest number of cases in the world with more than 5.73 million positive cases. The government lifted lockdown restrictions during a phased manner while the shutdown took a toll on the country's economy. The lockdown restriction halted the foremost economic activities and led to job loss of many people and revenue streams. The government took precautionary measures to curb the virus spread by restricting the movement but the virus wreaked havoc within the country. The virus killed many, including those that were fighting the battle against it to safeguard others' life. Let's take a glance at the impact of COVID-19 during the six months since the lockdown.

Objective of Research:-

To study the impact of novel corona virus on Some Sectors in India

Research Methodology:-

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology utilized in this study. The review uses secondary data. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites for this study.

Agricultural Sector:-

When India was hit by the primary wave of COVID-19 from January to June 2020, agriculture clocked to be a bright spot. The Economic Survey estimated that India's GVA for the whole economy will contract by 7.2 percent in 2020-21, primarily thanks to a steep decline within the half of the FY. In this mayhem caused by the nationwide lockdown, agriculture was the sole bright spot and it's estimated that the GVA for agriculture clocked a positive growth of three .4 percent at constant (2011-12) prices. Can the agriculture sector be a saviour again when the second wave of COVID-19 has hit India with far more intensity than the primary wave? This time, it seems that rural India has not been spared. A report highlighted the pitiful situation in various districts of Uttar Pradesh; albeit the state administration was still in denial of the seriousness of the epidemic. Further, a recent CRISIL report has also sounded an alert about the second wave rising in rural India as its share of infection has risen from 21 percent in March to 30 percent in April.

In large parts of India, the rabi crop has largely been harvested. Up to April 30, 28.039 million tonnes of wheat had been procured. UP was far behind its target of 5.5 million tonnes, while Bihar, like in 2020, had procured only 3,000 tonnes of wheat.

Healthcare Sector:-

Healthcare is that the epicenter during this unprecedented global pandemic. Healthcare Sector Healthcare is that the epicenter during this unprecedented global pandemic. Lack of medical investment and

healthcare infrastructure are the most important challenge for an efficient response in India during a battle against the novel pandemic. Amid the rising cases lack of healthcare facilities like shortage of beds, lack of protection equipment. According to a survey conducted by Local Circles, including responses from over 17,000 individuals located in over 211 districts of the country, only 4 percent patients who needed an ICU bed were ready to find one by browsing the routine process while 78 percent are forced to use connections, clout to secure an ICU bed.

Job Loss:-

The pandemic has wreaked havoc on the work landscape in India. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) about 21 million salaries employees lost their jobs during April-August. There were 86 million salaried jobs in India during 2019-20. In August 2020, the count was right down to 65 million after 3.3 million jobs were gone within the particular month, mostly among the economic workers and white collar workers, as per the CMIE.

Income Loss for Vulnerable Section:-

The lockdown has impacted the disadvantaged groups with a greater magnitude. According to an analysis by Scroll, during the first two months of the lockdown, India's vulnerable section lost incomes amounting to as much as Rs 4 lakh crores, or nearly 2 percent of the country's annual GDP.

Suicide Rate:-

The ongoing pandemic has affected people's mental health majorly. According to the info compiled by a gaggle of researchers at Jindal Global School of Law, suicide was the leading explanation for over 300 non-corona virus deaths reported in India from March 19 till May 2 due to the distress triggered by the nationwide lockdown.

Travel & Tourism Industry:-

Indian travel and tourism industry is one of the worst-impacted sectors by the corona virus pandemic. According to the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and hospitality consulting company Hotelivate. Tour operators, including both online and offline also as inbound and outbound will lose \$4.77 billion. The entire value chain linked to Travel & Tourism is likely to lose around 5 lakh crore or US \$65.57 billion, with the organized sector alone likely to lose US \$25 billion.

Hospitality Industry:- The CII- Hotelivate report says that the shutdown which was initially expected to affect revenue streams till October have now indicated otherwise and only 30 percent of occupancy Hospitality Industry The CII - Hotelivate report says that the shutdown which was initially expected to affect revenue streams till October have now indicated otherwise and only 30 percent of occupancy in hotels till the start of 2021. Currently hotels are seeing 80 percent- 85 percent erosion in revenue streams. The hospitality industry, including branded and unbranded hotels, will incur a revenue loss of \$19.31 billion, as per the CII-Hotelivate research.

Indian Railways:-

Amid the corona virus crisis Railways had suspended all passenger services from March till May 3. During an internet conference on July 28, Railway Board chairman VK Yadav said that the Indian Railways expects to incur revenue loss of up to Rs 35,000 from train segment during the FY21 thanks to fallout of train travel following the restriction to stop the spread of COVID-19. The country has been under lockdown since Annunciation thanks to the novel corona virus outbreak, imposing strict curbs on activities and travel across the country. Ever since then the metro rail was also shut nationwide till the govt. lifted the restrictions and allowed the metro trains to resume services from September 7. While the services were shut, the metro incurred huge revenue loss. On Citizenship Day, Union Housing and concrete Affairs Minister Hardeep Singh Puri told Lok Sabha that the Delhi, Bengaluru, Lucknow, Chennai and Kochi Metro Rail Corporation reported a combined loss of just about Rs 2,000 crore while the services were suspended during the lockdown.

Education Sector: -

The pandemic has disrupted the education sector as people are forced to remain reception. The faculties and colleges remain closed ever since the nationwide lockdown was imposed. Many children are

struggling to stay up with the challenges of online classes. Students and teachers in cities, towns and villages scramble to deal with the stress of the days. From September 21, students of sophistication 9-12 were allowed to attend schools physically on a voluntary basis as per the government's Unlock 4 guidelines.

High Education Sector:-

Around the second week of March 2020, government across the country began to pack up the faculties, colleges thanks to COVID-19. As we all know that this was the crucial time for college kids as different University, college examination are usually held during this era and also different entrance test of varied universities and competitive examination were to be held during this era. And since there found to be no immediate solution to stop the outbreak of COVID 19, college, school and university closure had to be made compulsory to stop the spread of virus. it's affected quite 285 million young learners in India. Students had to face severe problem as they weren't conscious of the longer term examination especially students who were within the final year and also those that were to answer entrance test. This closure of educational institutions disrupted the structure of learning, assessment and examination which made the Indian education system undergo an irreversible teaching & learning crisis. and thus sudden shift was made up of traditional face to face classroom method to the web mode of education. It just became just like the yesterday's disruptors became today's survivor. Online method was considered because the threat but today it's come to rescue. However there have been several issues that also started arising along side the introduction of online mode of teaching in higher educational institutions (HEIs). One of the many questions arises regarding online learning that whether it's effective? However answer is that it's effective for those that have right access to the technology. Internet plays very vital role for better learning and for education. However within the country like India all students can't be expected to possess all the specified facilities thanks to different socio-economic background which could cause discomfort and frustration to students which could give the scholar the sensation of segregation and thus create digital divide between the rich who can avail all the facilities and therefore the poor who cannot afford to get the equipment's that are required for E-Learning. So in India lot of individuals aren't completely well equipped with all the facilities and lots of times they can't get access to fast internet which is required at the time of Teaching & learning process. Therefore India remains facing this challenge of digital divide. Lack of student involvement during the web classes has increased absenteeism and poor performance. Unfortunately student's passive role within the classroom became one among the many reason for ineffective online teaching and learning process. Mobile applications or virtual meeting platforms like Zoom, Google meet became the virtual meeting hubs. Educational institutions directed teachers to interact classes through online mode using the virtual meeting platforms like Zoom & Google meet. The teachers who weren't well versed with modern technology and mobile applications had to struggle tons to interact online classes thanks to the sudden shift from face to face teaching to online teaching. Some teachers were just conducting classes because they were asked to try to do so. Tons of scholars were just joining the classes to mark themselves present. They hardly paid attention towards what was being taught by the teacher because the factor like class control doesn't exist on these virtual platforms.

Impact on Street Vendors:-

Livelihoods of street vendors which depend upon being publicly places are hit hard by the unprecedented lockdown. With the absence of individuals during the lockdown, the city's vendors lost their source of income. Many were unable to feed their families, which led to starvation and deprivation. Even after the lockdown restrictions were lifted, many street vendors reported a drastic decrease in income as compared to the days before the pandemic outbreak.

Conclusion:-

The corona virus disease continues to spread across the world following a trajectory that is difficult to predict. The health, humanitarian and socio-economic policies adopted by countries will determine the

speed and strength of the recovery. The ILO's four pillar policy framework presented in this brief provides guidance not only for countries as they progress through the various phases of the crisis, but also for the international community as a whole. There must be a global human-centered response which is grounded in solidarity.

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Special Issue Theme :-Impact Of Covid-19 on Indian Economy (NCICIE-2021) (Special Issue No.97) ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 7.149			14 th Aug. 2021
Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of Paper	Page No.
1.	Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Impact Of Covid-19 On Indian Economy	1
2.	Dr. Ankush B. Jadhav	Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Banking Sector- A Review	4
3.	Dr. Rajesh Bhausaheb Lahane	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture with Special Reference to Grapes	7
4.	Dr. Ishwarsingh Lakhichand Chhanwal Mr. Kishor Kantarao Dakhane	Study of Influencing Factors on Students Buying Behaviour Towards Purchase of Laptop in Mumbai University During Covid-19 Pandemic	13
5.	Dr. Suhas Ganpat Gopane	Covid-19 Impact on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)	19
6.	Dr. Rajendra L. Kable	Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Education	22
7.	Dr. Wangujare S. A.	Study of the Problems of Frontline Health Care Workers in The Covid-19	27
8.	Dr. Aute P. N.	The Impact of Covid-19 On Banking Sector	29
9.	Dr. Korde Rajabahu Chhaganrao	Impact of Covid-19 on Social and Cultural Changes	31
10.	Dr. Chetana Vishwanathrao Donglikar	Enactment Process of Public Health Facilities in India During Covid 19 And Public Response	35
11.	Dr. Prof. Jawale Dnyaneshwar Vinayakrao	The Impact of Covid-19 on Banking Sector	39
12.	Dr. Memon Ubed	A Study on The Growth of E-Commerce During Covid-19	44
13.	Mr. Sohel Memon	Covid 19 and It's Impact on Indian Economy	47
14.	Dr. Rajesh Lahane Ms. Revati Ramrao Rautrao	Covid-19: Life Versus Lively Hood	51
15.	Dr. Chavan Ashok Daulatrao	Impact of The Covid-19 on The Indian Economy	54
16.	Mr. Dnyaneshwar Ankushrao Yewale	The Impact of Covid-19 On Travel & Tourism Industry in India	58
17.	Bhosale Gahininath Shivaji	The Impact of Corona (Covid-19) on the Social Life and Routine Affairs	61

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Special Issue Theme :-Impact Of Covid-19 on Indian Economy (NCICIE-2021) (Special Issue No.97) ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 7.149			14 th Aug. 2021
18.	Dr.Sunil Ashurba Mulkule	COVID 19 and Role of Academic Libraries	63
19.	Kishor R. Lokhande Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Impact of Covid-19 on Agricultural Sector in Marathwada, Maharashtra	69
20.	Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre	Impact of COVID – 19 Pandemic on Real Estate and Construction	73
21.	Smt. Anjukumari K. Goswami	Impact of COVID 19 on Indian Stock Market	76
22.	Magdi Gamil Abdo Othman Al-Selwi Dr. Gande S.V.	Consumer's Opinions in E-Marketing During Covid-19 Pandemic	81
23.	Mr. Nitin Krishnrao Gaikwad Dr. Vilas Eppar	The Impact of Covid-19 on Digital Service of SBI bank	87
24.	Yogesh Shantaram Gawai	Sectorial Impact of Covid-19 On Indian Economy	90
25.	Ms. Aarti Kadam Dr. Vilas S. Epper	Covid 19 and Changing Scenario of ICT	94
26.	Mr. Dnyaneshwar Ankushrao Yewale	Impact of Covid-19 on Multiple sectors in India	98
27.	Dr. Ganesh S. Adgaonkar	Effect of COVID-19 on Indian Manufacturing Sector	105
28.	Dr. Dhammpal Nivarattirao Ghumbre	Effect of COVID-19 on Some Sectors in India	109
29.	Dr.M.S. Waghmare Rajhans D.Wankhade	A Study of Covid-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Indian Economy	113
30.	Dr. S.B. Donge	Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy	118
31.	Dr. Ankush B. Jadhav	Analysis of impact due to COVID-19 on GST Contribution of Maharashtra State	121
32.	Dr. Prakash N. Gholap	Impact of Covid-19 on Environment and Agriculture in India	124
33.	S.B. Diwan Dr.S.S. Kawitkar	Comparative Study of Single Vs Multiple Celebrity Endorsements with regards to its effect on Consumer Buying Behaviour	128

Special Issue Theme :-Impact Of Covid-19 on Indian Economy (NCICIE-2021) (Special Issue No.97) ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 7.149			14 th Aug. 2021
34.	Dr. D. R. Panzade	Financial Performance of Employees Credit Co-op. Societies in Maharashtra	132
35.	Shaker M. Al-Kahtani	The Impact of Human Resources Management And Its Contribution to the Development of Administrative Performance in Medium Industrial Companies in the Republic Of Yemen	136
36.	Mr. Mohammed Qasem Al-Maflehi Prof. Dileep Arjune	The Effect of Strategic Leadership on the Banking Performance: A Study Applied on Yemeni Banks	147
37.	Redhwan Abdulrahman Hamood Alzabidi Dr.J.S.Khairnar	The Effect of Capital Structure on Banking Performance: A Case Study on Yemen	156
38.	Walid Hamood Mohammed Qais, Dr.J.J.Ahirrao	The Impact of Recruitment and Selection Criteria on Organizational Performance	164
39.	Usha B. Shete Dr. Syed Azharuddin	A Systematic Literature Review of Bridging The Industry-Academia Skill Gap Considering the University Syllabus and The Industry Expectation in Computer Science and IT Sector	171
40.	Dr. Mangesh Shrsath	Advantages And Disadvantages of Social Marketing	178
41.	Dr. Naglaxmi Narsingrao Tirmanwar	Environment and Indian Agriculture	182
42.	Ashok Kashinathrao Hoke	Recent Trends in Indian Banking Sector	186
43.	Vaishali P. Gholap Dr. G. S. Adgaonkar	Critical Study of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	189
44.	Dr. Mahesh B. Thorat	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In India	194
45.	Bhutada V.R.	Social Media and Banking Sector	200
46.	Dr. Ganesh Sudhakar Adgaonkar	A Paradigm Shift in Learning National Education Policy (NEP) 2020	203
47.	Joshna Ashok Godbole Saurabh Mannu Sale	Impact of Government Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana" Highlights in Aurangabad City	207
48.	Dr. Deepak Ashok Nikam	A Study of awareness of Goods and Service Tax Act 2017 in retailer of Rural area	211

Special Issue Theme :- Impact Of Covid-19 on Indian Economy (NCICIE-2021) (Special Issue No.97) ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 7.149			14 th Aug. 2021
49.	Kishor K Kadam, Manisha R Patil	Study of CoxZn1-xFe2O4 Nanoparticles by Neutron Diffraction Method	215
50.	प्रा. पादव जे. बी. डॉ. मुळे पी. एम. प्रा. शेळके सी एस	कॅशलेस वर्तन आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था	218
51.	डॉ. भगवान सांगळे	कोविड -19 चा बँकिंग क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम	223
52.	प्रा. कल्याण सजेंराव घोडके	कोविड-१९ चा भारतातील विविध क्षेत्रांवर झालेला परिणाम	227
53.	आनंद हिरामन घोंगडे	कोविड-19 : चे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारे सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिणाम	231
54.	डॉ. भालेराव जे. के.	कोरोना महामारी व कामगार वर्गाचे स्थलांतर	237
55.	डॉ. चंद्रशेखर पाटील	Covid 19 महामारी अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेला परिणाम : एक अभ्यास	240
56.	अशोक अर्जुनराव चव्हाण डॉ. पी. एम. कल्याणकर	कोविड - १९ चा ग्रामीण भागातील ई - बँकिंग वापरावर झालेला परिणाम	243
57.	प्रा. पवार चंडू धावरा	राज्यपालाची भूमिका : एक अभ्यास	246
58.	डॉ. ओमप्रकाश बन्सीलाल डोंबर	कोरोना से हुए फायदे	249



Impact of Covid-19 on Environment and Agriculture in India

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Abstract

The bad impact of pandemic COVID-19 is not only observed in India but also created severe problems around the world, this is the most vulnerable incident for humanity in our lives and we face it in each and every sector and places. In this Pandemic situation all Agreecultral activities stopped partially or permanently not only in India but also all over the world. The farmers has been fighting to survive with the threat of the pandemic in which the field work was very crucial for the farmers to grow and adopt new platforms and techniques not been used before. This paper highlights both the positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 on Environment and Agricultural activities during this time of pandemic situations.

This study has outlined various positive/ negative impacts of Covid-19 pandemic on Environment and agriculture in India. Agricultural ministry have lunched many virtual platforms with online depositories, e-books and other online materials. This would involve upgrading the service platform to enable it to meet the required volume of agricultural demands of farmers. Combination of the traditional technologies (radio, TV, landline phones) with mobile/web technologies to a single platform with all depositories would enhance better accessibility and flexibility to farmers. Farmers clinics with widely accepted online or virtual platforms which may perhaps be a parallel system of environmental and agricultural sectors.

