Impact of COVID19 on Factors other Than Health In India

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Abstract: *Present paper try to highlight few of parallelequally important events other than disease, infections, quarantine and testing in Indian society duringlockdown due to spread of Pandemic COVID-19. This case study try to understand the impact of pandemics in the fabrics of one of oldest civilization- the Indian Society. This study also highlights stringent and biased government policies in handling such situation by not only diverting most of resources towards health related issues but also restricted to present pandemic only. There are multiple things contribute in our civilization , health is one of it , we can consider it the most essential thing but certainly not the 'ALL'. History has witnessed many incidences of sacrifices of human lives to guard our society and civilization. It was important to know the impact of COVID-19 on some of other essential parameters of present human society like Social Trust , Cultural Values,Mental Health, Religious belief , House hold Economy. This paper deals with impact of COVID 19 on these factors in Indian society.*

Keywords*: COVID 19 , Pandemic , Social Trust*

I. Methodology

Authors framed questioners to determine the impact of COVID-19 on issues understudy . A descriptive studyconducted during peak of the pandemics in month of March-April and May 2020 that combines online interviews , online surveys and teleconferencing with people and experts in different places of India and abroad. Data from 500 people across the India and abroad collected. We have conducted surveys from different sections of Indian society. Students, teachers , non-residential Indian , factory workers , house wives , drivers from different places of India and abroad were among our respondents.

Epidemiological data in public domain for COVID-19 by World Health Organisation (WHO) were utilised along with report of incidents, events, government policies are referred from government website and Economic Times.

II. Results

The study results indicate that all these significant factors are affected by 60% to 90% due to measures taken by government to control COVID19 pandemic. The findings of this study suggest that government credibility and interpersonal networks may play a crucial role during pandemic to save health , humanity and cultural value of Indian Society[1].

III. Conclusion

This study provides new insights into how to improve the effectiveness of measures of pandemic management to save not only health as well as save rests of equally social factors , let's remember …

HEALTH IS NOT ONLY-THING GET EFFECTED DURING PANDEMIC, IT MAY CAUSE IRREVERSABLE DAMAGE TO OUR SOCIETY[2].

IV. Background

Health is certainly is most essential thing for our survival but there are multiple things other than health also plays vital role in our civilization. Our society provide a place , most suitable human relations to live on and live peacefully in group. It is our family, neighbourhood, workplace and all otherinstruments of internment which

provide us confidence , self-value, support and social trust.Recent spread of COVOD 19 infection has great impact in our lives; This paper deals with impact of COVID 19 in Indian society.

India is a land of unity in diversity, Indian society is probably most diversified society in the world, here is immense variety in Indian culture, it is mixture of various cultures, religions, castes and tradition. Entire society is assembly of units of micro societies, having its ownphilosophies of life. A person borne in community try to develop instruments through personnel learning and skill to adopt the customs of community first then cross the barriers and try to bridge the community differences for expanding his scope of life . In modern society this opportunity is equally available for all.

Our all sorts of associations, education , social groups, villages, towns, cities, trade, sports governance and science and technologies is for better human civilization. Which is continuously upgrading itself , era by era , as per need of nature.

Unlike other species, we combine socialization with deliberate changes in social behaviour and organization over the times.Human behaviourget affected both by genetic inheritance and by environmental experiences.

Societal environment gives us better opportunity to grow and perform , it give us identity and define our role, it also allow us to choose our way to live and practice our religion. A healthy Society also provide us mental peace and social trust for our betterment livelihood.

Epidemics causes great damage to human health as well as threat to societal value. Unfortunately we do not concern much for other factor than health during pandemic neither we have social management plan during pandemics.

COVID19 ,the pandemic caused great damage on human health , thousands of people died in India. Thousands are still in quarantine cells , millions were sealed in contaminated zones. It is certainly new situation for India, no one ever imagine of contain every Indian in their houses for months , shops are closed , public places are shutdown , parks, shopping malls, public transport , hospitals are closed . It make situation very panic and tense.
No doubt enforcement agencies are trying hard for minimal damage but their focus is towards only effect of pandemic on health, rest of factors are completely isolated. People in lockdown may not be infected by disease but here side effects are not lesser harmful then the disease.

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that circulate among animals, but can also be found in humans. At the end of 2019, a new virus strain was detected in the Chinese city of Wuhan (Hubei province). The novel coronavirus – now referred to as SARS-CoV-2 [1].

It is said that it can cause mild, non-specific symptoms, including fever, cough, shortness of breath, muscle pain and tiredness. More serious cases can develop severe pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, sepsis and septic shock that can lead to death.