Keywords: *Pandemic, crucial, Impact, Farmers.*

Introduction:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has issued state-wise guidelines for farmers to be followed during the lockdown period. The advisory mentions specific practices during harvest and threshing of various rabi (winter sown) crops as well as post-harvest, storage and marketing of the farm produce.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also announced specific measures that address the "burden of debt servicing" due to COVID19 pandemic. Agricultural term and crop loans have been granted a moratorium of three months (till May 31) by banking institutions with 3 percent concession on the interest rate of crop loans up to INR 300,000 for borrowers with good repayment behavior.

In India, the first affected case of Covid-19 was detected on 30 January 2020 in the state of Kerala. On March 11, 2020 World Health Organisation (WHO) declared Covid-19 as a pandemic. In India, the first death was reported on March 12, 2020, the Government of Maharashtra closed all markets, mall's, Temple's, School, Colleges and universities on 17, March 2020 and the nation observed Janta Curfew for a day on March 22, 2020, again observed 14 hours Janta Curfew on March 24 then, the 1st phase of lockdown was announced by the Prime Minister on March 25, 2020.

Government of India has been extending the lockdown period in different phases, all the phases of lockdown starting from lockdown to till now, the educational institutions throughout the nation have never got any relaxation to start their activities. Thus, pandemic Covid-19 impacted significantly on the Agricultural sector. Usually, the symptoms of COVID-19 infection include fever, chills, cough, sore throat, breathing difficulty, myalgia or fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea (Huang et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2020).

The outbreak of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) first emerged at the end of December 2019, from the Hunan seafood market in Wuhan City of China, and declared as an international public health emergency in a couple of weeks by the World Health Organization (WHO, 2020a).

To control the spread of the virus and reduce the death rate, government of most of the affected countries initiated to restrict the movement of people. It is found that India restricted the movement of the largest number of people (approximately 1.3 billion) as a preventive measure of COVID-19, which started from March 24, 2020 (Somani et al., 2020).

World Economic Forum reported, nearly 3 billion people are faced with some form of lockdown globally, and movement is being restricted by respective governments to control the COVID-19 infection (WEF, 2020).

Except emergency services (e.g., medical, fire, police, food supply etc.), all other organizations including educational institutions are being closed to encourage people to stay at home. All the public transport services (e.g., bus, truck, train, aeroplanes etc.) were suspended, with exceptions of the transportation of essential goods and emergency services (Tripathi, 2020).

Till date, there has not been any significant breakthrough in the development of an effective medicine or a vaccine for this disease. National and international authorities and experts suggest the use of non-pharmaceutical measures like wearing face masks and hand gloves, washing hands with soap, frequent use of antiseptic solution and maintaining social distance (Hui et al., 2020; WHO, 2020).

The increased use of personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., face mask, hand gloves, gowns, goggles, face shield etc.), and their haphazard disposal creates environmental burden (Fadare and Okoffo, 2020; Nghiem et al., 2020; Singh et al., 2020).

Overall, the pandemic has caused huge global socio-economic disruption, which directly or indirectly affected the environment like improvement of air and water quality, reduction of noise and restoration of ecology (Somani et al., 2020).

COVID-19 has an unprecedented impact on Environmental and Agricultural sector. It has affected a large number of farmers across states, class, caste, gender and region. The shutting down of market and the decision of shifting traditional to digital platforms is not only increasing learning inequality among farmers, but also pushing a large number of farmers.

Objectives :

1. Highlight the impact of Covid-19, on Environmental and Agricultural sector.
2. Enlist various emerging approaches of India for Environmental and Agricultural sector.
3. Concluding remarks on Environmental and Agricultural sector activities facing the challenges created by Covid-19 pandemic.

Methodology :

Information are collected from actual experience when working and faced problems as a leading officer (pathkpramuk) in lockdown, different authentic websites, journals and e-contents relating to impact of Covid-19 on Environment & Agriculture in India. Various reports of national and international agencies on Covid-19 pandemic are searched to collect data for current study but not in a systematic manner.

Impact on Environment :

In India from 1947 to 1995 which was an outcome in a worse situation. Air pollution, water pollution, garbage domestically restricted goods, and the pollution of the natural environment are threats to India. Still, India has a long way to go in progressing the environmental quality.

Over the past few decades, concerns for our environment have become one of the major topics among people. With the rising population, the world has become too crowded and harshly polluted. By using natural resources, people are polluting the environment with hazardous manufactured chemicals. During the 1960s, a concern for the environment commenced. It was propelled by Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* (Carson, 1963).

The dangerous use of pesticides called DDT for which rivers were polluted and eggs of birds like bald Eagles were destroyed. There was no Environmental protection Agency, no Clean Air Act or Clean Water Act till the first celebration of Earth Day on April 22, 1970. It was started as a grassroots movement, which exploded later into an international day of awareness devoted to preserving our environment.

There are different laws introduced in India which include the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 related to the environment. The Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 was enacted by India because of the Bhopal Gas tragedy. Again a set of Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules are also enacted in 2020.

The world has changed in the last few months due to the rare disaster Corona Virus. The pandemic has resulted in a tragically large number of human lives being lost. As the countries already implemented necessary quarantine and social distancing practices preventing pandemics, the whole world was put in a great lockdown. Changes came into our life due to the lockdown already commenced impacting our environment in myriad ways. Both the positive and negative indirect effects of Covid-19 are reflected on the environment and the climate, presented by different researches and studies.

On the other hand, there were also negative consequences shown in the environment. During the outbreak of Covid-19, medical waste generation was increased globally, which was a threat to public health and the environment. For the sample collection of the suspected patients, diagnosis, medication, and biochemical wastes are produced from the hospitals. It became a challenge for the local waste management authorities to tackle the situation. To protect from the viral infection, a mask, hand gloves, and other safety equipment are used. But due to the lack of a proper knowledge, most people dump these in open places, causing harmful effects to the surroundings. There are direct effects on air, water, and soil pollution by increasing the rate of municipal waste (both organic and inorganic).

It is noticed there is a sudden reduction of Green House Gases (GHGs) emission as industries, transportation and campaigns have shut down. Air pollution had also decreased as the vehicles were inside the houses along with people.

Water pollution is a common disaster in countries like India, and Bangladesh where industrial, and household wastes are dumped into rivers without any procedure. But it was stopped or reduced during the pandemic as major numbers of industries were shut down. For example, Ganga and Yamuna have reached a significant level of purity in India. Likewise, there was also a sharp declaration of noise pollution and many beaches were cleaned around the world; also the animals were seen back in cities.

The natural ecosystems and different flora and fauna are at great risk for the lockdown ordered by different countries. Different protected areas including Natural parks, marine conservation zones and wildlife , sanctuaries, etc were left monitored as two people who worked in those places were stuck in their homes. It increased issues like wildlife hunting, illegal deforestation, and fishing activities.

We must understand that Covid-19 is a reminder to indicate the relations between human beings and the environment. So, to prevent future outbreaks, we must address the threats to ecosystems and wildlife, including habitat loss, illegal trade, pollution, and climate change.

Impact on Agriculture :

Agriculture in India is a State subject, and as has been observed in past years, policies and programs vary from one State to the other. However, agricultural activities, being interconnected in neighboring regions. As the kharif (rainy/wet) season is fast approaching, institutional lending of crop loans should be expanded and facilitated for smooth (and sufficient) flow of credit to borrowing farmers. Agri-inputs – seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals, etc. – have to be pre-positioned for easy availability. Private sector must play a significant role with necessary policy support.

The COVID-19 pandemic critical stage, where climate change is already adversely impacting the agriculture sector, productive investments, including on research and innovation, would be very purposeful. State Governments must gear up their machineries for smooth procurement operations of farmers' marketable surpluses at MSP (minimum support price) or through other price support schemes.

Structural reforms such as private agricultural markets, contract farming and land leasing etc. So to bring enhanced investments into the agriculture sector and to push its growth, there has not been uniform implementation of these legislations by State Governments. These reforms need significant political will. Concerns of a slowdown in the States, post-COVID scenario, could be tackled with suitable incentive mechanisms by the Federal Government to the States.

Government of India has now increased its focus on nutrition (besides food)- security and raising farmers' income, rather than enhancing farm productivity. Changing the consumer behavior with suitable programs and incentives is already in the agenda. Designing agricultural policies, post-COVID19 scenario, must include these

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imperatives for a food systems transformation in India. With increasing population, there is a corresponding rise in food demand in India. A post-COVID situation offers that unique opportunity to repurpose the existing food and agriculture policies for a healthier population. India being trade-surplus on commodities like rice, meat, milk products, tea, honey, horticultural products, etc. Development of export-supportive infrastructure and logistics would need investments and support of the private sector, that will be in the long term interests of farmers in increasing their income.

Conclusion:

This study has outlined various positive/ negative impacts of Covid-19 pandemic on Environment and agriculture in India. Agricultural ministry have lunched many virtual platforms with online depositories, e-books and other online materials. This would involve upgrading the service platform to enable it to meet the required volume of agricultural demands of farmers. Combination of the traditional technologies (radio, TV, landline phones) with mobile/web technologies to a single platform with all depositories would enhance better accessibility and flexibility to farmers. Farmers clinics with widely accepted online or virtual platforms which may perhaps be a parallel system of environmental and agricultural sectors.

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Facile and efficient synthesis of 1-(benzothiazolylamino) methyl-2-naphthol catalyzed by succinic acid

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ABSTRACT:

The present protocol has been synthesized 1-(benzothiazolylamino)methyl-2-naphthol derivatives by condensation reaction of 2-naphthol, aldehydes, and 2-aminobenzothiazole catalyzed by succinic acid under solvent free reaction conditions. The noteworthy advantages of this protocol is inexpensive reagent, eco-friendly, high yield, short reaction time and easy handling and simple procedure.

KEY WORDS: Succinic acid, Solvent free, aromatic aldehydes, 2-aminobenzothiazole, β -Naphthol.

1. INTRODUCTION :

One-pot multi-component reactions have attracted a considerable attention in organic synthesis as they can produce the target products in a single operation without isolating the intermediates and thus reducing the reaction time and energy [1, 2]. Multi-component contribute to the requirements of an environment friendly process by reducing multistep synthesis, energy consumption, less amount of solvents or no solvents and waste material production. One such example is the synthesis of amidoalkyl naphthols. Compounds bearing 1, 3-amino oxygenated functional groups are ubiquitous to a variety of biologically important natural products and potent drugs including a number of nucleoside antibiotics and HIV protease inhibitors, such as ritonavir and lipinavir. [3] Amidoalkyl naphthols have attracted strong interest to their useful biological and pharmacological properties such as adrenoceptor blocking, antihypertensive, and Ca²⁺ channel blocking activities [4-8]. Amidoalkyl naphthols are also important synthetic building blocks and are used as precursors for the synthesis of 1-aminomethyl-2-naphthol derivatives, which exhibit important cardiovascular activity [9]. The hypotensive and bradycardiac affects of these compounds have been evaluated [10].

Synthesis of amidoalkyl naphthols can be carried out by the multi-component condensation of aldehydes, 2-naphthols and amide/urea in the presence of Lewis or Bronsted acid catalysts such as chlorosulphonic acid [11], p-toluene sulphonic acid [12], NaHSO₄·H₂O [13], Fe(HSO₄)₃ [14], Sr(OTf)₂ [15], Iodine [16], hetropoly acid K₅CoW₁₂O₄₀·3H₂O [17], and hetropoly acid catalysts like cation-exchange resins [18] and silica supported perchloric acid [19,20] has been used to carry out the synthesis.

However some of the above reported methods suffer from disadvantages such as long reaction times, the use of expensive reagents, low yields of products, high catalyst loading, corrosive reagents, strongly acidic conditions and the use of an additional microwave oven, or ultrasonic irradiation.

2. EXPERIMENTAL:

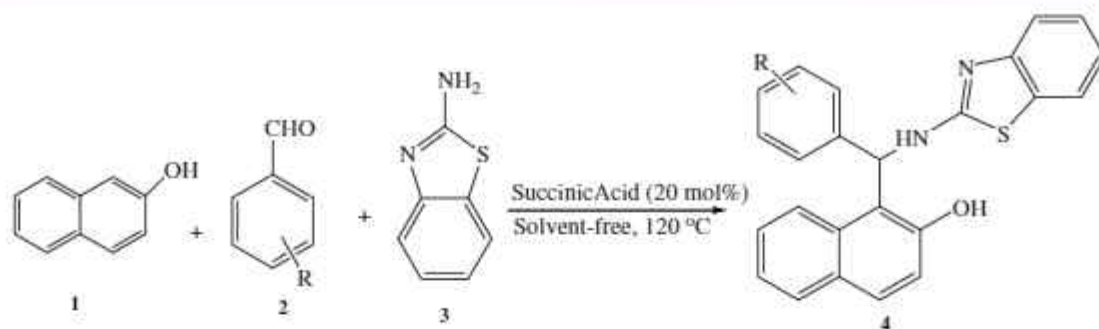
All chemicals, reagents and solvents were purchased from S. D. Fine, Spectrochem, Alfa aesar, and Loba chemical companies and used further without purification. We have taken melting points by an open capillary tube method and are uncorrected. Progress of the reaction was tested by using alumina TLC plates (Merck 60 F₂₅₀). ¹H NMR spectra of synthesized heterocyclic compounds were tested by 400 MHz Bruker Avance spectrometer respectively in DMSO solvents and using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard and the value of chemical shift is in the δ scale and *J* value is in hertz (Hz).

General procedure for the synthesis of 1-(benzothiazolylamino)methyl-2-naphthol

In round bottom flask the mixture of 2-naphthol (1 mmol), aromatic aldehyde (1 mmol) and 2-aminobenzothiazoles (1.2 mmol), Succinic acid (20 mol %) was added. The mixture was stirred at 120 °C for an appropriate time period. After completion of reaction (TLC check), the crude product was cooled to room temperature and washed with ice-cold water and separated by filtration. The pure product was obtained by recrystallization using ethyl alcohol.

1-((benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylamino)(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol

Yield: 94 %; m.p. 208-210 °C ; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3368 (N-H), 3060 (O-H), 1628 (C=N); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.50 and 3.64 (2s, 6H, 2OCH₃), 6.76 (d, 1H, *J*=8.4 Hz, HAR), 6.84 (d, 1H, *J*=8.8 Hz, HAR), 6.98 (d, 1H, *J*=7.2 Hz, HAR), 7.15-7.45 (m, 7H, HAR, 1Hbenzylic), 7.63 (d, 1H, *J*=7.6 Hz, HAR), 7.71 (d, 1H, *J*=8.8 Hz, HAR), 7.77 (d, 1H, *J*=8Hz, HAR), 8.26 (d, 1H, *J*=8.4 Hz, HAR), 8.61 (brs, 1H, NH), 9.92 (s, 1H, OH);

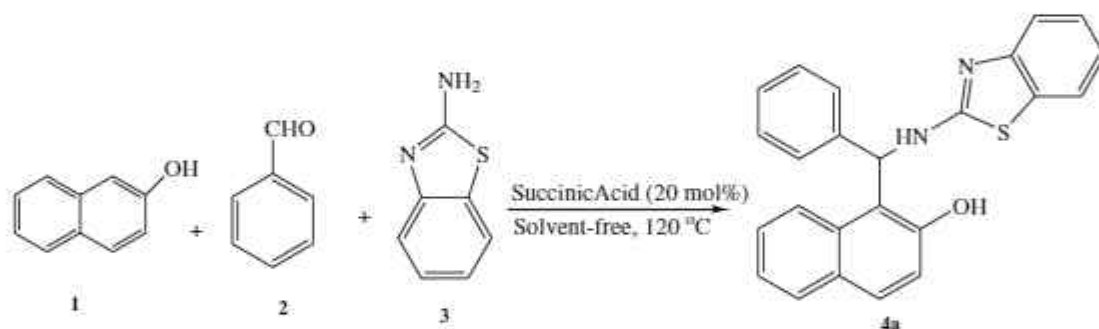


Scheme-1 Synthesis of 1-(benzothiazolylamino)methyl-2-naphthol

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

For our initial study, reaction of benzaldehyde, 2-naphthol, 2-aminobenzothiazoles and succinic acid as catalyst was considered as a standard model reaction (Scheme 2). Model reaction in the absence of catalyst did not lead to product formation. It means intervention of catalyst was must for initiation of the reaction. So, the catalytic activity of succinic acid as an organopromoter was investigated on the model reaction under solvent-free condition. To study, the temperature effect on reaction rate, the model reaction was performed at different temperature 90, 100, 120 and 125°C temperature. Temperature of 120 °C found to carry out the reaction efficiently in 87 % yield.


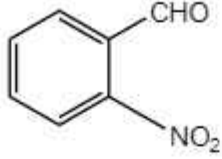
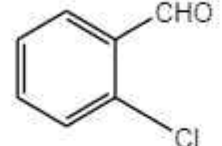
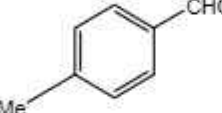
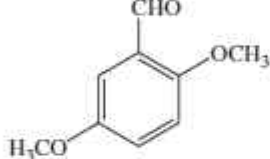
Any further increase in temperature failed to enhance the reaction rate substantially, while lowering the temperature below 120 °C, slow down the reaction rate (Table 2). To know the exact requirement of catalyst for the transformation, we investigated the model reaction using different concentrations of succinic acid such as 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 25 mol%. 20 mol % catalysts were found to be optimum (Table 2). Further, increasing amount of catalyst concentration but did not improve the yield of the product. All result summarized in Table 1.



Scheme 2 1-((benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylamino)(phenyl)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol

Table 1 Synthesis of 1-(benzothiazolylamino)methyl-2-naphthol catalyzed by succinic acid^a

Entry	Aldehydes	Products	Time (Min.)	Yield, (%) ^a	M.P. °C
1		4a	20	87	241-243
2		4b	18	90	234-237
3		4c	20	86	183-185

4		4d	18	90	248-250
5		4e	30	85	183-185
6		4f	25	88	212-214
7		4g	20	87	115-118
8		4h	25	85	208-210

Reaction Condition: 2-naphthol (1 mmol), aromatic aldehyde (1 mmol) and 2-aminobenzothiazoles (1.2 mmol), Succinic acid (10 mol %) at 120 °C, ^bIsolated Yield.

Table 2. Optimization of catalyst concentration at different temperatures.

Entry	Amount of Catalyst (mol %)	Time (min.)	Temperature °C	Yield ^a (%)
1	--	120	120	Trace
2	5	90	120	55
3	7	60	120	65
4	10	45	120	70
5	15	30	120	75
6	20	20	120	87
7	25	20	120	88
8	20	30	90	80

9	20	25	100	82
10	20	20	125	86

* Isolated yield.

4. CONCLUSION:

In summary, present protocol developed an efficient, mild and cleans for the synthesis of 1-(benzothiazolylamino)methyl-2-naphthol from the condensation reaction of 2-naphthol, aromatic aldehyde and 2-aminobenzothiazole using succinic acid under solvent free reaction conditions. Moreover this method has the advantages of shorter reaction time, solvent-free condition, easy work up and excellent yields.

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Enactment Process of Public Health Facilities in India During Covid 19 And Public Response

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Abstract:

Primary Health Care workers and services had played a vital role in the battle against COVID19. Indian and state governments were aware of these conditions and issued applicable guidelines for managing Corona and non-corona services. But the hospitals experiences while responding to COVID 19 pandemic state various facts related to Indian Health Care System. Hospitals had reported that brutal scarcity of testing provisions and wide-ranging waits for the results of testing had restricted hospitals' capability to keep an eye on the health of patients and staff. The extensive shortage of PPE kits had put staff and patients at risk. There was an improbability about accessibility of PPE from central and State sources with increasing prices for PPE from vendors. Inadequate staffing was another problem faced by the health department during this period. The concern about the ability of health staff emerged when hospitals probably had to face a pitch of patients, who required individual beds and rooms to treat and control the infectivity. Along with all these problems hospitals had to face the issue of continues shift and contradictory guidance from central, State, and local system. This had increased challenges and confusion between hospitals and the community. So this paper a review had been taken regarding enactment process of public health facilities in India during COVID 19 and public response

Key Words: Public health services in India, COVID-19 and role of health care workers, Challenges before Health system during COVID-19

Introduction:

In India, Public health services are politically neglected for decades, which have been proven during the COVID-19 pandemic. Near about 80 to 90 percent of recovering cases of COVID-19 are being and were treated by public health services, though neglected. Vigorous implementation of exhaustive outreach-based public health measures in Kerala have set an example for developing states like Maharashtra in attaining COVID-19, which have poor public health systems. These measures are based on ample number of testing and case identification, isolation and treatment of cases, meticulous contact tracing, home quarantine of contacts and localized limitations on movement in some cases. [1]

Primary health Care system was and is an important Substructure in COVID 19 responses worldwide because **more than 80% of health needs of people were convened by them.** It had played a vital role in guarding; recognizing and prioritizing probable COVID 19 cases by making sure early analysis, helping susceptible people manage with their nervousness, and reducing the hospital service demand. [2] In India, Primary Health Care is the backbone of the health system through a vast network of community health workers, Health Sub Centers, Health and Wellness Centers, and Primary Health Centers. In India, Primary Care was in the center for COVID 19 response since the initial phase.

A widespread access to healthcare assistance should be provided by each state, but many states are deficient in providing the resources. In rural communities healthcare workers travel more than 62 miles a day and give their visits to check patients. No expenses are given to them by the officials. From a report based on the survey of 143 public services in India it is evident that there is a lack of doctors in rural areas along with absence of necessary equipments and medicines and the workers have to work for erratic hours. [3] So keeping in view the emergency situations like the pandemic and also regular conditions it is the need of time that the expenditure should be made on resources and infrastructure at the national level. But at the same time there is one more challenge which has to be addressed urgently and that is the lack of enough health care workers staff in rural areas. Because increase in facilities demand increase in staff.

The ineffectiveness of Primary health care services has raised various questions on appointments of medical staff in rural areas during this pandemic situation. In rural areas sub health centers are the point where vaccinations and COVID tastings are conducted but ironically these sub centers are badly neglected in terms of facilities and staff. [3]

As COVID 19 has challenged the health care facilities of India; it is also facing one more major problem related to health care workers that is their safety. International council of nurses has stated that on 3rd June 2020 about 0.45 million health care workers were affected by COVID 19 globally [4] because of regular contact with infected patients. [5] This had led to the loss of life for many health care workers. In India more than thousand community health workers, paramedical staff, nurses and doctors were infected in the initial stage of COVID 19 [6] In forth coming days we all had witnessed that how the rising number of patients had challenged the insufficient staff in all over India and especially rural areas.

Healthcare workers are the significant resources of any country at the time of a pandemic so it's necessary that they should be protected on priority because they can't be replenished immediately if they are prone to physical or verbal violence and assault, infection and death. Through this paper we aim to confer the challenges of health workers in India during the pandemic and discuss the probable ways to guarantee the safety and security of health workers along with better future.

Challenges faced by Health Care Workers during the COVID 19 Pandemic:

- **Physical and verbal Assaults against Health Care Workers:**

In this critical pandemic the real heroines and heroes have been the frontline health workers including nurses and doctors, auxiliary nurse midwives, accredited social health activists, field and hospital health staff. [1] Of any established and successful health service guaranteed right to use health services is the foundation. As per WHO, 'Any Physical or verbal act of violence that becomes barrier or hazard that obstruct the accessibility and release of services would be defined as assault on health care.

During COVID 19 period, the attacks on health care workers varied on a large extent. This could be ranged in using grave weapons, attacking health services and criticizing the health care workforce. [7] These people are working at appreciable personal risk, often without adequate personal protection, laboring for long hours daily, sometimes even subjected to violence and are protecting all of us. Along with physical assault health care workers had to face many other issues such as their safety, in regards to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), secure and sanitized quarantine facilities, psychological support during crisis. In some areas the situation became so worse that the doctors and nurses committed suicide [8] Because of short-term measures in the public health crisis a larger gap has been built between the requirement of a lawful structure to assure professional health and security of healthcare workers.

- **Scarcity of Health Care Workers:**

In India always there has been the constant shortage of healthcare workers. Per 1000 population of the country there are only 0.9 doctors which is far away from the demand in comparison to the countries who had experienced high wave of COVID-19 like Italy (4.1), USA (2.8) and China (2.0). [9] Uneven allotment of health care workers provokes the challenge more intensely. More than 70% of the India's population lives in rural areas and only 40% of health care workers serve to the people living here. [10] During the COVID 19 India had faced lack of health care workers, and this had harsh impact on the country's retaliation to COVID-19. This situation had raised a need of recruiting new health care staff before many local and state governments.

In fact the scarcity of health care workers is an old problem in India and it had severely affected on health care services. Governments had only focused on building physical infrastructure for hospitals and purchasing new equipments but no effort had been made to build skilled health care workers. [11] The situation became more terrible with the increase in COVID 19 cases as the new cases were coming from rural parts of India.

Rural parts of India were not only struggling from the lack of health workers, but also with problem of concentration of workers in urban areas, parting the rural areas with the shortage of valuable care. As per a WHO report, the concentration of doctors was four times more in urban parts than the rural parts in India. This has been evident and supported by the country's retort against COVID-19.

The lack of health care workers in rural parts of India occurred due to unbalanced setting and allocation of resources. Balance in this condition could be brought by changing the centralization of health care development from urban areas to rural areas equally and bring social development because trained doctors prefer to serve in urban areas than rural areas. [11] There is shortage of sufficient hospitals, doctors, nurses and health workers in

India. Health is considered as state subject because of whom inconsistency and inequity in the quality of health care facilities and approach to health care differ extensively in between states and urban and rural areas. [12]

• **Appointment of Community Health Workers (CHWs)**

With the increase of COVID 19 and lockdown in urban areas a heavy flow of migrant laborers came back to their home states. This raised the need of health care workers in rural areas of the country. For which Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) were actively occupied to generate public responsiveness along with contact tracing of identified cases and community observation actions. [13] But the need of suitable training, insufficient stipulation of PPE kits, disgracing and physical violence were reported by the community health workers in India and abroad. [14] this raised the risk for CHWs for toning COVID-19, but also health care workers have to experience societal and mental trauma. [15] A particular training along with habituating with masks and other defensive procedures, making PPE kits and other logistics available, giving additional inducement and providing them psychosocial support system whenever required must be available to make sure the safety of frontline health workers.

Measures to build a tough and adaptable public health system across India

In the preceding century of human history, the COVID 19 pandemic has been the most overwhelming public health disaster. It had forced the countries all over the world to take serious decisions regarding their health systems. In India also rather than just planning for making conditions normal it is necessary that as soon as we overcome the crisis, we should begin a society-wide discussion regarding the necessity of a standard change in our health system. [16]

- Expenditure on public health care system should be increased to at least 2.5% of GDP as avowed in the National Health Policy (NHP), 2017. Also we should make sure that a bulky carves of the finances should go towards anticipatory care.
- At the central level, along with parallel states as mentioned in NITI Aayog's Strategy for New India @ 75, a central point for public health should be generated.
- With skilled officials in different fields such as socio-behavioral science, demography, epidemiology and biostatistics, it is necessary to establish a public health team in states,
- Trained front-line workers are needed such as Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), and Multi-Purpose Workers (MPWs) for promoting strong conducts in people, and recognize in the signs and symptoms of a disease eruption among people in early hours.
- To strengthen disease surveillance and reaction hard work has to be made. For this a list of modifiable diseases is required to be prolonged, next to the steps for blending health services in the private segment for reporting the decease as part of normal observation systems [17]

Conclusion:

Covid 19 or Corona virus has changed the priorities of health system around the world. This pandemic is challenging our health system. We have very limited time and resources, with lots of barriers to health services and inadequacy in health systems appear to be increasing. We can't deny the fact that India does not have the adequate infrastructure or financial potential to face such large pandemic. There are also appalling shortages of medical staff and supplies throughout India, which limits its access to care. In current situation many health care workers are working at the risk of their lives facing difficulties and violence on field and saving the lives of people. This public behavior has to be changed awareness regarding the pandemic and work of health care workers has to be imbibed among the public.

Health care workers are mainly affected persons of group of people during pandemics particularly those functioning on the frontline and primary care. The unparalleled scale of COVID-19 has generated a considerable number of infections and deaths among healthcare workers. It is necessary for India to furnish sufficient protective actions for health care worker's safety. It is necessary to ensure ample mechanized, provision and accumulation of PPEs and necessary medical tools like ventilators to health care workers is of greatest importance.

Community health workers who are engaged in rural parts should be supported with necessary defensive logistics, training and holding up services. Moreover, enough rest, psychological support, family security, rewards, and approval will make easy for health care worker's well-being and would be beneficial in maintaining excellence for patient care. Appropriate planning and involvement could be helpful for India in defending the health care warriors for a prolonged and robust fight with the Pandemic.

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Sociological Study of the Problems of Migrants, from Urban to Rural Areas during the Corona Period: With Reference to Shirur (Ka.) Taluka of Beed District

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Abstract:

The present study is in the context of reverse migrants. Proposed research work has been conducted in a scientific manner in line with objective 'to study the effect of covid-19 on migrants people with respect to five villages namely Rakhasabhuvan, Fadli, Warni, Kolwadi and Dahiwadi in Shirur Kasar taluka of Beed district in Maharashtra region'. Google form is customized and has relied to collect data in this regard. Said investigation is based on preliminary data collected in Google spread sheet via Google form. The data is analyzed on the basis of questionnaires, observations, techniques for compiling basic facts. Although the study was conducted virtually, the sociological approach is evident. The views of 82 villagers from the above five villages have been incorporated in this study.

Keywords: Health, isolation, social distancing, migration, Reverse Migration.

Introduction:

Reverse migration and unorganized labor are interrelated factors. There are economic and social factors behind migration and unorganized labor. They affect economic and social health. That is why during the Corona period, workers who went to the big cities for work and to fill their stomachs migrated back to the village out of fear of the Corona, which we call reverse migration.

Migration is a natural and continuous process. Migration is the process by which an individual or a group of people moves from one place to another. Leaving the place of residence, humans or groups of human beings move to another place for the purpose of long stay, this communication is called human migration. According to Dr. S.C. Dubey, migration is a process of social transformation through which the population migrates internally and externally.

There are two main types of migration: internal migration and external migration. The types of internal migration are rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, urban-rural. People migrate to live a better economic and social life.

There are two main factors that contribute to migration. Push Factor For example, when employment opportunities are not available, migration is forced due to drought, natural calamities, unemployment, poverty, epidemics, etc. This is called involuntary migration. The attraction factor is what we call the pull factor. It attracts migrants for better employment opportunities, better living standards, better education, better facilities, peace, stability, etc.

Migration, which occurs mainly in India, is seen to be reluctant many times over. For example, due to lack of employment opportunities, lack of education facilities in rural areas, migration to cities is seen. In the ten years from 2001 to 2011, about 94.57 lakh people in the state have migrated from one place to another in the district. Individuals have migrated from one district of the state to another district i.e. inter-district migration. Drought, earthquakes, agricultural problems, lack of employment opportunities in the villages, etc. have led to migration to the cities due to the availability of large opportunities in the cities.

Workers working in the unorganized sector during the Corona period appear to have suffered the most from the lockdown. Contractors, daily wage earners, small business owners, workers had to face financial problems. He was returning to his hometown due to pay cuts, pay cuts, job losses and fear of corona.

Corona is a name of a group of viruses. India suffered a lot due to this virus. SARS discovered in 2003, and MERS discovered in 2012, are also diseases caused by the corona virus. But the corona virus that was

found in the outbreak of the disease in December 2019 in Wuhan, China is different from the previous one, so it is called the novel Corona virus. The World Health Organization has named the disease Covid-19. covid-19 is the name given by the World Health Organization on February 11, 2020 for the disease caused by the novel Corona virus SARS-CoV-2. It started in Wuhan, China in late 2019 and has since spread worldwide. Covid-19 is an acronym that stands for corona virus disease of 2019. The virus is also named after its shape which takes the form of a crown with protrusions around it and hence is known as corona virus.

The disease has been reported in many parts of the world. India could not stay away from this disease. The Covid-19 has infected millions and killed scores of people all around the world.

The present study is in the context of reverse migrants. The research shows how he was treated by his family and relatives after his arrival in the village and what were the difficulties he faced during the Corona period as he was restricted to stay in the villages for fifteen days as per the government rules.

Importance of Study:

The present study will provide information on how the rural areas are treated in the changing circumstances and why it is done. Apart from this, the government has ordered isolation during the Corona period, but it will help to understand the difficulties encountered during this isolation.

Study Method:

For this study, five villages of Rakshas Bhuwan, Padali, Dahihwandi, Kolwadi and Warani in Shirur (Ka) Taluka of Beed district of Maharashtra were identified and selected. Author's intention in selecting these villages was that a special camp of our Kalikadevi College's National Service Scheme was held in these villages. Since the study was conducted during the lockdown period, Google Forms were used for data collection. We reached out to the villagers on social media and the questionnaire was filled out by the people. A total of 82 villagers participated and filled out the questionnaire online.

Objectives of Study:

- 1) To study the treatment received by the family after migration during the Corona period;
- 2) To study difficulties in isolation in rural areas.

The study is presented in accordance with these objectives. As the research study was conducted by the Department of Sociology, some of these questions were asked from the sociological point of view.

Data Analysis:

Table: 01

Immigrants Received Family Treatment during the Corona Period

Sr. No.	Treatment received from the family	Total	(%)
1	Isolation facility was available in family	20	24.4
2	Sent to Isolation center	26	31.7
3	Facilitated them outside villages	31	37.8
4	Not taken at home	05	06.1
	Total	82	100

According to Table 1, 37.8 percent of the 82 respondents from the five villages included in the study, after coming to the village during the Corona period, were accommodated outside the village, while 30.8 percent, according to the respondent, were sent to various government isolation cells as there was no isolation cell in the village. According to 24.4 percent respondents, they were kept at home as there was isolation facility in the house. So 6 percent of respondents said they were not taken home after coming to the village from the city.

Table: 2

Difficulties in Maintaining Social Distance and Isolation in the village

Sr. No.	Types of Difficulties	Total (Out of 82)	%
1	Lack of Government Support	24	29.3
2	Lack of facilities at local level	49	59.8
3	Pressure from local People	09	11.0
4	Lack of Mentality of Migration	38	46.3

(Multi Respondent table)

According to table 2, out of 82 respondents in the five villages studied, when asked about the difficulties in maintaining social distancing and isolation in the village, the majority said that about 60 respondents did not have isolation facilities at the village level, while 29.3 percent lacked government support for isolation and social distancing. They have not received government support in rural areas. According to 46.3 respondents, the main problem of these migrants was that they did not have the mentality of living outside the village or in a isolation cell after coming to the village from the city. According to 11 per cent of the respondents, the study found that despite the pressure from locals that we would not stay out of the village, we would stay at home.