The virus is found to be very contagious for human and transmitted via respiratory droplets. The estimated incubation period is 2-14 days [3] .
There is currently no vaccine to prevent the 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19), and no cure has yet been found. Much is still unknown, but researchers are working intensively to gain a better understanding about the novel disease.

This epidemic has been creating history by occupying 3.76 million population with four months of its origin. More than 259,000 people died globally [2] . It shut downed all international trades except very essential commodities , almost 100% tourism and almost all international flights has been at complete halt since last 40 days. First Indian citizen with COVID-19 was reported on 30 January 2020, in Kerala's Thrissur district in a student who had returned home for a vacation from Wuhan University. By 3rd February 2020 another two students returned from same place found positive.

No significant rise in cases was seen in the rest of February. On 4 March, 22 new cases came to light, including those of an Italian tourist group with 14 infected members, a 76-year-old man from Kalaburgi, Karnataka who had visited Saudi Arabia died on 13th March 2020 and became first Indian victim of COVID-19.

Till now 17thMay 2020 around 90,000 people are infected by COVID-19 [2] in India with death too around 4000 . India try to resist it to save human livesby implementing world's major lockdown, it included all the statesand every inch of Indian territory.

All of sudden from 18 march onward it became as war situation. Overnight special Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 was implemented throughout country .Many stadiums , grounds , schools were converted into hospitals and quarantine centres. Many hospitals were sealed due to detection of Virus in staff. Thousands people were quarantine.

Lockdown In India

Not all the countries prefer complete lockdown to avoid human to human contact to break the chain and get some time to get ready fight with COVID-19. China did it for few selected cities , Taiwan and South Korea prefer for certain businesses and hotspots.The Government of India announced countrywide lockdown on 24th March 2020 at 8 p.m. and given 4 hours to prepared for it.

First lockdown was announced from 25th March 2020 to 14th April 2020, then it extended and second continuous lockdown imposed till 3rd May , which was again extended by imposing 3rd Lockdown till 17th May and on eve of 17th May 2020 , 4th lockdown was announced till 31st May 2020. Overall 68 days lockdown is announced by central government for entire population of India. 1.37 billion population and nearly 739 districts are in lockdown.

Impact of Lockdown

Entire social engagements were restricted , school colleges were closed , restaurants , bars , cinema halls, public and private transport systems were at sudden halt. Public and private ceremonies , religious and cultural congregations banned and all of sudden become illegal as per epidemic act. Many people arrested for praying in mosques, temples and churches, many arrested outside of their houses without masks.All religious , social gathering was banned. People were asked to be at home and be at home with a distance with other person staying with you.
Just moment ago before lockdown no one was allowed to cover their faces in market, ATMs , Banks, Hospitals , Educational Institutions for security purposes , now wearing mask become compulsory outside of the home, middle class Indian locked their society's and outsiders are restricted for entry. Maids were not allowed to enter for work.
Hand shake , hugging , kissing touching all of sudden become taboo. Washing hands frequently taught by social messages from prime minister to film stars . And every one has been asked to be away from others , A termed which has been used million time in this three months than it had been used since its inception, i.e. **Social Distancing** . It is certainly not physical distancing , it has been asked to keep yourself away from others in society.

Approximately 500 million students are restricted to their homes as their educational institutionswere closed, it wasn't additional vacation for them as all these children were not allowed to be out and play with their friends. Millions of workers become jobless at all of sudden (Just four hour notice) and asked to be at home.
Meetings , travel plans including incomplete journeys , marriages, parties , businesses , shopping Malls, big stores etc. were at halt from midnight of 25th March till further notice. It created great chaos in society from first day. Same night people witnessed long queues to get essential commodities. Temples , mosques, churches, gurudwaras , Parsi Agiyaris Synagogues , were locked and restricted for public.

Millions of millions people those who were at daily wages , drivers , cab owners , people involved in tourism , loaders , construction workers , factory workers in SMES etc. had no job to do on next day and many more coming days. Many were sole earners of family without much saving.

The Economic Survey of India 2017 estimates that the magnitude of inter-state migration in India was close to 9 million annually between 2011 and 2016, while Census 2011 pegs the total number of internal migrants in the country (accounting for inter- and intra-state movement) at a staggering 139 million [4] . Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the biggest source states, followed closely by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal; the major destination states are Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Economic Conditions of these **migrant labourers** are not very good, works they do dominate the low-paying, hazardous and informal market jobs in key sectors in urban destinations, such as construction, hotel, textile, manufacturing, transportation, services, domestic work etc. on 25th March they weren't worried about running to the markets to stock up on goods as they hardly had any cash to purchase them. After failing to get any help from the government, they decided instead to march back to their homes with their families. India never witnesses such a mass migration ,It was a **mass exodus** India hadn't witnessed since 1947, images of people walking several kilometres circulated in the last week of March, but this time the movement was driven by survival rather than the search for identity.

With rail and road transport networks closed, migrants had no alternative but to undertake the journey on foot. On their way, they ate whatever was given to them and were subjected to expletives on the part of local residents, batons by police.

Uncertainty was prevailing in society , discomfort, distress and mental trauma is at its peak. Authorities told us the everyother person is suspect. Will the Indian society ever remain same ? will it be switch off switch on situation ? . We need to know the impact of COVID-19 on our social structure …

Just 4000 died due to COVID-19 but it caused great impact on 1.37 billion Indian population. To know the damage incurred in fabrics of Indian society we have conducted survey to study and examined how much damage this pandemic did caused over social trust , Mental Status , Religious Customs , Economy and cultural values.

Methods :

The main purpose of the study was to obtain a better understanding of the Impact of COVID-19 in Indian society.
What is its impact on

1- Social Trust
2- Cultural Values
3- Mental Health
4- Religious belief
5- House holdEconomy

We combined a structured survey with variant groups and personal interviews. While the structured survey supported the systematic data collection via google form due to lockdown .Personal interviews were conducted over the phone .
Sample size was 500 , respondents were students , teachers , business man , NRIs , house wives and workers on daily wages.
Five questions in each categories based on general belief , each question were framed with 4 options a , b, c and d. Option a is kept an obvious selection during normal circumstances and option d for highest marks of differentiation. Options in between carries moderate marks. Questions were framed after pilot research with 25 people including academics and researchers.

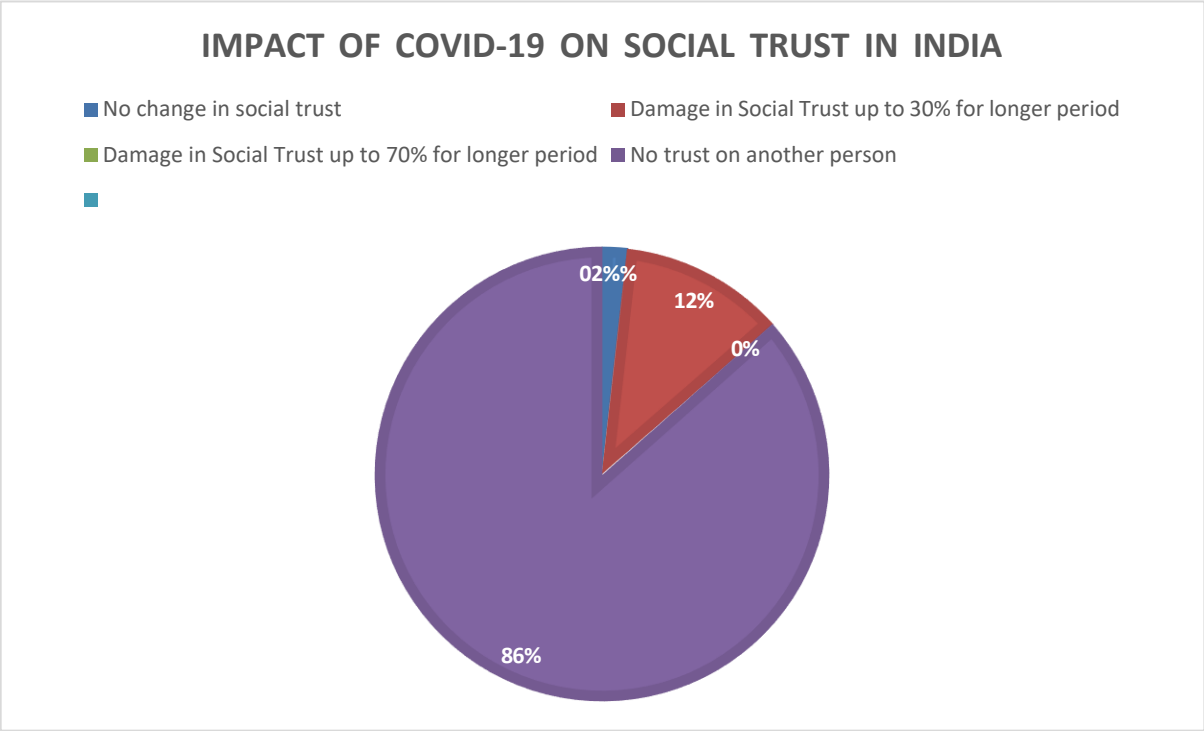
Survey implementation

The social survey was implemented in the different cities of India with help of academicians and friends The questionnaire was designed based on the research questions, after which the stratification and identification of respondent done by team of research groups.
Surveys in abroad for NRIs was assisted by our representatives Pallavi Landge in Singapore, Zainab Farid in USA, Mr. Thakur Alam in UAE.Survey for daily worker was assisted by Ms. Mahzabeen Shaikh
Efforts were made to ensure that all respondents were appropriately informed about the study and thoroughly understood their participation in the study was voluntary. Participation and interviewers ensured that participants knew that refusal to participate would not lead to any adverse consequences.