Conclusion:

While studying the impact of Covid-19 in the villages of Shirur taluka and the problem of social distance and isolation in the village, what kind of treatment did the migrant locals from Pune, Mumbai get in the family. This was studied in five villages of Shirur taluka. 82 respondents from these five villages reported their participation in the study.

The study showed that the government only issues orders. However, due to lack of physical facilities in rural areas and the lack of these facilities, the migrants have to face many problems. This is because there were huge problems for isolation in rural areas. The lack of immigration mentality, pressure from locals as to why we should stay out, as well as lack of isolation facilities at the local level and lack of government support have forced migrants from the affected areas to stay with their families, which have increased family tensions. Therefore, during the Corona period, due to lack of physical facilities in rural areas and migrants from the affected areas, it was observed that the second wave often affected the rural areas the most.

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पाणी फाउंडेशन वॉटर कप स्पर्धेमुळे कोळपिंपरी गावातील परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास

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प्रस्तावना

सर्वसामान्य माणसांच्या समूहाची ताकद ही नेहमीच मोठी असते. सामूहिक बळ, चिकाटी, श्रमदान यांच्या आधाराने पाणीटंचाईला तोंड देऊन, त्यावर प्रयत्नपूर्वक नियोजनाने मात करून, आपल्या गावाला जलसमृद्धीच्या दिशेने नेणारी काही गावे आपल्याच महाराष्ट्रात आहेत. आपल्यालाही त्या यशोगावांवर चालण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त करणाऱ्या पाणी फाउंडेशनमधील सहभागी असणाऱ्या अनेक गावांपैकी आदर्श ठरणाऱ्या कोळपिंपरी गावची ही यशोगाथा.

महाराष्ट्र लढा देतोय एका महाशक्तीशी तो म्हणजे दुष्काळ, अन् गावागावातून त्याला हद्दपार करण्यासाठी जलयोध्दे रणरणत्या उन्हात एकजूतीने रान पेटवत आहेत. लोक मोठ्या संख्येने एकत्र येऊन गावागावात जलसंधारणाचे काम करत आहेत. आता महाराष्ट्रात एक तुफान आलयं, नव्हे तर ते आणलय ते म्हणजे जलसंधारणाचे त्यामध्ये श्रमदानाच्या माध्यमातून एक महाजलचळवळ उभी राहिली ती म्हणजे जलचळवळ.

पाणी फाउंडेशन म्हणजे काय ? मानवाची, एकूणच प्राणीमात्रांची तहान भागवते ते पाणी फाउंडेशन, पर्यवरणाचे संवर्धन करून आपल्याला आपल्या हक्काचे पाणी मिळवून देते ते पाणी फाउंडेशन, जात -पात, गट - तट, वैमनस्य विसरून सर्वांना लोककल्याणासाठी एकत्र आणते ते पाणी फाउंडेशन, दुष्काळाला मारते शेतकऱ्याला तारते ते पाणी फाउंडेशन, पाणी फाउंडेशन (वॉटर कप स्पर्धा) ही केवळ जलसंधारण करत नाही तर ती सामाजिक ऐक्य, सामाजिक हित जपणारी व त्यामाध्यामातून एकमेकांना सहकार्य करणारी पिढी तयार करणे इत्यादी हेतू पण साध्य करते. खरच पाणी फाउंडेशन हे समाजाला लाभलेले एक वरदान आहे.

पाणी फाउंडेशन ही महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील पाणी टंचाईवर दीर्घकालीन उपाययोजना करून राज्य दुष्काळमुक्त करण्यासाठी आमिर खान आणि किरण राव यांनी 2016 साली स्थापन केलेली ना नफा तत्वावर काम करणारी संस्था आहे. पाणी फाउंडेशनचे कार्यकारी संचालक सत्यजित भटकळ असून, पाणी फाउंडेशनतर्फे महाराष्ट्रात अनेक जिल्ह्यांमध्ये काम चालू आहे. संवाद माध्यमाचे सामर्थ्य वापरून महाराष्ट्राला दुष्काळमुक्त करायचे असे ध्येय निश्चित करूनच पाणी फाउंडेशनची निर्मिती झाली. पाणी फाउंडेशन ही एकजूटीवर 100 टक्के विश्वास ठेवणारी संस्था आहे. लोकांनीच एकत्र येऊन ही चळवळ हाती घेतली पाहिजे असे त्यांचे ठाम मत आहे. म्हणूनच या चळवळीला पाठबळ देण्यासाठी ते प्रयत्नशील आहेत.

'सत्यमेव जयते वॉटर कप' ही पाणी फाउंडेशन तर्फे आयोजित केली जाणारी एक वार्षिक स्पर्धा आहे. या स्पर्धेत जलसंधारण आहे. पाणलोट व्यवस्थापन याबाबतीत सर्वोत्तम कामगिरी करण्याची चुरस गावकऱ्यांमध्ये लागलेली असते. 'सत्यमेव जयते वॉटर कप' ही मुळात गावागावांमध्ये होणारी एक निराळी स्पर्धा आहे. स्पर्धेच्या ठराविक कालावधीत कोणते गाव पाणलोट व्यवस्थापन आणि जलसंधारणाचे सर्वाधिक काम करू शकते हे पाहणे, हा या स्पर्धेचा मुख्य हेतू आहे. 2016 पासून महाराष्ट्रातील तीन तालुक्यातून ही स्पर्धा सुरू केली गेली होती. ती 2019 मध्ये 76 तालुक्यापर्यंत पोहचली.

वॉटर कप स्पर्धेत शास्त्रशुध्द पाणलोट व्यवस्थापनाबरोबरच सांडपाण्याचा वापर, वृक्षसंवर्धन, श्रमदान, यंत्राचा वापर, माथा ले पायथा उपचार पद्धती, कामाची गुणवत्ता, माली परीक्षण, आगपेटीमुक्त शिवार, पाणी बचत तंत्रज्ञान, वॉटर बजेट आणि जुन्या रचनाची दुरूस्ती करणे अशा कामाला यामध्ये प्राधान्य आहे. पाणी फाउंडेशन वॉटर कप स्पर्धेत राज्यातील पहिल्या तीन गावांना अनुक्रमे 75, 50, आणि 40 लाख रूपये अशी बक्षिसे दिली जातात. तर तालुक्यातील पहिल्या तीन गावांना अनुक्रमे 10, 5 आणि 3 लाख रूपये बक्षिस दिले जाते.

'सत्यमेव जयते वॉटर कप' स्पर्धा ही एक लोकचळवळ बनली आहे. गावातील जलसैनिकांनी आपले गाव पाणीदार करण्यासाठी श्रमदान केले. दुष्काळी कलंक पुसण्यासाठी गावकऱ्यांनी तन, मन, धन अर्पण करून योगदान दिले. या

स्पर्धेच्या माध्यमातून लोकांनी आपल्या दोन हातांनी दुष्काळ मिटविण्याचा विडा उचलला. प्रत्येकाने आपले कर्तव्य समजून काम केले.

संशोधन क्षेत्राविषयी माहिती :

कोळपिपरी गाव महाराष्ट्रातील बीड जिल्ह्यातील धारूर तहसीलमध्ये आहे. हे उपजिल्हा मुख्यालय धारूरपासून 11 कि. मी. अंतरावर आहे. गावचे एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्र 847 हेक्टर आहे. गावात जवळपास 394 घरे आहेत. गावची लोकसंख्या 1886 आहे. त्यामध्ये पुरुष लोकसंख्या 992 तर स्त्री लोकसंख्या 894 आहे.

तपशील	एकूण	पुरुष	स्त्री
एकूण घर	394		
लोकसंख्या	1886	992	894
वाल 0-6	231	120	111
अनुसूचित जात	588	303	285
अनुसूचित जमात	5	1	4
साक्षरता	77.46	85.21	68.84
एकूण कामगार	1,204	634	570
मार्जीन्ट वर्ककर	137	71	66

(स्रोत : census2011.com.in/data/village/kolpimpri - bid)

मराठवाड्यातील दुष्काळाच भयावह वास्तव आजही नाकारता येत नाही. मात्र यावर मात करून बीड जिल्ह्यातील कोळपिपरी गावाने वॉटर कप स्पर्धेत तालुक्यात प्रथम क्रमांक मिळवला. धारूर तालुक्यात अव्वल स्थान पटकावल्यानंतर गावाला 18 लाखांचे पारितोषिक मिळाले. या यशामुळे पंचक्रोशीत गावचा नावलौकिक झाला, पण या यशाने नागरिक समाधानी नाहीत. कारण दुष्काळमुक्त गावाचा त्यांनी ठाम संकल्प केलाय. यासाठी ते कष्ट घेत आहेत. स्पर्धेनंतर देखील गावातील नागरिकांनी परिसरात वृक्षारोपण केले तसेच कामही केले आहे.

गेल्या कित्येक वर्षांपासून या गावात उन्हाळ्यात टँकरने पाणीपुरवठा केला जात होता. एवढंच नाही तर पिण्याच्या पाण्यासाठी येथील नागरिकांना दोंड ते दोन किलोमिटरचा पल्ला गाठावा लागत होता. मात्र यात बदल घडवण्यासाठी धमक दाखवत तरुणाई एकत्र आली. वॉटर कप स्पर्धेत भाग घेतला आणि तालुक्यात प्रथम क्रमांक पटकावला. त्यामुळे गावात नवचैतन्याच वातावरण निर्माण झाल्याच आज पाहायला मिळते. गावाला 18 लाखांचे पारितोषिक मिळूनसुद्धा येथील नागरिकांचे पाय जमिनीवर आहेत. या मिळालेल्या रकमेचे नियोजन गावातील जाणकार मंडळींनी आणि ग्रामसेवकांनी केले. त्यामाध्यमातून गावाच्या परिसरात झाडे लावायचं ठरवले आणि वृक्षारोपण केले आणि राहिलेल्या रकमेतून जुन्या जलसंधारणाच्या उपचारांचे दुरूस्तीकरण केले. गावातील प्रत्येक गल्लीत फुलांची झाडे लावलेली आहेत. गावातील परिसर चकाचक ठेवला जातो. त्यामुळे गाव सुंदर दिसत आहे. वॉटर कपच्या माध्यमातून 20 हजार घनमीटर जलसंधारणाची कामे झाली आहेत. समाधानकारक पाऊस झाल्याने गावाभोवतीील जलसंधारणाच्या उपचारांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पाण्याच्या पातळीत वाढ झाली असून आदर्श गाव म्हणून कोळपिपरी गावाची ओळख निर्माण झाली आहे.

वॉटर कप स्पर्धेच्या प्रशिक्षणासाठी गावातील सविता संदीपान गायकवाड, मंदाकिनी काशिनाथ साळवे, हनुमंत विठ्ठल यादव, तुषार विजयकुमार खुळे हे प्रशिक्षणार्थी होते.

स्पर्धेत भाग घेतल्यानंतर सर्व गावकरी तसेच सरपंच, ग्रामसेवक यांनी मिळून गावचा विकास आराखडा तयार केला आणि गावच्या ज्या प्रमुख महत्वाच्या गरजा आहेत त्यावर सर्वांनी मिळून काम केले. त्यामध्ये सर्व प्रथम पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या समस्येवर तोडगा काढला. गावात डीप सी. सी. टी., समतलचर, लुज बोल्टर स्ट्रक्चर, माती बांध, शेततळे, वृक्ष लागवड, नाला रुंदीकरण व खोलीकरण, बांधबंदीस्ती, जुन्या पाइलर तलावाची दुरूस्ती. ही कामे केली गेली.

गावात मानवलोक, ज्ञानप्रबोधनी या संस्थेच्या सहाय्याने मशिनरी दिली. मशिनरी कामासाठी लागणाऱ्या डिझेलसाठी लोकसहभागाने नागरिक, राजकीय मंडळी, उद्योजक यांच्याकडून आर्थिक मदत मिळाली. त्यातून गावात जलसंधारणाची कामे झाली असल्याने गाव दुष्काळमुक्त झाले आहे.

पाणी फाउंडेशन तालुका समन्वयक सुरेश सोळंके व त्यांचे सहकारी यांनी योग्य मार्गदर्शन केल्याने गावक.यांनी जलसंधारणाची कामे केली. गावातील युवकांनी, नागरिकांनी व महिलांनी पुढाकार घेत 2017 मध्ये गावाने सत्यमेव जयते

वॉटर कप या स्पर्धेत सहभाग घेतला. या गावाची भौगोलिक रचना पाहिली असता काही बाजूने डोंगर आहेत. या स्पर्धेत त्यांनी खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात जलसंधारणाच्या रचना तयार केल्या. यामध्ये पावसाळ्यात मुबलक पाणी मुरल्यामुळे गावातील विहिरी व बोअरला मुबलक पाणी आले. त्यातून गावातील शेतीला बागायती शेतीचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाल्याचे दिसत आहे. त्यामुळे गावातील काही शेतकऱ्यांनी शेतामध्ये पालेभाज्या केलेल्या आहेत.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

पाणी फाउंडेशनच्या वॉटर कप स्पर्धेमुळे कोळपिंपरी गावात झालेला सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक तसेच इतर बदल जाणून घेणे.

अभ्यासाची व्याप्ती व मर्यादा :

प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाची व्याप्ती ही धारूर तालुक्यातील कोळपिंपरी गावापुरतीच आणि वरील उद्दिष्टांच्या अभ्यासापुरती मर्यादित आहे.

संशोधन पध्दती :

प्रस्तुत अध्ययनाच्या उद्देशांना अनुसरून अभ्यास करताना समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन पध्दतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे. कोळपिंपरी गावाचा अभ्यास करताना, माहिती मिळविताना अन्वेषणात्मक संशोधन व परिचयात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीच्या साहाय्याने अभ्यास केला. प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे प्राथमिक माहितीवर आधारित असले तरी पूरक अशी द्वितीय माहिती गावासंदर्भात आलेल्या दैनिक वृत्तपत्रांचा आधार घेतला आहे. प्राथमिक माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी सहेतूक किंवा उद्देशपूर्ण नमुना निवडीच्या आधारे या गावातील सरपंच, उपसरपंच, ग्रामसेवक व ग्रामस्थांकडून मुलाखत अनुसूचीच्या आधारे व निरीक्षणाच्या साहाय्याने प्राथमिक माहिती मिळविली आहे.

तथ्यांचे विश्लेषण :

28 व 29 जून 2021 रोजी मुलाखत अनुसूचीच्या साहाय्याने घेतलेल्या मुलाखती व निरीक्षणाच्या आधारे गोळा केलेली माहिती, प्रस्तुत विषयांशी संबंधित केलेल्या तथ्यांच्या संकलनानंतर त्यांचे वर्गीकरण करण्यात आले. त्यांचे विश्लेषण पुढीलप्रमाणे.

पाण्यामुळे घडला बदल : गेल्या पाच - सहा वर्षांपूर्वी कोळपिंपरी या भागातील पाणीपातळी खोल गेल्याने बागायती शेतीचे रूपांतर कोरडवाहू होण्याची वेळ आली होती. त्याचबरोबर पिण्याच्या पाण्याची जटील समस्या निर्माण झाली होती. पाणी नसल्याने गावाची दशा झाली. पण सन 2017 मध्ये पाणी फाउंडेशनच्या सत्यमेव जयते वॉटर कप स्पर्धेमध्ये भाग घेऊन गावात श्रमदान आणि मशीनच्या साहाय्याने जलसंधारणाचे वेगवेगळे उपचार बनवण्यात आले होते. पावसाळ्यात या उपचारांमध्ये पाणी साठले आणि ते जमिनीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात मुरले. परिणामी गावातील भूजल पातळी वाढली. असल्यामुळे पाऊस कमी पडूनही गावात पिण्याच्या पाण्याची समस्या निर्माण होत नाही. शेतीसाठीही बऱ्यापैकी पाणी उपलब्ध झाले. त्यामुळे शेतीसह संपूर्ण शिवरात हिरवेवळ निर्माण झाली. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या त्यांची आर्थिक स्थितीतही सुधारणा झाली.

बदलती पीक पध्दती : गावचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती आहे. कापूस आणि सोयबीन हे गावातील मुख्य पिके आहेत. जवळपास 80 टक्के लोक शेती करतात. पाण्याअभावी एकेकाळी केवळ खरीप पिकेच व्हायची. ज्वारी, बाजरी, कापूस, सोयबीन व इतर थोडे उत्पादन मिळायचे. परंतु पाणी फाउंडेशनच्या माध्यमातून झालेल्या जलसंधारणाच्या कामामुळे पाण्याचा एकही थेंब वाया जात नाही तो जमिनीत मुरवला जातो. पाणी उपलब्ध झाल्याने 70 ते 80 टक्के शेती बागायती झाली. आज लोक नगदीपिकाकडे वळले आहेत. गावात स्वामी विवेकानंद बचत गटाच्या मार्फत लोकांना पिकांच्या संदर्भात मार्गदर्शन केले जाते. पूर्वी शेतकऱ्यांचे वार्षिक उत्पन्न कमी होते. आज शेती बागायती आणि पाण्याखाली आल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या वार्षिक उत्पन्नामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली आहे. गावचे अर्थकारण बदलत आहे.