Observations

1. Impact of COVID-19 on Social Trust

"Trust is one of the most important synthetic forces within society."[1] (Simmel 1950:326.)
Social trust between members of society plays great role in feeling of security of family, personnel growth , social integration, economic growth, market economics, stable government, community participation , optimism , social welfare, educational attainment, participation , happiness , wellbeing co-operation and harmony.
Did we lost social trust during current epidemic ? answer is yes at greater level. Result shows that we lost social trust 70% , We have found that 70% people do not adhere to the social trust as it was earlier. Due to COVID-19 social distancing played vital role in distancing people even in community. Neighborsstopped visiting each other. 70.1% people denied attending funeral or marriageceremonies even it is of the next door neighbors . Only 2 % people shown there acceptance for attending these ceremonies.



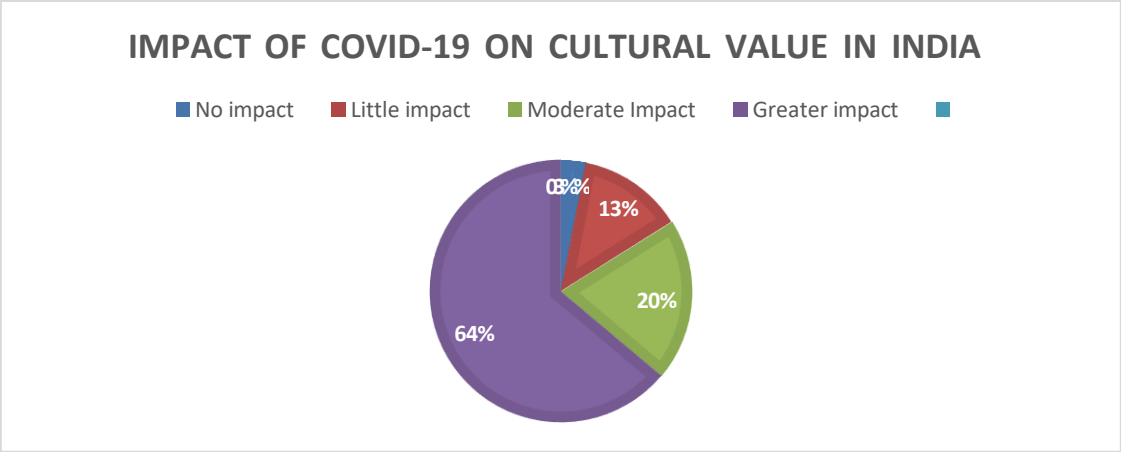
Only 15% people agreed to take their neighbors or close relative in hospital in need of medical urgency, majority prefer to call ambulance and inform official due to COVID-19 fear. This may not happen in normal circumstances. It good to see 55% people are ready to accept guest but after ensuring their complete sanitization.
We found that COVID-19 empowered completely social sensitivity of our society. We met families suffering from diabetes and heart diseases unable to get their regular treatment as doctors are not available due to corona fear. Children with development disabilities are suffering lots as their rehabilitation centers and hospitals are shutdown.
We concluded that the primary need of survival has pushed concept of society and social trust. There are several reasons for this but the prominent one is not basic information of disease and attitude of civilization in distressed environment. Did it caused a permanent damage to society ? yes , we feel it caused great damage , it will be in memory of participants for longer time possibly in generation through ugly stories, it will become part and parcel of our history .

2. *Impact of COVID-19 on Cultural Value:*

Cultural values are hereditary and form core of the culture. India is known for its multicultural, multilinguistic mix society. List of cultural values include customs, rituals conventions, styles and fashions which are remain in the core culture. The values hold supreme position among them. Participation in culture contributes to healthy populations in several ways. Creativity and cultural engagement have been shown to improve both mental and physical health.

Culture helps build social capital, the glue that holds communities together. By bringing people together, cultural activities such as festivals, fairs, or classes create social solidarity and cohesion, fostering social inclusion, community empowerment, and capacity-building, and enhancing confidence, civic pride, and tolerance.Culture is important to the vitality of all communities. We have framed our question accordingly and we found that 66% population are in favor of revision of our cultural events and wanted to include health and hygiene in consideration. They have advocated to avoid gestures like shaking hands , hugging guests during festivals, gathering in religious functions etc. 12% people feeling that it will be permanent change in our society and health and hygiene will be part of our culture. Only 2% agreed on their earlier practice of cultural participants63.5 % are against the mass gathering.

During lockdown period many festivals has passed away without mass celebration. It included GudiPadva on 25th March, Rama Navmi on 6th April , Good Friday 10th April , Easter on 12th April, Baisakhi on 13th April , Ambedker Jayanti on 14 April etc. It was never happened earlier , all festivals turned into personnel celebration.
Overall 64 % people feel COVID-19 will cause grater damage and 3% said no impact on our cultural value. 20% people feel that there is moderate damage to our cultural value while 13% feels that there is very little damage.



3. Impact of COVID-19 on Mental Health

Distress , anxieties , insomnia and confusions do lead the mental health during disasters due to uncertainties of the event . COVID-19 occupied most of the global population in very short span and unplanned and inexperienced authorities couldn't addressed this epidemic properly. Infact they have added additional fear in population by measures they have taken to fight against COVID-19. Months long lockdowns, months long quarantine, forcefully testing , building contamination zones, Isolation of families, restriction of social events , restriction to attain funerals, 24 X7 broadcasting in all channel about the virus and hundreds more activities . It cause havoc at mental health of population , it is a great psychosocial disturbance it may affect our capacity to handle the daily routine situations.

Prevalence of common Mental Health illness in population during COVID-19 arestress , grief , fear , depression, anxieties , insomnia loneliness, depression, alcohol & drug use, and self-harm or suicidal thoughts. It worsen thishumanitarian crisis.

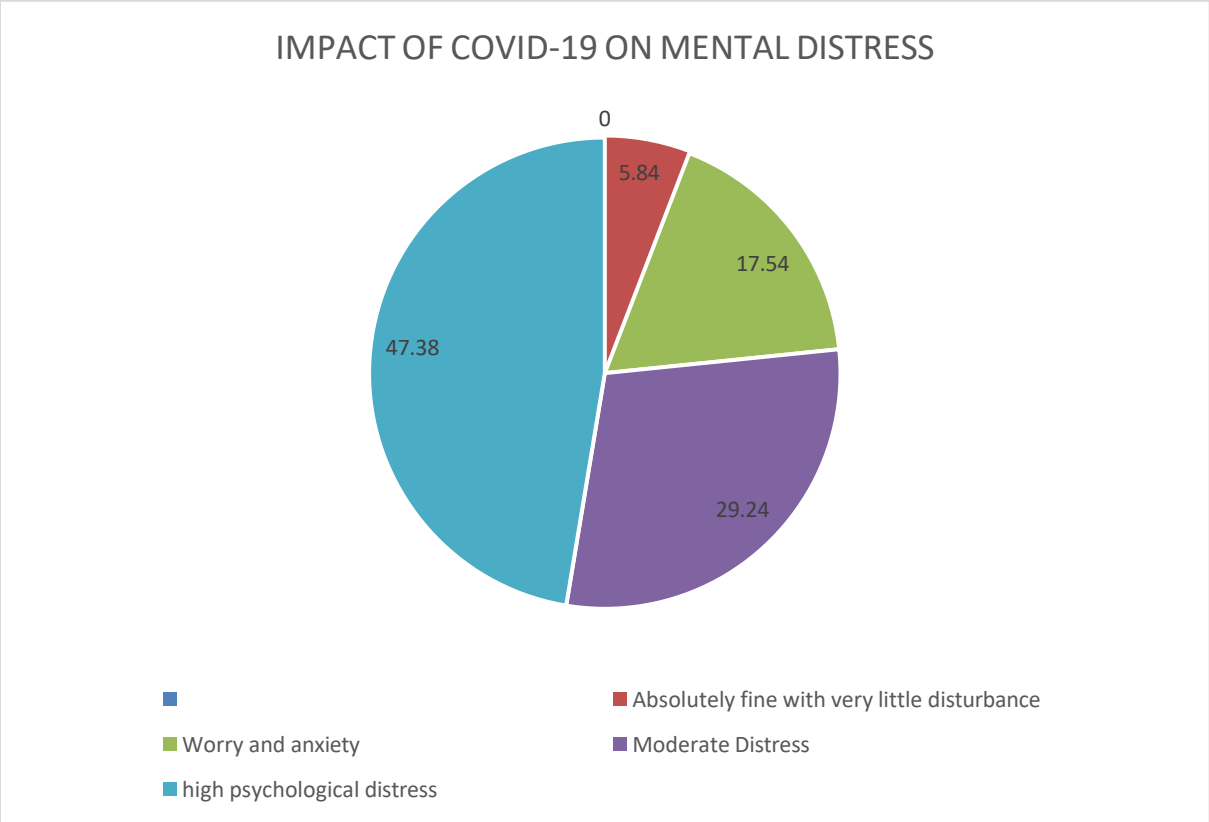
People were absolutely fine till 22nd March 2020 evening , as there was no state of emergency in India, colleges , schools factories, public transport were on. It was day when people were asked for public curfew and restrained in houses. All of sudden on 24th March 2020 prime minister announced for lockdown for 21 days which later on extended for another 19 days and it extended for two weeks.
During lockdownperiods only essential commodities areallowed to sale and purchase , that is too for limited period, most of the time it is early in morning . Only emergency services are allowed to carry on , offices , shops, educational institutions , shopping malls, playgrounds etc. closed . People restricted to their homes, workers were jobless, children were confined ,house maids were not allowed in societies.
Entire Indian population are undergoing fourvery significant mental challenges.