ज्या गावात रब्बीची पेरणीच होत नव्हती, नव्या वर्षात सर्वात आधी टॅंकरसाठी अर्ज करावा लागायचा त्याच गावात आता शेतशिवार हिरवेगार झाले आहे. विहिरी तुडुंब भरल्या असून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली आहे. ही किमया वॉटर कप स्पर्धेच्या माध्यमातून केलेल्या जलसंधारणाच्या कामामुळेच झाली असून कोळपिंपरीतील या कामांचा आदर्श घेत आता इतर गावेही जलसंधारणाकडे वळली आहेत. गावात पाणी फाउंडेशनच्यामार्फत मोठ्या प्रमाणात पाणी आडवा पाणी जिरवा ही कामे झाली यातून झालेला बदल आता पाहण्यास मिळत आहे. त्यामुळे गावात 70 टक्के शिवरात रब्बीची पेरणी होत आहे. शिवरात गहू, हरभरा, ज्वारी आणि इतर रब्बीची पिके जोमात घेतली जातात. येत्या काळामध्येसुध्दा पाण्याची कसलीही टंचाई भासणार नाही. गावकऱ्यांनी घाम गाळला व दुष्काळ पळविला.

वृक्षारोपण : वृक्षमित्र प्रकाश खुळे दरवर्षी शेतकऱ्यांना फळांचे झाडे लावण्यासाठी स्वखर्चाने झाडे देऊन वृक्षारोपण करण्यासाठी प्रेरित करत असतात. त्यामुळे गावकऱ्यांनी स्वतःही अनेक झाडे आपणू लागवड केली आहे. त्या झाडांना ठिंबक करून व कुंपण करून उत्तम जोपासना करत आहेत. या वृक्षाची जोपासना करणाऱ्याला बक्षिस देण्यात येते.

गाव हे टँकरमुक्त झाले. पहिल्या वर्षी झालेले काम पाहून दुसऱ्या वर्षी या गावांने अधिक जोमाने झोकून देऊन काम केले. ही स्पर्धा नसून आपण आपलं पाणी मुरवून आपला विकास करू शकतो हे या लोकांना पटले. यामुळे हजारो लिटर पाणी या माध्यमातून जमिनीमध्ये मुरले गेले. गेल्या दोन - तीन वर्षांमध्ये या पध्दतीने कामे केली आहेत. या पाणीदार गावांमध्ये इतर अनेक गावांनी अशी कामे केली. या कामाला तन, मन, धनाने लोकांनी मदत केली. शहरातील लोकांनीही यात उत्स्फूर्त सहभाग घेऊन या कामाला मदत केली. अनेक संस्था मदतीला धावून आल्या.

गावच्या एकीचे बळ काय असते हे कोळपिपरी गावातील ग्रामस्थांनी दाखवून दिले आहे. लोकसहभागातून जलसंधारणाबरोबर मनसंधारणाचे केलेले काम अत्यंत कौतुकास्पद आहे.

पाणी फाउंडेशनचे सी ई ओ. सत्यजित भटकळ यांनी गावाला भेट दिली तसेच वॉटर कपच्या माध्यमातून केलेल्या कामांची पाहणी केली. कोळपिपरीला वॉटर कपच्या प्रशिक्षण केंद्राचा मान मिळाला. येथे अनेक गावांनी तज्ज्ञांकडून, प्रात्यक्षिकांतून प्रशिक्षण घेतले आहे. कोळपिपरीत झालेली दर्जेदार जलसंधारणाची कामे पाहता, पाणी फाउंडेशनने या गावाची प्रशिक्षण केंद्र म्हणून निवड केली होती.

गावातील तरुण हर्षल, तुषार, गोविंद व त्याचे सगळे मित्र यांनी या वॉटर कप स्पर्धेत भाग घ्यायचे ठरवले. प्रशिक्षण घेऊन परतल्यावर श्रमदानाला सुरुवात केली. सुरुवातीला शाळेतील दहा पंधरा मूलं आणि हे तरुण मित्र काम करत होती. पण काही काळातच गावातील स्वामी विवेकानंद शेतकरी बचत गटाची जोड पण त्यांना मिळाली. रोज गावकरी सकाळी व सायंकाळी श्रमदान करत होते. गावातील नवविवाहित जोडप्यांनीपण श्रमदानात सहभाग घेतला होता. सिनेअभिनेते गिरीश कुलकर्णी व सिनेअभिनेत्री प्रतीक्षा लोणकर यांनी गावात येतून श्रमदान करणाऱ्या गावकऱ्यांचे प्रोत्साहन वाढविले होते. महिला व युवतींचा सहभाग मोठा होता.

पाणी फाउंडेशनमुळे गावात झालेला बदल :

- गावातील पावसाची नोंद गावाच घेता येऊ लागली.
- उपलब्ध पाण्यात वाढ करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना करणे शक्य झाले.
- पिण्याचे पाणी राखून ठेवण्यासंदर्भात जागृती झाल्याने पाणी टंचाई दूर झाली. पाण्याचा बेसुमार उपसा पूर्णपणे थांबला. दांडाने पाणी देण्याची पध्दती बंद झाली. त्याऐवजी ठिंबक सिंचन आणि तुषार सिंचनाचा वापर केला जाऊ लागला आहे.
- जास्त पाणी लागणारी पिके ऊस, केळी गावात घेतले जात नाहीत. बदलत्या पीकपध्दतीमुळे किंवा भाजीपाला पिकांमुळे गावातील नागरिकांच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला बळकटी आली.
- गावच्या परिसरात झालेल्या खोदकामामुळे वाहते पाणी थांबते झाले व ते जमिनीत मुरते झाले. त्यामुळे भूगर्भात पाण्याचा चांगला साठा निर्माण झाला.
- पिण्याच्या पाण्याची समस्या सुटली असून पाणी आणण्यासाठीचे महिलांचे कष्ट पूर्णपणे वाचले आहेत.
- खरिपाबरोबर रब्बीत गहू, हरभरा, भाजीपाला व उन्हाळी पिके घेणे शेतकऱ्यांना शक्य झाले.
- गावात दोन मंदिरे आहेत. महादेव मंदिर, हनुमान मंदिर आणि एक मज्जिद आहे. गावात ईद साजरी केली जाते त्याचबरोबर हनुमानाचा सप्ताहही गावात मोठ्या उत्साहाने सर्वजण एकत्र येऊन साजरा करतात. या स्पर्धेमुळे गावात एकता निर्माण झाली आहे.
- स्पर्धेमुळे महिला नेतृत्व निर्माण झाले आहेत. आज गावातील महिला बचत गटांच्या माध्यमातून आपला व्यवसाय करत आहेत.
- गावात स्वामी विवेकानंद शेतकरी बचत गट आहे. या गटाच्या माध्यमातून शेतकऱ्यांना आर्थिक साहाय्य दिले जाते. त्यामुळे आज गाव सावकारमुक्त झालेले आहे.
- विहिर व बोअरवेल्सची पाणी पातळी वाढली आहे. त्यामुळे बागायती क्षेत्रात वाढ झाली आहे. बागायती क्षेत्र वाढल्यामुळे गावकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली आहे.
- गावकऱ्यांनी पीकपध्दतीमध्ये बदल केल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक उत्पन्न वाढले आहे.

- प्रत्येक परीषदी सौचसभूे इलानामुळे सांठवाण्याची विलेखित लागते राख्य झाले.
- गाव पाणीदार इलानामुळे विविधाध्या पाण्याचा प्रश्न मिटला आहे. तसेच जलसंधारणाचा या गावात पत्र पत्र मिटला आहे. त्यामुळे गावात दुग्ध उत्पादन करणाऱ्यांची संख्या वाढत आहे.
- गावात सर्व सोडकरी जलसंधारण टिचका विना दुग्ध शिबलाचा कापर करत आहेत.
- जलसंधारण आज 50 ते 60 टक्के सोडकरी भावी परीक्षण करून घिडे पेत आहेत.
- मनसंधारणाचा मध्याभातून गावात सामाजिक उत्पन्न निर्माण होण्यास मदत झाली आहे. मनसंधारणांमुळे सार्वजनिक कामात लोकसहभाग वाढत आहे. मनसंधारणांमुळे गावातील कामगारानी गाव दुष्काळामुळा करणाऱ्यासाठी एकत्रीय व वैयक्तिक मातभेद बाबतून ठेवून अहोरात्र एकत्र येवून कामे केली आहेत. ग्रामसंधारण दुष्काळाचा विना टाकण्याचा आलामुळे गावे मनसंधारण झाले आहे.
- जलसंधारणांमुळे गावातील सोडी बाज्याची इलानामुळे लोकसंधारणाचा उदरग्राह होत आहे. त्यामुळे बाहेर इतर टिचकाणी होवानी स्थलांतर आज घडते आहे.
- या संधारण सहाय्यात पेटल्यामुळे गावकांच्या आरोग्यसंधारण वाढला, सुलभतायुक्त वान मिळू लागला. तसेच स्थान आपले मत मांडता येऊ लागले.
- सर्वो दरम्यान केलेल्या जलसंधारणा कामामुळे सोडीच्या पाण्याची समस्या व विविधाध्या पाण्याची समस्या कायमची सुटली आहे.
- सर्वो दरम्यान केलेल्या मनसंधारणांमुळे गावातील सर्व जातीचे / धर्माचे लोक सार्वजनिक कामात सहभागी होत आहेत. सर्व राजकीय पक्षाचे कार्यकर्ते सार्वजनिक कामात सहभागी होत आहेत. सर्वांमुळे भाव - बंधकी, जुनेकाट मिटले आहेत. तसेच कामगारजातीचे गट - गट मिटण्यास मदत झाली.
- सर्वांमुळे पूर्वीपेक्षा गावातील सार्वजनिक कातावरणात सुधारणा झाली आहे. ग्रामसन्धारण, वृधरोक्षण, धनदान याविषयी जनजागृती झाली आहे. गावातील जातीपत्रात कामे झाली.
- आगपेटिमुळा शिबारासाठी गावात कचोरसत सत, गाढूक सत तयार केला जाते.
- पाणी फाटहंशनमुळे गावात झालेले बटल - गाव दुष्काळामुळा झाले, कामी सर्वोत पाणलोट क्षेत्राचे कावस्थापन झाले आहे. गावचा विकासही आज असलेले नवनेवून पुढे आहे. गावात एकी निर्माण झाली व राजकारण कामी झाले.

सारांश :

अभ्यासलेल्या गावात सामाजिक कातावरणात सकारात्मक परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यास वॉटर कप चळवळीने महत्वाची भूमिका बढविलेली आहे. कारण सर्वोपूर्वी गावात असणारे दुषित सामाजिक कातावरण बढताण्यास वॉटर कप लोकसंधारणाची मदत झालेली आहे. गावात थोडे मातभेद असले तरी सार्वजनिक कामात मात्र ते दिसून येत नाहीत. आजकालीन शासनाने जलसंधारणाच्या अनेक योजना आणल्या पत्र वॉटर कप सर्वोसारखा एवढा सकारात्मक परिणाम झाला नव्हता. या सर्वोमुळे त्यांच्यामध्ये खरोखरच एकोण निर्माण झाला आहे. खरच ही गोष्ट कोटुकारण्य आहे. गाव कामी ते राव काम करी अशी एक मूल्य आहे. त्यांची प्रविती कोळविपरी गावात गेल्यावर पेटे. यामुळे अनेक गावे पाणीदार झाली. अनेक गावी सुखलाम् सुफलाम् झाली आहेत. या सर्वोत जलसंधारणाबरोबरच मनसंधारणाचे कामही होऊन राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता जोषसली.

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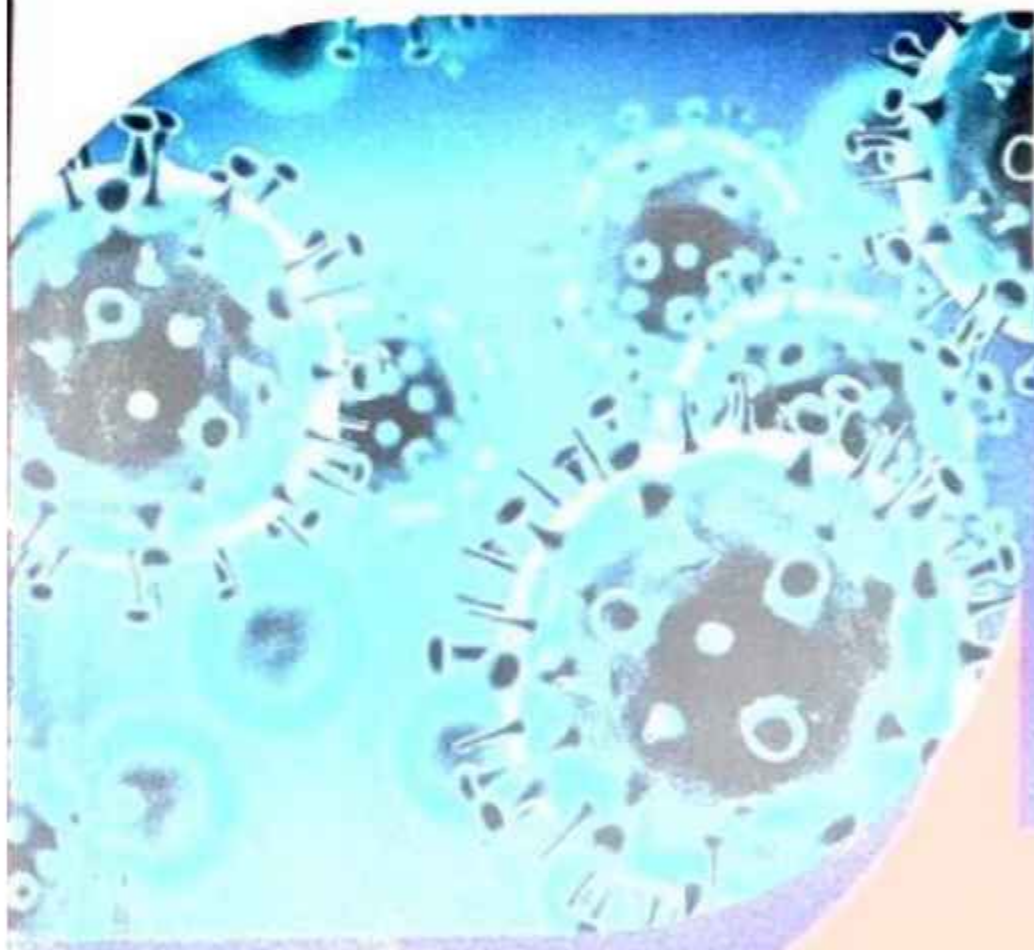
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Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of Paper	Page No.
1.	Dr. Prakash Rajeshyam Konka	Application of Geospatial Technology in Change Detection Analysis of Land Cover/Land Use of Aurangabad City 2009-2019	1
2.	Ravindra S. Bhagat ¹ , Nanabhau S. Kudnar ² , Santosh J. Lagad ³ , Vasudev S. Salunke ⁴	Effect Of Physical Factor On Flood Hazard Of The Wainganga River In Maharashtra, India: A GIS & Remote Sensing Techniques	8
3.	Dr. Sunil Khandebharad	Pattern And Process Of Urbanization In Thane City In Maharashtra: A Geographical Study	14
4.	Dr. A. T. Doke	Spatio Temporal Variation of Sex Ratio of Maharashtra	17
5.	Capt.B.T.Pote	Modern Technologies Uses In Agriculture Water Management	21
6.	Dr. Sanjay R. Sawate	Problems of Disaster Combating in India- An Overview	24
7.	Dr. G. L. Kolte	COVID-19 Impact on tourism sector of India	28
8.	Mr. Gautam N. Yede	Impact of Covid-19 Situation on Environment	32
9.	Dr. Santosh Tukaram Jadhav	A Study of Current Teaching Methods in Education of Geography	34
10.	Dr.Gajhans D.S. Mr.Usare B.R.	Tahsilwise General Landuse Efficiency of Beed District, a Geographical Analysis	37
11.	Dr. Ramesh D. Rathod	A Current Situation of Education System in Maharashtra	41
12.	Dr. R. K. Kale	Indian Constitution & Human Rights	44
13.	Mrs. Madhubala Gangadhar Hudage	The Impact Of Covid-19 On Mental Health	48
14.	Dr. Sudhir A. Yevle	Sociological Study of the Problems of Migrants, from Urban to Rural Areas during the Corona Period: With Reference to Shirur (Ka.) Taluka of Beed District	50
15.	Mr. Gajbe Sumedh Shamrao Mr. Gajbe Sankalp Shamrao	Role of Libraries in E-Learning	53

Problems of Disaster Combating in India- An Overview

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Abstract

Every very disaster is happened over on the land. Some are natural and others are manmade. India having multiple demographic characteristics and geographical characteristics has always been a continuous sufferer of various type of disasters but here we would like to add that there is a strong mechanism of disaster management in India. National Disaster Management is a milestone in this regard. Various type of authorities established under this act and its various provisions are quite helpful in the management of every type of disasters whether natural disasters or man-made disasters. But more emphasis is required on the Pre-disaster stage i.e. capacity building stage. Besides it, more funding should be there to the various authorities, institutions, forces and Govt.; who are in the active role of mitigating various types of disasters.

Key Words—Disaster, Combating, National Disaster Management etc.