1- Fear of having contagious diseases COVID-19
2- Isolation of individuals /families due to social distancing
3- Missing all their normal routine
4- Fear of uncertainties due to government mis planning

During our surveys , we found that COVID-19 caused great damage in mental health 47.36% of people feel high psychological distress even before end of the first lockdown. Most of the responded above 70 years complained about insomnia and having fear of getting diseases and die. Migrant workers feel situation wont be normal soon and they may face starvation due to no faith on government , it push them into world's largest interstate migration of a country towards their town or villages.

Only 5.84% of people were found fine and mentally healthy due to secure source of Income and positive attitude towards government efforts. They also shown lots of faith in initiative by the government and 17.54 people are found worried and anxious. 29.24 % people were having moderate distress.

There are more than thousands non coronavirus death during lockdown reported economic times on 18th May 2020. According to the data, 128 people killed themselves due to loneliness and other issues related to COVID-19 . The suicides are followed by hundreds of migrants dying in accidents on their way back home ,there are hundreds of deaths associated with withdrawal symptoms and many more those related to starvation and financial distress.



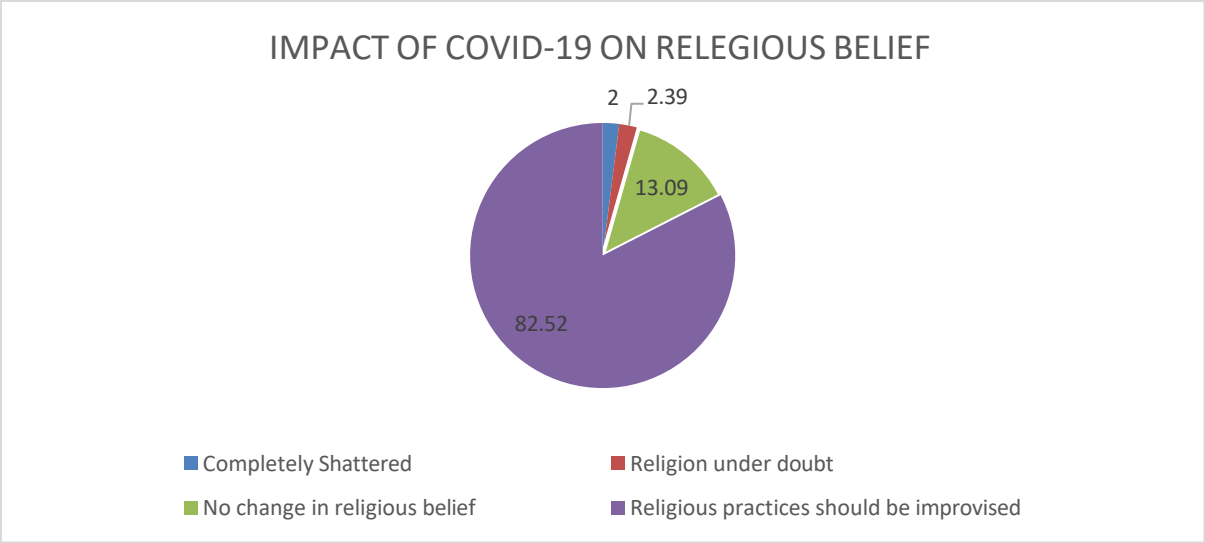
4. Impact of COVID-19 on Religious belief

Government suspended congregational prayers in temple, churches and mosques. Even rituals are allowed in limited numbers. Many places it is reported that dead bodies of positives cases were not allowed for burial We have also observed even funeral ceremonies of famous film stars like Irrfan khan, Rishi Kapoor attended by very few people.

COVID-19 has shown its impact on religious belief . It is testing organised religion, and as a result people could begin to view crowded religious rituals with suspicion. This could lead religious people toward a more individualistic faith. We found there has been a great conceptual split between faith and religion in society people may keep their faith, but remain distant from organised and institutionalised religion in future.

Our survey stated that 75.8% people will pray at home and avoid mass prayers . 60 % people would like to donate to NGO not religious institutions. 21.2 % people feel they will introspect about their religious belief.