Introduction

The year 2020 has been full of man-made and natural disasters like floods, forest fire, earthquakes, cyclones and top of all corona virus disease. COVID-19 can also be called a man-made disaster. In this type of situation and to combat various types of disasters, there is an important role of disaster management mechanism in every country. India having multiple demographic characteristics and geographical characteristics has always been a continuous sufferer of various type of disasters but here we would like to add that there is a strong mechanism of disaster management in India. National Disaster Management Act 2005 is a milestone in this regard. Various type of authorities established under this act and its various provisions are quite helpful in the management of every type of disasters whether natural disasters or manmade disasters. In this paper we are covering many aspects of disaster management in India like disaster management in India theoretical aspect, mechanism for combating disasters in India, punishments mentioned under the act, funding of disasters, handling of disasters in India etc.

Aims and Objective

1. To know what is the disaster
2. To know vulnerability of disaster
3. To know the institutional mechanism for combating disasters
4. To know the role of NDRF team

What is Disaster?

The disaster management act 2005 defines the disaster as follows "Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area." "Disaster management means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for prevention of danger or threat of any disaster mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences

Disasters Types

Natural Disasters - drought, flood, Cyclones, heat waves, cold wave and fog, earthquake, landslides, Tsunami etc.

Manmade Disasters - Industrial and chemical disasters, stampede, road-rail-air accidents, mine disasters, epidemics, terrorist attack etc.

Further, some disasters are predictable upto a desirable level like rain, cyclones, floods, droughts etc. due to the latest advancements in science and technology. But some disasters are non-predictable like manmade disasters and natural disasters like landslides, earthquakes, forest fire etc.

Vulnerability Profile of India

"India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of disasters. More than 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares of its land is prone to floods and river erosion; close to 5,700 kms, out of the 7,516 kms long coastline is prone to cyclones and tsunamis 68% of its cultivable area is vulnerable to droughts; and, its hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Moreover, India is also vulnerable to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear emergencies and other man-made disasters Of the 7,516 km long coastline, close to 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis. 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity. Over 40 million hectares (12 per cent of land) is prone to floods and river erosion."

Institutional Mechanism for combating Disasters in India

There will be a National Disaster Management Authority at central level. The Prime Minister of India will be the ex-officio chairperson of this authority and he will nominate a maximum of 9 members to this authority. The Central Government will also establish a National Executive Committee for the smooth functioning of the activities of National Disaster Management Authority. National Executive Committee has the right to constitute sub-committees for smooth functioning. Also at central level, a national plan for disaster management for whole India will be prepared by the national executive committee in line with the national disaster management policy.

Mechanism at State level-

At state level, State Govt. will establish a State Disaster Management Authority. The Chief Minister of the state will be the ex-officio chairperson of this authority and will nominate other members to the authority not exceeding eight. The chairperson of the state executive committee will be the CEO of this authority. State Disaster Management Authority will also establish Advisory Committee consisting of various types of experts in the fields concerning disaster management and having practical experience of working during disasters. State Government will also constitute a State Executive Committee to help the State Authority in functioning smoothly. Executive Committee also has a right to constitute sub-committees for smooth functioning of its duties. A state disaster management plan will be made by State executive committee keeping the guidelines of the national authorities and with consultation of local bodies district authorities and people representing the various local persons and experts related to specific disaster area.

Mechanism at District level -

State Government will establish for every district of the state, a District Disaster Management Authority. The collector or district magistrate or the deputy commissioner will be the chairperson of this authority. The elected representative of the local authority will be its co-chairperson. Ex-officio members to this authority will be the CEO of the district authority, the Superintendent of Police (SP), the CMO of the district and two district level officers to be appointed by State Government. There will also be Advisory Committee and other committees for the smooth functioning of the responsibilities of District Disaster Management Authority. There will also be a district disaster management plan made by the district authorities with coordination with local bodies and in line with national and state plan for disasters. Mechanism of various department/ministries of Central Govt. And State Govt. —Besides the above mentioned authorities the various department and ministries of the central government and state government are also working with their specific disaster plans and with their staff aligned and co-ordinated with the specialised disaster management authorities.

National Institute of Disaster Management –

In 1995, Central Government has also formed National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) having head office in Delhi. The main function of this institute is capacity building for combatting disasters. The mission of NIDM is

"To work as a think tank for the Government by providing assistance in policy formulation and to facilitate reducing the impact of disasters through

1. Planning and promoting training and capacity building services including strategic learning.
2. Research, documentation and development of national level information base.
3. System development and expertise promotion for effective disaster preparedness and mitigation.
4. Promoting awareness and enhancing knowledge and skills of all stakeholders.
5. Strengthening institutional mechanisms for training and capacity building of all stakeholders.
6. Networking and facilitating exchange of information, experience and expertise."

National Disaster Response Force –

There will also be a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for prompt and specialized response to disasters. It will work under the direction and control of National Disaster Management Authority & Ministry of Home Affairs. Central Government will appoint a Director General of this force for command and supervision. NDRF was constituted in the year 2006 with 8 Battalions. At present NDRF is functioning with 8 Battalions each of 1149 persons. At start NDRF was also deputed for law and order maintaining normalcy but as per NDRF rules on Feb 2008, NDRF was made a specialized force to be used only in case of disaster related duties.

Offences and penalties under the act

Section 51 to 60 of the act describes the rules regarding various offences and penalties. Imprisonment provisions for them. The main provisions are if any person obstructs any officer of government or authorities mention in the act to properly carry on functions or refuse compliance with directions of the government officers and of various executive bodies under this act. Then he is punishable with imprisonment of one year or fine or with both. If this obstruction or non-compliance result into loss or damage to life, then imprisonment may be extended up to two years. If a person makes intentionally a false claim for acquiring any relief, help, repair, reconstruction and other benefit from any officer of the govt. & authorities under this act he/she shall be punishable up to two years imprisonment and also with fine. Any person found guilty of misappropriation of money and materials under this act which he holds for providing relief in case of disaster or disastrous situation, will be liable to be imprisoned upto a term of two years with fine. A person makes false alarm or warning regarding a disaster or its intensity leading to a panic situation is punishable with one year imprisonment or with fine.

Problems of Combating Disaster

India is having huge population in urban areas as well as rural areas. If disaster is happened in densely populated areas in that are NDRF team is not reach easily. Unsafe building practices in rapidly growing urban settlements and rural settlements it's one of the India's greatest challenges for disaster management. Poor infrastructure facilities in India it's also a major problem in India. Collapse road network and transport facilities.

Suggestions

Prevention, mitigation and preparedness stages should be focused upon. Various provisions of NDMA should be strictly followed especially the provisions related to penalty and imprisonment. Practical disaster management at central, state and local level should be more practical rather than a paper work. Practical feasibility should be focused upon. There should be no discrimination in immediate reconstruction and rehabilitation. Personnel Power of NDRF need an increase. Education & Training required. Primary prevention against disasters should also be a part of educational curriculum in India. More funds needed for mitigate the disasters.

Conclusion

Every country of the world whether small or big, developed or developing or undeveloped has been a sufferer of any or more of natural or man-made disasters. Now a days manmade disasters are more harmful than the natural disasters as in case of COVID 19. Man through its old tendency of indulging with natural resources and disturbing their natural balance has always been inviting the natural disasters in the varied forms.

industrialization, urbanization and advancements in science and technologies have also forced various types of manmade disasters as well as natural disasters; to occur. Some disasters are predictable but some are not. In case of Predictable Disasters, Capacity Building stage of Disaster Management is comparatively important. While in case of Unpredictable Disasters, immediate relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation are comparatively important. But both Pre-disaster & Post-disaster aspects of Disaster management are supplement to each other. In case of India & its disaster management methodology, there is a strong mechanism to combat disasters and strong law, legislation & policies. But more emphasis is required on the Pre-disaster stage i.e. Capacity Building Stage. Besides it, more funding should be there to the various authorities, institutions, forces and Govt.; who are in the active role of combatting various types of disasters.

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Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of Paper	Page No.
16.	Mrs. Jayshree A. Danke	A Study of Women Health Issues	58
17.	Dr. Vandana Phatale	Food Truck For Therapeutic Diet	60
18.	Dr Surekha R.Gaikwad	Scope, Opportunities and Challenges in Home Science Education	62
19.	Dr.Ayodhya Pawal	Role of Parents In Teenage life	66
20.	Mrs. Rakte Jyoti Bhausahab	Role Of Library In Changing Society	69
21.	Dr. Chetana Vishwanathrao Donglikar	A Study of Religious Beliefs and Misbelieves Regarding Menstruation among Girls of Shirur Kasar	72
22.	Dr. Sanjay Raosheb Sawate	Correlation Between Population and Settlement Ratio in Beed District : A Geographical Study	77
23.	Dr. Shivanand Tanajirao Jadhav	Impact of Watershed Development Programmes on Migration in Marathwada Region	84
24.	प्रा.बंडू थावरा पवार	न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास	88
25.	डॉ.महादेव मुंडे	भारतातील प्रादेशिक पक्षाची भूमिका	92
26.	नवनाथ विश्वनाथ खेत्री डॉ. सुधीर आ. येवले	पाणी फाउंडेशन वॉटर कप स्पर्धेमुळे कोळपिंपरी गावातील परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास	98
27.	प्रा.डॉ. घुगे एस. पी.	भारतातील पडिक जमिनीची समस्या : एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास	103
28.	भास्कर देवदत्त कसोटे	न्यायालयीन सक्रियता कार्यपद्धती आणि महत्व	107
29.	श्री डाके राजाभाऊ आसाराम प्रो.डॉ.एल.एच.साळोक	कोविड -१९ चा स्थलांतरीतावर झालेला परिणाम - एक समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास	111
30.	डॉ.सुनंदा एकनाथराव आहेर	भारतीय समाजातील सामाजिक विघटन-एक सर्वांगीण दृष्टीक्षेप	118
31.	प्रा.डॉ.आव्हाड भगवान भानुदास	कोविड-१९ चा समाजजीवनावर झालेला परिणाम	124
32.	प्रा.रमेश शंकरराव सोनटक्के	आदिवासी विकास आणि शासकीय योजना	129

Correlation Between Population and Settlement Ratio in Beed District : A Geographical Study

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Abstract

The main objectives of the present study to make geographic enquiry into spatio-temporal growth of settlement in Beed district. An attempt has also been made to study the mean population size spacing growth. Settlement is concerned not only with buildings grouped around the permanent farm dwelling, but also with the temporary camp of the hunter or herder, or with settlement clusters or agglomeration, running the scale from hamlet to village, to town, to city and to metropolis. During human adaptation with the environment, man came in close contact to various environmental features and this adaptation brought fourth changes in his physical landscape. These changes are identified as cultural landscape and present man's relation to man upon earth. 'Settlement' means the settlement units representing an organized colony of human being together with the buildings in which they live or that they otherwise use and the paths and streets over which they travel. Settlement is concerned not only with buildings grouped around the permanent farm dwelling, but also with the temporary camp of the hunter or herder, or with settlement clusters or agglomeration, running the scale from hamlet to village, to town, to city and to metropolis. Settlement develops on the basic of population or group of population.

Key words- Population Group, Spatio-temporal, settlement

Introduction

Settlement as the abode of human society deserves to be in the forefront of research. Such studies are necessary for determining various aspects and problems associated with the human beings. The study of habitat is relatively recent sprout from the venerable trunk of human geography. During human adaptation with the environment, man came in close contact to various environmental features and this adaptation brought fourth changes in his physical landscape. These changes are identified as cultural landscape and present man's relation to man upon earth. 'Settlement' means the settlement units representing an organized colony of human being together with the buildings in which they live or that they otherwise use and the paths and streets over which they travel. Settlement is concerned not only with buildings grouped around the permanent farm dwelling, but also with the temporary camp of the hunter or herder, or with settlement clusters or agglomeration, running the scale from hamlet to village, to town, to city and to metropolis. Settlement develops on the basic of population or group of population. So population is the most important factor for transforming settlement in one step to another step.

Study Area:

Beed district is situated on the central part of the Maharashtra and lies between 18°27' and 19°27' north latitudes and 74°49' and 76°44' east longitudes¹. The east west extension of Beed district is 268 kms. The shape of the Beed district is broadly that of a trapezoid, the northern and southern sides of which are nearly parallel.

The total geographical area of Beed district is 10693 sq.kms and its proportion as compared with Maharashtra state it is about 3.5 percent. The proportion of area of the Beed district in Marathwada division is 19.20 percent.



Objective

1. To know the rank size of settlement in Beed district
2. To know the man land ratio in study area
3. To examine the correlation between population and settlement

Growth of Settlements in Beed district:

Here an attempt has been made to find out the growth in number of villages during the decades. Further attempt has been made to study the growth of population, growth of settlements and their class-wise growth rate. The growth of settlement is related to various factors and changing economy. Sometime negative growth in the population as well as in the villages is observed. It happens so when the settlements are shifted from their locations. The resources are limited, land under cultivation is poor and physiography is rugged, the growth rate is low and very few new settlements develop in such areas. On the other hand, in the fertile area irrigation is developed and agriculture is found in prosperous stage, the settlements grow at high rate several new villages emerge in the landscape.

The Growth in Number of settlements:

The growth pattern in the number of settlements has been studied for three census periods (2001 and 2011). All the settlements have been grouped into nine classes of population size for analysis.

The details of the distribution of settlements in different population groups during 2001 and 2011 are given in the following table.

A) Village class	B) Population Groups
I	Above 6000 persons
II	5000 to 6000 persons
III	4000 to 5000 persons
IV	3000 to 4000 persons
V	2000 to 3000 persons
VI	1000 to 2000 persons
VII	500 to 1000 persons
VIII	251 to 500 persons
IX	less than 250 persons

Table : Distribution of Villages in Different Population

Tahsils	Groups (1991)								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Ashti	1	0	1	3	15	48	56	27	10
Patoda	1	0	0	5	13	41	44	47	9
Shirur (K)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georai	1	3	2	3	11	53	76	40	5

very large size 11 villages in the study region in 1991, with population more than 6000. The number of these villages increased to 18 in the year 2001. In the same way total no of villages also increased to 112 villages in the year 2001. Total number of small size villages classifying in eight groups have increased in the year 2001. This is due to increase in population and the changes of village classes in the year 2001.

Table : Distribution of Villages in Different Population Groups (2001)

Tahsils	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VI I	VII I	IX
Ashti	2	0	1	4	18	47	58	31	14
Patoda	1	0	0	1	7	22	27	26	20
Shirur (K)	0	0	1	4	8	26	33	14	8
Georai	4	1	1	3	16	56	82	26	4
Majalgaon	1	5	1	1	15	37	30	25	6
Wadwani	1	0	1	4	12	29	27	14	1
Beed	2	3	1	3	12	56	89	33	6
Kaij	3	0	5	5	17	54	38	6	0
Dharur	0	0	0	2	1	17	13	3	2
Parali	2	0	1	3	15	35	31	14	4
Ambajogai	2	1	2	10	12	37	26	6	0
Total	18	10	14	40	133	416	454	198	65
% to total	1.34	0.74	1.04	2.97	9.87	30.86	33.68	14.69	4.82

Source: Compiled by the researcher

In the year 2001, there were 1348 inhabited villages and 11 uninhabited villages in the study region. Out of these total settlements more number of settlements was found in the last five groups (groups VI, VI I, VII I, VIII I, IX).

nine). All these classes occupy 93.92 percent of the total settlements of the study region. Only 6.09 percent of the settlements are found in the first four groups.

The regional analysis of 2001 settlement distribution indicates that Beed tahsil have the highest number of settlements followed by Georai and Ashti tahsils, whereas the lowest number of settlements are found in Dharurtahsil. Remaining tahsils have settlements ranging between 89 to 175.

It is observed that the hilly tahsils namely Patoda, Wadwani, ShirurKasar, Dharur and Parali have low percentage of the settlements in the first three classes. Most of the settlements are found in lower population size classes. These six tahsils have a rugged topography where the land available for cultivation is very limited. The large size settlements are dominantly found in Beed, Georai and Ashti tahsils. The number of villages are increasing continuously from 1991 to 2001. This may be due to increase in population. As stated earlier in the year 1991, there were 1270 settlements in the study region. Total number of settlements increased to 1348 in the year 2001 and to 1350 in 2011. The class wise change in number of settlements indicate that the number of settlements in fourth, fifth and sixth classes have increased in the year 2011. It is interesting to note that the number of settlements decreased in the 7th, 8th and 9th group in the year 2011. This is due to increase in population of small villages. Distribution of villages in different population groups is shown in Table No. 3.2. It is observed that in the year 1991, there were seven tahsils in the study region which increased to 11 in the year 2001. Therefore, in 2001, in some tahsils the number of villages decreased. The number of villages decreased mainly in Patoda, Majalgaon, Beed, Kaij and Ambajogai tahsils. But in the study region, in the year 2001 new 78 villages have been added. There were very large size 11 villages in the study region in 1991, with population more than 6000. The number of these villages increased to 18 in the year 2001. In the same way total no of villages also increased in group II villages in the year 2001. Total number of small size villages classifying in eight groups have decreased in the year 2001. This is due to increase in population and the changes of village classes in different population groups in the year 2001.

Table : Distribution of Villages in Different Population Groups(2011)

Tahsils	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII I	IX	Tota I
Ashti	1	2	1	4	24	54	62	23	5	176
Patoda	1	0	1	1	14	30	27	25	3	102
Shirur (K)	0	1	2	5	11	29	34	7	4	93
Georai	4	0	4	6	31	69	64	13	2	193
Majalgaon	3	2	3	9	18	39	34	9	4	121
Wadwani	1	0	4	2	10	12	10	6	0	45
Beed	2	3	1	1	22	76	77	34	6	222
Kaij	2	2	3	10	15	57	28	4	0	121

Dharur	0	1	0	2	13	30	16	4	1
Parali	2	1	3	9	19	33	31	5	1
Ambajogai	2	2	5	8	14	46	23	6	1
Total	18	14	27	57	191	475	406	136	26
% to total	1.33	1.04	2.00	4.22	14.15	35.19	30.07	10.07	1.93

Source: Computed

In the year 2011, there were 1350 inhabited villages and 10 uninhabited villages. Out of these total settlement more number of settlements was found in the last five groups. All these classes occupy 91.41 percent of the total settlements of the study region. Only 8% settlements are found in the first four groups.

The regional analysis of 2011 settlement distribution indicates that Beed tahsil have the highest number of settlements followed by Georai and Ashtitahsils, whereas the lowest number of settlements is found in Wadwanitahsil. Remaining tahsils have settlements ranging between 67 to 121.

It is observed that the hilly tahsils namely Wadwani, ShirurKasar and Dharur have the highest number of settlements in the first three classes. Most of the settlements are found in lower population groups. These three tahsils have a rugged topography where the land available for cultivation is very limited. Settlements are dominantly found in Beed, Georai and Ashti tahsils.

The number of villages is increasing continuously from 1991 to 2011. This may be due to the increase in population. As stated earlier in the year 2011, there were 1350 inhabited and 10 uninhabited villages in the study region. Total number of settlements increased to 1366 in the year 2001 and to 1369 in the year 2011. Class wise change in number of settlements indicate that the number of settlements in fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes have increased in the year 2011. It is interesting to note that the number of settlements in first, second, third and ninth group in the year 2011. This is due to increase in population of small villages.

Distribution of villages in different population groups is shown in Table No. 11. In the year 2001, there were eleven tahsils in the study region which increased to 13 in the year 2011. In 2011, in some tahsils the number of villages decreased. The number of villages decreased were: (1), Patoda (-1), ShirurKasar (-1), Wadwani (-44), Kaij (-7) and Parali (-1) tahsils. But in the study region new 03 villages have been added. There were very large size 11 villages in the study region with population more than 6000. The number of these villages increased to 18 in the year 2011. Total no of villages also increased in group II villages in the year 2011. Total number of small villages classifying in seven, eight and nine groups have decreased in the year 2011. This is due to increase in population and the changes of village classes in different population groups in the year 2011.

Conclusion:

The numbers of villages are increasing continuously from 1981 to 1991, this may be due to the increase in population. The class wise change in number of settlements indicate that the number of settlements in fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes have increased in the year 2001. There were 1270 settlements in the study region in 1991. It is increased to 1348 in 2001 and 1350 to 2011.

It is observed that the hilly tahsils namely Wadwani, Shirur Kasar and Dharur have the highest percentage of the settlements in the first three classes. Out of total villages nearly 55 percent

indicate less than 10 percent decrease, 16 percent villages indicate 10 to 20 percent decrease in population whereas above 50 percent decrease in population is observed in 11 percent villages.

The distribution of settlements in the study area is mostly random. It is conclude that the relationship between average spacing of settlement to areal size of settlements and mean population size of settlements has been studied for the existing distribution of settlements which indicates positive correlation between these variables.

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Current Issues, Challenges and Opportunities in Social Sciences



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Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of Paper	Page No.
1.	Dr. Prakash Rajeshyam Konka	Application of Geospatial Technology in Change Detection Analysis of Land Cover/Land Use of Aurangabad City 2009-2019	1
2.	Ravindra S. Bhagat ¹ , Nanabhau S. Kudnar ² , Santosh J. Lagad ³ , Vasudev S. Salunke ⁴	Effect Of Physical Factor On Flood Hazard Of The Wainganga River In Maharashtra, India: A GIS & Remote Sensing Techniques	8
3.	Dr. Sunil Khandebharad	Pattern And Process Of Urbanization In Thane City In Maharashtra: A Geographical Study	14
4.	Dr. A. T. Doke	Spatio Temporal Variation of Sex Ratio of Maharashtra	17
5.	Capt.B.T.Pote	Modern Technologies Uses In Agriculture Water Management	21
6.	Dr. Sanjay R. Sawate	Problems of Disaster Combating in India- An Overview	24
7.	Dr. G. L. Kolte	COVID-19 Impact on tourism sector of India	28
8.	Mr. Gautam N. Yede	Impact of Covid-19 Situation on Environment	32
9.	Dr. Santosh Tukaram Jadhav	A Study of Current Teaching Methods in Education of Geography	34
10.	Dr.Gajhans D.S. Mr.Usare B.R.	Tahsilwise General Landuse Efficiency of Beed District, a Geographical Analysis	37
11.	Dr. Ramesh D. Rathod	A Current Situation of Education System in Maharashtra	41
12.	Dr. R. K. Kale	Indian Constitution & Human Rights	44
13.	Mrs. Madhubala Gangadhar Hudage	The Impact Of Covid-19 On Mental Health	48
14.	Dr. Sudhir A. Yevle	Sociological Study of the Problems of Migrants, from Urban to Rural Areas during the Corona Period: With Reference to Shirur (Ka.) Taluka of Beed District	50
15.	Mr. Gajbe Sumedh Shamrao Mr. Gajbe Sankalp Shamrao	Role of Libraries in E-Learning	53

Impact of Covid-19 Situation on Environment

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is wreaking havoc in countries across the globe, causing a global health crisis and forcing economies to slow down due to the strict quarantine measures. However, the outbreak has also impacted the environment in an intriguing way. As the pandemic spreads in different parts of the world, its consequences run farther than closed borders, scarce hand sanitizer, and social distancing protocols.

Keywords - ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL DISTANCING, CONSEQUENCES

Introduction

On late December 2019 in Wuhan city, in China, an unusual pneumonia was noticed with a link to an animal market that sells poultry, fish and other animals to the public. This event was soon reported to the World Health Organization (WHO). The causal microorganism had been identified as a novel coronavirus that was named COVID-19. COVID-19 soon spread to other parts of the world. The World Health Organization has declared the situation a pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted every aspect of human life and the global economy. The number of new cases and deaths is increasing at an alarming rate with no signs of control yet, making the estimates of its economic and other impacts uncertain. Depending on the level of COVID-19 impact in each country, as well as country-specific situations and capacity, the world's Governments are adopting different levels of interventions, including travel restrictions and lockdown to contain the spread of the highly contagious virus.

Objectives of the Research

To study the impact of novel corona virus on the Environment.

Research Methodology

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology used in this study. The review uses secondary data. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites for this study.

COVID-19 and its Effects on Environment

Due to the unusual outbreak of COVID-19, almost every big and small city and village in the affected countries like China, Taiwan, Italy, USA, France, Spain, Turkey, Iran, Germany, S Korea, U.K, India, Australia and many more, is under partial or total lockdown for a long period of time ranging from a few weeks up to a few months. The major sectors contributing to air pollution are transport, industries, power plants, construction activities, biomass-burning, road dust resuspension and residential activities. In addition, certain activities such as operation of DG sets, restaurant, landfill fires, etc. also contribute to air pollution. Under the nationwide lockdown, all transport services – road, air and rail were suspended with exceptions for essential services. Educational institutions, industrial establishments and hospitality services were also suspended. As a result, air quality improvement has been noted in many towns and cities across the world. Due to non-functioning of industries, industrial waste emission has decreased to a large extent. Vehicles are hardly found on the roads resulting in almost zero emission of green-house gases and toxic tiny suspended particles to the environment. Due to lesser demand of power in industries, use of fossil fuels or conventional energy sources have been lowered considerably. Ecosystems are being greatly recovered. In many big cities, the inhabitants are

experiencing a clear sky for the first time in their lives. The pollution level in tourist spots such as forests, sea beaches, hill areas, etc. is also shrinking largely. Ozone layer has been found to have revived to some extent. The pandemic has displayed its contrasting consequence on human civilization, in the sense that, on one hand, it has caused worldwide panic situation, but created a very positive impact on the world environment on the other.

Environmental Changes witnessed in India during lock down period

The economic shutdown under the Covid-19 pandemic has had two monumental impacts on our environment. It has improved our air and water quality dramatically, and slashed our material consumption, water usage and waste production.

- Concentration of particulate matter (PM) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) emissions reduced significantly in the lockdown period enforced to curb the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak, according to a Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) analysis of 115 Indian cities. The CPCB monitored the cities between March 16 and April 15, 2020. The air quality index (AQI) of 78 per cent cities was 'good' and 'satisfactory' during lockdown as compared to 44 per cent cities in the pre-lockdown phase. "The drop could be attributed to, restricted vehicle movement, halt on construction activities, less road dust resuspension and curb on industrial activities," according to CPCB.
- Data from the CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) and the UPPCB (Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board) shows that the Ganga's water along its most polluted stretch in Uttar Pradesh is carrying more dissolved oxygen and less nitrates. These conditions are conducive to survival of aquatic life. Its biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) has correspondingly fallen, along with the concentration of total coli form, which is a testament to improved water quality. Similar positive developments have been reported for the Yamuna.
- There are several reports of the Dhauladhar range in Himachal Pradesh again being visible from Jalandhar, which is 200 km away. Citizens have also seen Mt. Kanchenjunga from Siliguri and Mt. Everest from parts of Bihar during the lockdown. That this has happened after 30 years highlights just how long we have battled severe air pollution.
- Most remarkably, the nation-wide lockdown has considerably reduced municipal solid waste (MSW) generation. Pune's daily tonnage of MSW has fallen by 29 per cent, while Chennai's and Nagpur's have dropped by 28 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Even in cities like Delhi and Mumbai, one can expect a similar drop owing to a shift in consumer demand and behavioral changes towards sustainable consumption.

Conclusion

Covid-19 and its associated lockdown has given us a rare opportunity to step back and assess our impact on the environment. We are witnessing clean air, water and livable cities that we have demanded for so long precisely because we have been shut away. Thus, before we resume life as usual, we should make commitment to instill the principles of sustainable development in our social behavior, life style and public policy making to make our environment clean and sustainable.

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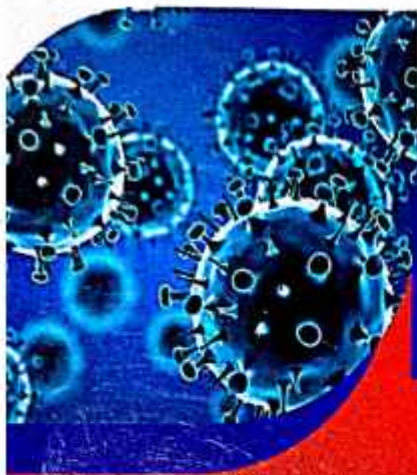
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Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of Paper	
16.	Mrs. Jayshree A. Danke	A Study of Women Health Issues	
17.	Dr. Vandana Phatale	Food Truck For Therapeutic Diet	
18.	Dr Surekha R.Galkwad	Scope, Opportunities and Challenges in Home Science Education	
19.	Dr.Ayodhya Pawal	Role of Parents In Teenage life	
20.	Mrs. Rakte Jyoti Bhausahab	Role Of Library In Changing Society	
21.	Dr. Chetana Vishwanathrao Donglikar	A Study of Religious Beliefs and Misbelieves Regarding Menstruation among Girls of Shirur Kasar	
22.	Dr. Sanjay Raosheb Sawate	Correlation Between Population and Settlement Ratio in Beed District : A Geographical Study	
23.	Dr. Shivanand Tanajirao Jadhav	Impact of Watershed Development Programmes on Migration in Marathwada Region	
24.	प्रा.बंडू थावरा पवार	न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास	8
25.	डॉ.महादेव मुंडे	भारतातील प्रादेशिक पक्षाची भूमिका	9
26.	नवनाथ विश्वनाथ खेत्री डॉ. सुधीर आ. येवले	पाणी फाउंडेशन वॉटर कप स्पर्धेमुळे कोळपिंपरी गावातील परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास	96
27.	प्रा.डॉ. घुगे एस. पी.	भारतातील पडिक जमिनीची समस्या : एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास	103
28.	भास्कर देवदत्त कसोटे	न्यायालयीन सक्रियता कार्यपद्धती आणि महत्व	107
29.	श्री डाके राजाभाऊ आसाराम प्रो.डॉ.एल.एच.साळोके	कोविड -१९ चा स्थलांतरीतावर झालेला परिणाम - एक समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास	111
30.	डॉ.सुनंदा एकनाथराव आहरे	भारतीय समाजातील सामाजिक विघटन-एक सर्वांगीण दृष्टीक्षेप	118
31.	प्रा.डॉ.आव्हाड भगवान भानुदास	कोविड-१९ चा समाजजीवनावर झालेला परिणाम	124
32.	प्रा.रमेश शंकरराव सोनटक्के	आदिवासी विकास आणि शासकीय योजना	129

परस्तावना :

न्यायालयीन निर्णय प्रक्रियेचा एक आवश्यक भाग म्हणजे न्यायालयीन व्यवस्थेची क्रिया
जेव्हा एखादे न्यायालय संविधानातील कायद्यांना बदलत्या परिस्थितीत सातत्या देण्याचा प्रयत्न
न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा प्रत्यय येतो." सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय परिस्थितीच्या
कायद्यातील तरतुदीचे अर्थ बदलतात तेव्हा सामाजिक सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या हक्काची व्याप्ती
न्यायालयीन सक्रिय बनून सामाजिक न्यायांच्या दृष्टीने, सामाजिक हितांचे दृष्टीने न्याय संस्था
भूमिका स्विकारावी लागते.

न्याय संस्थेला संविधानाने आखून दिलेल्या चौकटीत करण्यात आलेल्या कायद्यांचा अर्थ
अशा कायद्यांचे उल्लंघन होत असल्यास त्यासंबंधी न्याय निवाडा देणे ही मुख्य कामे करावीत
असे दिसून येते की राज्यकर्ते आपले व आपल्या गटातील लोकांचे हितसंबंध जोपासण्यासाठी न्याय
आणि बहुजनांवर अन्याय करणारे निर्णय घेतात तेव्हा त्यांच्या निष्क्रियतेवर उपाय म्हणून न्याय
होणे आवश्यक बनलेले आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :

1. सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक परिस्थितीत जेव्हा बदलते तेव्हा कायद्यातील तरतुदीचे अर्थ
सामान्यांचे हक्क वाढतात यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. कायदेमंडळ आणि कार्यकारी मंडळ या दोन्ही संस्था आपल्या मर्यादांचे उल्लंघन करते काय
काम न्याय मंडळाला करावे लागते. यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. मुलभूत हक्काचे संरक्षण न्यायालय करते यांचा अभ्यास करणे.

गृहितके :

1. न्याय संस्थेला संविधानाने आखून दिलेल्या चौकटीत राहून कायद्यांचा अर्थ लावणे.
2. कायद्यांचे उल्लंघन होत असल्यास त्यांचा न्याय निवाडा करणे.
3. न्याय संस्थेची सक्रियता काळाची गरज आहे.