Overall we found that 82.52 % people want improvised religious practices , it should be more scientific , 2 % feel their faith is absolutely shattered and 13.09% find that there religious belief is still intact.



5. Impact of COVID 19 on Economy:

As per prediction of United Nation there will be great loss of economy due to COVID-19 , it may shrink by almost 1% by end of year.It disrupted supply chains management though out the world. International trade is reduced to at it minimal level. Most of countries banned exports and imports , banned most of the international flights.

Countries under lockdown suffer most , all production unit is closed down , market are closed , workers are unemployed and house hold cash is absolutely saving and salaries of employee and employers. There are other saving of middle class in Provident Fund, Money Bonds, Mutual Fund investments and other investments, but it is restricted to very fraction of Indian population.

Millions of workers lost their jobs after extension of first lockdown and many fear to lose it as there is no sign of good economy growth in near future. 'United Nations' department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) predicted for deep global recession and in the worst-case scenario, the world economy could contract by 0.9 per cent in 2020 , which is much lower to 1.7 per cent during the global financial crisis in 2009.

As per International Labour Organisation – GENEVA this crisis will wipe out 6.7 per cent of working hours globally in the second quarter of 2020. It is almost equivalent to 195 million full-time workers. It added more than four out of five people (81 per cent) in the workforce, it isabout 3.3 billion are currently affected globally by full or partial lockdown of workplace .

According to Guy Ryder the general director International Labour Organisation "Workers and businesses are facing catastrophe, in both developed and developing economies," The sectors most at risk include tourism for very long period , construction , food services, manufacturing, retails, exports and imports etc.

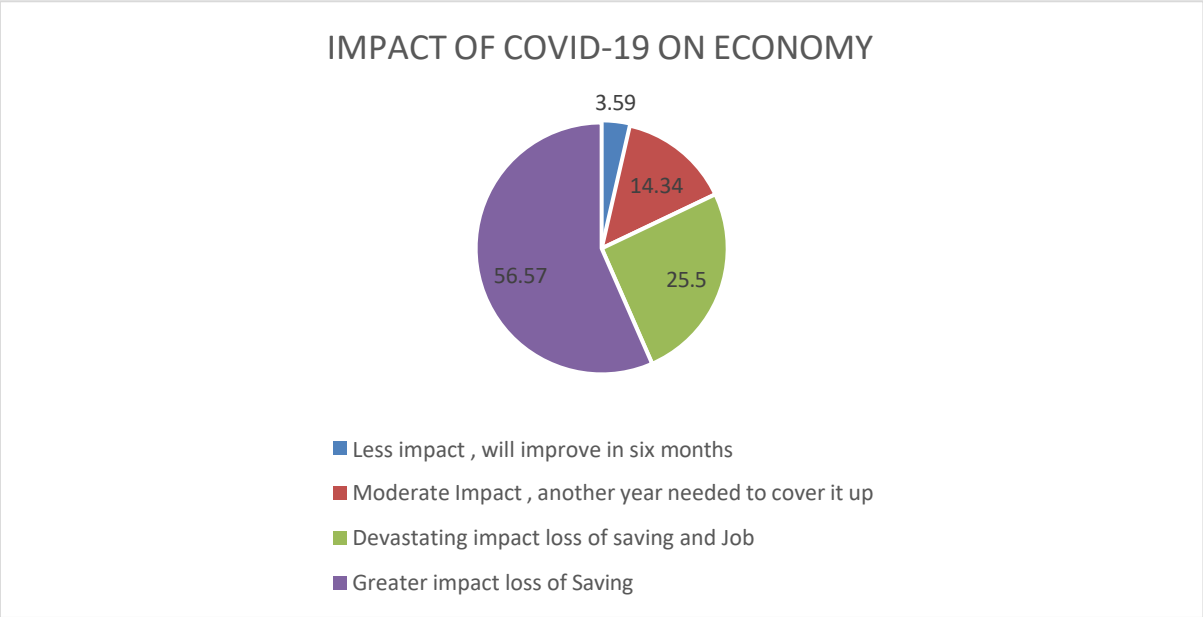
Indian Government is rolling out large stimulus packages of 20 lakh crores but most of it in form of soft loans to avert a sharp do%wnturn of their economies and support industries and workers.

Indian economy is certainly at in its worst phase after 4th lockdown as it losses $4.5 billion every day according to Acuité Ratings, which may cause great fall in Indian GDP and it is estimated to be in the band of 2-3 per cent, which takes into account a significant economic revival in H2FY21.

Industries like tourism and hospitality sectors in India will be badly hit by COVID-19 for very long time and there are possibility of 70 % job loss which is around 38 million. leading accounting and audit firm KPMG says.