संशोधन पध्दती :

सामाजिकशास्त्रात अनेक संशोधन पध्दतींचा वापर केला जातो. त्यापैकी न्यायालयीन
कृतीवाद, क्रियाशिलता या विषयांचे संशोधन करित असतांना वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा अवलंब

आजची वस्तुस्थिती अशी आहे की, संविधानांचा वापर सामाजिक हितांच्या दृष्टीने होतांना दिसत नाही. तेव्हा समता सामाजिक न्याय, सामाजिक हित या दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास केवळ कायदेमंडळ व सरकार यांच्यावर अवलंबून न राहता न्याय संस्थेने सक्रिय भूमिका स्विकारणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

इंग्लंडमध्ये रुढी, संकेत, परंपरा यातून आणि संसदेने केलेल्या कायदयातून कायदयांची निर्मिती होते. कायदयांचा अर्थ लावण्याचे कार्य न्यायाधीश करीत असतात. इंग्लंडमध्ये सामान्य कायदा हा न्यायालयीन क्रियाशिलतेतून निर्माण झालेला आहे. बदलत्या परिस्थितीत न्यायाधीश जेव्हा या कायदयाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करतात. तेव्हा न्यायाधीशांच्या सामाजिक आर्थिक, राजकीय विचारांचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या निर्णयावर पडत असतो असे निर्णय ज्यांना स्वागतार्ह वाटतात ते न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा स्विकार करतात. मात्र निर्णय मान्य नसणारे लोक न्यायालयाने अधिकारांचे उल्लंघन केले म्हणून टिका करतात. भारताने स्विकारलेली संविधान पध्दती इंग्लंड, अमेरिका देशातील अँग्लो सेक्शन पध्दतीच्या धर्तीवर आधारित आहे. भारतीय संविधानाने संसदीय लोकशाही व्यवस्थेचा स्विकार करून कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ आणि न्याय मंडळ या तिन्ही विभागांना स्वायत्ता आणि स्वातंत्र्य देण्यात आले आहे. कायदेमंडळ आणि कार्यकारी मंडळ या दोन्ही संस्था आपल्या मर्यादांचे उल्लंघन करतात काय हे पाहण्याचे कार्य न्यायमंडळाला करावे लागते. संविधानातील नियमानुसार त्याचे कार्य चालले आहे की, नाही हे पाहण्याची जबाबदारी संविधानाने न्यायालयावर टाकलेली आहे. संविधानाने मुलभूत हक्कांच्या रक्षणाची जबाबदारी न्याय संस्थेवर टाकली असून संविधानांच्या कलम 32 मध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयास मूलभूत अधिकारांच्या रक्षणासाठी करावयांच्या उपायोजना बाबत सक्षम करण्यात आले आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर 32 व्या कलमांच्या तरतुदीबाबत महत्त्व स्पष्ट करतांना म्हणतात, संविधानाचा प्राण म्हणजे कलम 32 ची तरतुद आहे. ही तरतुद संविधानातून काढून टाकली तर संविधान अस्तित्वहीन होईल. 32 व्या कलमात असे स्पष्ट केले आहे की, भारतातील एखादा समाज घटकावर अन्याय झाला असेल किंवा मुलभूत अधिकारांचे उल्लंघन होत असेल तर त्या विरुद्ध न्यायालयात रिट अर्ज करता येतो. जर देशातील शासन, कायदेमंडळ आणि प्रशासन व्यवस्था मूलभूत हक्कांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे नाकारत असेल तर त्यांना अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे आदेश देण्याचा अधिकार संविधानाने न्यायालयाला दिलेला आहे. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने स्टेटची (शासनाची) जी व्याख्या केली ती अशी की स्टेट म्हणजे केवळ राज्य नव्हे तर सर्व स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, सर्व सेवा संस्था व इतर संस्था यांचा समावेश स्टेट (शासन) मध्ये गृहित धरला जातो. अशा प्रकारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाकडून पहिला न्यायालयीन सक्रियता ही 'स्टेट' च्या व्याख्येतून प्रकट झाली.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने 1962 साली 'सकाळ' वृत्तपत्राच्या खटल्यात संविधानांच्या शब्दाचा अर्थ लावतांना असे मत मांडले आहे की, व्यापार किंवा व्यवसाय करण्याच्या अधिकारावर लोकहितासाठी मर्यादा घालता येणार नाही. भाषण अभिव्यक्तीच्या किंवा मुद्रण स्वातंत्र्य यावर संविधानात कायदा व सुव्यवस्था, सभ्यता, नैतिकता या कारणांसाठी आणि बदनामी तसेच न्यायालयांचा अवमान थांबविण्यासाठी मर्यादा घालता येतील. केवळ लोकहितासाठी मर्यादा घालता येणार नाहीत. असा निर्णय देऊन सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने आपल्या सक्रियतेची जाणीव करून दिली. संविधानांच्या कलम 341 व 342 मध्ये अशी तरतुद करण्यात आलेली आहे की, अनुसूचित जाती, जमाती तसेच शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या जमातीसाठी शिक्षण संस्था व सार्वजनिक सेवामध्ये राखीव जागा ठेवण्यात याव्यात एकीकडे कायदयासमोर सर्व समान, सर्वांना कायदयाचे समान संरक्षण

व वागणुक हे व्यक्तीचे मूलभूत हक्क आहेत. तर दुसरीकडे राखील जागाची तरतुद संविधानांम
तेव्हा सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेले कोण ? हे कसे ठरवायचे ? जातीच निकषांवर
भरल्या जातीत. तसेच राजकीय सोयीसाठी राज्यकर्ते या तरतुदींचा गैरफायदा घेतील असे होऊ
1973 साली सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने सक्रियतेच्या भूमिकेतून या तरतुदी संबंधी नियम असे होऊ
ठरवितांना जात हा अनेक पैकी एक निकष असला तरी केवळ जात हा निकष असला कामा नसे.
या एकूण जागांच्या अध्याहून अधिक असू नयेत की, ज्यामुळे समतेचे तत्व डावल्या जाईल.
सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने केलेल्या नियमांवर 1992 साली पुन्हा शिक्कामोर्तब केले आणि मंडळ
शिफारशी अंमलात आणण्याच्या निर्णयास आक्षेप घेणाऱ्या याचिकांच्या संदर्भातील इंद्रासहानी
सरकार या खटल्यातील निर्णयाद्वारे ही तत्वे पुन्हा एकदा स्पष्ट झाली. अशा रितीने राख
आरक्षणाबाबतील निर्णयातून न्यायालयीन सक्रियता दिसून आली.

1978 नंतरच्या काळात भारतीय न्यायालयीन व्यवस्था जास्त सक्रिय झाल्याचे आढळ
हक्क आणि व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क यांची पुनर्बाधणी करण्यांचे कार्य न्यायालय करित आहे.
निरनिराळ्या प्रश्नाबाबत लोक न्यायालयाकडे धाव घेतांना दिसतात. उदा. तुरुंगातील कैदी, वेळी
मुत्ते, प्रदूषण, पर्यावरणाचे प्रश्न विविध सरकारी खात्यातील भ्रष्टाचार, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, दलितवा
वाढती गुन्हेगारी, काळाबाजार, स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय अत्याचार, आर्थिक, घोटाळे, खंडणी वसुली अ
प्रश्नासंबंधी न्यायसंस्थेकडून आपल्याला न्याय मिळेल या विषयी लोकांना आता विश्वास वाढू लाग
राजकीय व्यवस्थेवरील विश्वास कमी होऊ लागला आहे. कारण कायदे मंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ
संविधानातील तरतुदींची अंमलबजावणी योग्य प्रकारे होत नाही. समाजातील दुष्ट प्रवृत्तींचा प्रभाव हा
होत असल्यामुळे तिच्यात निष्क्रियता आलेली आहे. कायद्याची निर्मिती, अंमलबजावणी, कार्य
व्यवस्थेकडून योग्य रितीने होत नसल्यामुळे न्यायालयाला त्यांच्या कार्यात हस्तक्षेप करावा लागत अ
काही प्रश्नांच्या बाबतीत नैसर्गिक न्यायालयांचा वापर करून न्याय देणे गरजेचे ठरते जसे ह
नोकरी लागल्यावर चार वर्षे लग्न करावयाचे नाही किंवा आधीच लग्न झाले असेल तर चार वर्षे मु
नाही. असे लावलेले बंधन पुरुषाला लावता येत नाही. अशा खटल्याच्या संदर्भात स्त्री पुरुष समान
मान्य करूनच न्यायालयाने निवाडा केला. म्हणजेच न्यायालयाला सक्रियतेची भूमिका घेऊनच न्याय द

निष्कर्ष :

- 1) न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेमुळे अशाप्रकारे जनतेला दिलासा मिळत असेल तरी ती अंतिम न्याय दे
ठरू शकत नाही.
- 2) हे एक विविध उपायापैकी एक प्रभावी उपाय आहे, साधन आहे यांचा उपयोग ठराविक मर
आहे.
- 3) जनतेची जागरूकता आणि जनतेची क्रियाशिलता ही देखील न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेसाठी आव
त्यासाठी जनआंदोलनाची आज गरज निर्माण झाली आहे.

- 4) सामाजिक शोषण अन्याय, भ्रष्टाचार या विरुद्ध संघर्षाच्या भावनेतून आंदोलनाद्वारे जनजागृती निर्माण करता येईल. शासनांच्या सर्वांगीण लोकशक्तीची जरब बसेल आणि नव समाजाची निर्मितीचे स्वप्न साकार होईल.
- 5) न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेला मर्यादा आहेत. भारतात संसद ही सार्वभौम असल्यामुळे संसदेचे सार्वभौम अधिकार कोणते ही न्यायालय स्वतःकडे घेऊ शकत नाही असे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने स्पष्ट केले आहे.

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Impact of Covid-19 on Social And Cultural Changes

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Abstract:

Cultural and creative sectors are important in their own right in terms of their economic footprint and employment. They also spur innovation across the economy, as well as contribute to numerous other channels for positive social impact (well-being and health, education, inclusion, urban regeneration, etc.). They are among the hardest hit by the pandemic, with large cities often containing the greatest share of jobs at risk. The dynamics vary across sub-sectors, with venue-based activities and the related supply chains most affected. Policies to support firms and workers during the pandemic can be ill-adapted to the non-traditional business models and forms of employment in the sector. In addition to short-term support for artists and firms, which comes from both the public and private sector, policies can also leverage the economic and social impacts of culture in their broader recovery packages and efforts to transform local economies. Worldwide, the COVID-19 response has been largely premised on physical distancing, though this has, unfortunately, been discursively referred to in formal and informal discourse as social distancing. There is a big difference between the two concepts, with physical distancing not necessarily precluding social connectedness, whereas social distancing unavoidably presumes disconnectedness. But for physical distancing not to also engender social distancing and inter-personal disconnectedness, certain societal conditions need to be met and made available indiscriminately. These include, first and foremost, access to basic infrastructure such as shelter, internet and basic everyday living needs. Sadly, across the world, and even within some developed societies, this has not always been the case. Entrenched social inequalities and economic marginalization have resulted in large proportions of the world's populations being deprived of the most basic of human needs, let alone the capacity to be physically distant while at the same time socially connected and adequately supported to meet living needs.
Key words: Pandemic, Covid19, lockdown, social, cultural

Introduction:

The venue-based sectors (such as museums, performing arts, live music, festivals, cinema, etc.) are the hardest hit by social distancing measures. The abrupt drop in revenues puts their financial sustainability at risk and has resulted in reduced wage earnings and lay-offs with repercussions for the value chain of their suppliers, from creative and non-creative sectors alike. Some cultural and creative sectors, such as online content platforms, have profited from the increased demand for cultural content streaming during lockdown, but the benefits from this extra demand have largely accrued to the largest firms in the industry.

The effects of the crisis on distribution channels and the drop in investment by the sector will affect the production of cultural goods and services and their diversity in the months, if not years, to come. Over the medium term, the anticipated lower levels of international and domestic tourism, drop in purchasing power, and reductions of public and private funding for arts and culture, especially at the local level, could amplify this negative trend even further. In the absence of responsive public support and recovery strategies, the downsizing of cultural and creative sectors will have a negative impact on cities and regions in terms of jobs and revenues, levels of innovation, citizen well-being and the vibrancy and diversity of communities

National and local governments across the globe have introduced multiple measures that support workers and firms in light of COVID-19. Many of them, particularly those not targeted to CCS, are not well suited to the peculiarities of the sector. Employment and income support measures are not always accessible or adapted to the new and non-standard forms of employment (freelance, intermittent, hybrid – e.g. combining salaried part-time work with freelance work) that tend to be more precarious and are more common in CCS. SME finance measures could also be better adapted to businesses based on intangible assets. Similarly, innovation supports, largely catering to technological innovations, could be adapted to other forms of innovation more common in CCS, such as innovations in format and content, including through mixed use of different media, and recognize that the sector generates innovation through creative skills, new ways of working, new business models, and new forms of co-production.(1)

Empty UNESCO World Heritage sites, cultural events cancelled, cultural institutions closed, community cultural practices suspended, heightened risk of looting of cultural sites and poaching at natural sites, artists unable to make ends meet and the cultural tourism sector greatly affected... The impact of the COVID-19 on the cultural sector is being felt around the world. This impact is social, economic and political – it affects the fundamental right of access to culture, the social rights of artists and creative professionals .

Data from the World Health Organization shows that COVID- 19 now has a firm grip on every continent, with governments putting in place wide- spread confinement or mobility restrictions on an unprecedented scale. 128 countries have now entirely closed down their cultural institutions. In these circumstances, billions of people are turning to culture as a source of comfort, well-being and connection.(2)

The effects of coronavirus are having a devastating impact on health services around the world. Beyond the immediate threat to life, COVID-19 is also laying waste to the cultural schedule, forcing cancellations and suspensions of some of society's biggest cultural events.

Musical delays and cancellations:

Major concerts and festivals such as Glastonbury have been cancelled. In South Korea, K-pop concerts have been suspended, while Country to Country, which is normally held in three separate locations (London, Glasgow and Dublin) has been postponed. In the sporting world, Euro 2020 has been put on hold for a year, and all footballing fixtures put on hold until further notice. The Japanese government still insists the Tokyo Olympics will go ahead, although it looks more in doubt with every new announcement of travel bans and closed borders. Green Day are among the musical artists who've moved to postpone tour dates. They were set to perform in Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Hong Kong, South Korea and Japan. Instead, they will begin their tour in California on 25th April, but of course, that too is subject to change if the virus continues to spread. Most recently, Eurovision has announced its intention to suspend – for the first time – the 2020 edition of the beloved pop competition until next year.

James Bond delayed:

The movie industry has also been scrambling to respond. The Chinese premiere of the new Bond film 'No Time to Die' was cancelled, along with the planned accompanying red-carpet tour. Sonic the Hedgehog, Little Women and 1917 are also among those whose Chinese premieres have been delayed, with no indication of when they will go ahead. The uncertainty of how long it will take to contain the virus has been a huge knockback to the film industry. It's true that these are big-budget films, have the backing of film studios and access to large amounts of money, but when the investment in a film isn't recouped in tickets sales, this can quickly affect the budget for further productions. Future ticket sales could even be increased to recover losses, but as people may be reluctant to pay more, the losses could have a negative impact on the future of the film industry. The television industry has been similarly affected. Netflix have announced the suspension of all productions, while the BBC has put its dramas on hold, including suspending Eastenders for the first time in the soap's history.

Large scale gatherings:

Large scale gatherings of over 500 people have been banned in New York, while gatherings of over 250 have been prohibited in Seattle. Many people in other areas, both in the US and worldwide have chosen to self-isolate, or to avoid large scale gatherings. This has led to many events being cancelled or postponed. Many people working in the arts rely on these events for a large proportion of their income or to supplement their freelance earnings. How governments respond now to the closing of venues and media productions could determine their future prospects once the virus is under control.(3)

The COVID-19 pandemic had a sudden and substantial impact on the arts and cultural heritage sector. The global health crisis and the uncertainty resulting from it profoundly affected organizations' operations as well as individuals—both employed and independent—across the sector. Arts and culture sector organizations attempted to uphold their (often publicly funded) mission to provide access to cultural heritage to the community; maintain the safety of their employees, collections, and the public; while reacting to the unexpected change in their business model with an unknown end.

By March 2020, most cultural institutions across the world were indefinitely closed (or at least with their services radically curtailed), and in-person exhibitions, events, and performances were cancelled or postponed. In response, there were intensive efforts to provide alternative or additional services through digital platforms, to maintain essential activities with minimal resources, and to document the events themselves through new acquisitions, including new creative works inspired by the pandemic.

Many individuals across the sector would temporarily or permanently lose contracts or employment with varying degrees of warning and financial assistance available. Equally, financial stimulus from governments and charities for artists would provide greatly differing levels of support depending on the sector and the country. The public demand for in-person cultural activities was expected to return, but at an unknown time and with the assumption that different kinds of experiences would be popular. (4)

COVID-19 has affected every aspect of life around the globe, from individual relationships to institutional operations to international collaborations. As societies try to defend themselves through severe restrictions on people's movement and interactions, the disease continues to decimate families, upend governments, crush economies, and tear through the social sector. The interconnectedness—and vulnerabilities—of the complex systems that make the modern world run have never been more apparent. The former US ambassador to NATO, Nicholas Burns, described the impact of coronavirus to be potentially “as serious as a world war.” How should the social sector respond to the evolving crisis? How will nonprofits, foundations, philanthropic organizations, and social justice advocates emerge from the pandemic? What unique insight and capabilities can civil society bring to bear on the problems the world now faces? How will organizations manage potentially calamitous challenges to funding their operations? In this series, *SSJR* will present insight from social change leaders around the globe to help organizations face the systemic, operational, and strategic challenges that will test the limits of their capabilities. (5)

Social impacts of COVID-19 The COVID-19 pandemic has affected different sectors of society. About six months - long lockdown and curfew have hit Nepal's industries, tourism, entertainment, and transport sectors hard, slamming projected economic growth and pushing three in every five people working in small or micro - enterprises out of jobs. Working from home, attending online classes, and ordering groceries for home delivery are out of reach for the vast majority of Nepal's 30 million people (UNDP, 2020). It has affected all sectors of the economy, society, and cultural practices. Most of the countries, including Nepal, have decreased their budgets in socio-economic development like education, transportation, agriculture, industrial, and other sectors of human development and increased their budget only in health to control the COVID-19 impacts. That is why the majority of countries will think differently after this outbreak to improve their education, health, transport, and other social policies. (Lazily, 2020). Some of the significant social impacts of COVID-19 in Nepal are discussed here. (6) The rapid spread of COVID-19 in Africa has created a sense of urgency in the continent, and inspired calls for a coordinated global response to stop the pandemic, mitigate its devastating effects, and thus lay the foundation for long-term recovery. UNESCO has a particularly special role to play in supporting African countries respond to the crisis. Priority Africa, as one of the Organization's two Global Priorities, provide ample justification for the deployment of UNESCO's multidisciplinary competences, in support of Africa's efforts in the fight against COVID-19, both in the short, medium and long terms. Beyond that, as a specialized agency and part of the broader UN family, it is inevitable that UNESCO's contribution is crucial in both the immediate response and the quest for a full understanding of the multidimensional scope of post pandemic recovery in Africa. By taking action now, UNESCO would be strategically positioning itself to contribute, in substantive ways, to the post COVID-19 era in Africa. (7)

Conclusion:

The Covid 19 pandemic situation is spread in all over the world. It is very worst situation in the world the entire world was lock downed. It was affected on the cultural and social changes. Many cultural and social changes were happened in this situation each and every person was troubled due to this situation. In society many

hurdled were occurred still we are facing this situation whenever this situation will not be under control still it will affect on the society and cultural changes.

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