Initially during first phase of lockdown people were not concern about their job nearly 88% people were assured of not losing job or salary cut but after 30 days only government workers were assured rest 38% people were scared of losing jobs.

In our interview for house economy 56.57 people have lost all of their saving at verge of loan . 25 % people lost their saving and sure about loss of job 14.34 % people feels that there is moderate impact and they are able to recover it in one year only 3.59% people agreed on less impact on their household economy and confident about recovering it in 6 month time.



V. Results and Discussion

Survey results shows Indian society is under great pressure due to this epidemic . Prevailing threat of lives, uncertain -unplanned lockdowns and social distancing causing greater loss of present societal values , religious values , mental stabilities and economic loss. Still millions of migrant labours walking on road, many committed suicide due to lockdown, many died in hunger , many died on road accidents 16 workers cutdown by train at single spot, millions are in struggling que to get clearance passes from government required for travel to their home state. Measurable number of death body , economic values can be easily counted after the impact is over but much more loss of society will going to persist for long time. Healing of this woundedsociety , lost mental wellness and social trust depends on the generation next.

It is observed that COVID-19 a tiny M-RNA Virus overpowered inexperienced authorities and inexperienced society. India paid more cost to prevent from pandemic and similarly no one is assured that this much is enough.We have pay more , possibly more than expected, objectives of lockdown is not yet achieved , peak of infection is expected in month of July in India and scientist predict, virus will remain very active at least for one year.

We never aim this paper to criticized governments and authorities but there are certain steps needed to be reconsider, not only by Indian government but all the government imposed unplanned countrywide lockdowns. “lockdown” tactics were developed in the late 1970’s in Southern California (possibly in the Los Angeles Unified School District). It was a “secure in place.” Lockdown was developed in response to drive-by shootings and street level crime occurring outside of school buildings. It was for few people for few minutes or few hours. Not for billion of people and for uncertain period, inspite of known fact that we need to survive with this new entity SARS-CoV-2

1- Were all the states of country equally vulnerable ? If not then why all suffered equally . Why there were no safe zone made in these country.
2- Social Distancing is anti-humanitarian word used again and again in era of social media.

Outcome of this study during entire three phases of lockdown has been discussed in following points .

1- First phrase used before imposing first lockdown :Jaanhai to Jahaanhaii.e"If you havelife, you have the world" by our prime minister is not absolute truth , we need world too for survival . Consideration of entire factors should have been done , should have been analysed before taken such a big step. As claimed we were the fist one to impose lockdown I not true, Italy done it on 10th march , Denmark on 11th March, Norway on 12th March 2020 , Kuwait on 13th march , Poland , Kenya ,Morocco France were done lockdown before us. China was first country to impose it for Wuhan city on 23rd January 2020. Very first thing we feel that preparations were not adequate for pandemic otherwise government might have another options of partial lockdown , which many countries have preferred. social and economic factors were not considered.
2- Imposition of Useless Janta Curfew :- on 18th March 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared Janta Curfew on 22nd March 2020 , a complete lockdown of the Nation from morning 5 am to 5 pm. Purpose of public curfew was not clear as after two days 21 days lockdown declared very hasty manner. It shows lack of planning , either of events was not planned before and co-associated. Later on government declared public curfew as trial of lockdown.This time would have been utilise for mobilization of migrant workers to their respective states after declaration of lockdown.
3- Passive tracing**: -**Very less random sampling were conducted in India. Testing were conducted majority for symptomatic cases. 80% population of Asymptomatic cases were not tested. It may cause great damage after lockdown. Many states were not cooperating centre because of our federal system.
4- Lack of centraldesign of planning throughout the nation :- Many states were notifying their people differently from central government order. on 20thApril 2020, Kerala government was strictly notified and asked by central government to take back their circular for keeping hotel and book stores and other businesses out of lockdown, which were banned in India. Central government allowed migrants worker to come back to their native place and all of sudden Karnataka government banned their journey and requested government to not do so.
5- This was completely mess by both the governments,nor all the states were exposed equally to risk factor neither all states were having same rate of COVID-19 spread. Even in single states different districts were having different dynamics of pandemic. India could have planned it at micro level. It should have been planned at Tahsil level or even more micro level as it is done during election parties does at booth level.
   Need , resources , weakness and strength of every states are different in India , Maharashtra is known for industry , Himachal, Goa and Jammu and Kashmir is well known for tourism. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh are among agriculture-based states.
6- Epidemics shouldn't allowed to be as Social Stigma in society:Any discrimination in handling pandemics is very dangerous. Pandemics don't distinguish in individuals so society should be prepare accordingly. It was observed during COVID19 pandemic , people committed suicides , doctors were not allowed to welcome by neighbours , every coughing person were suspects hospitals were hesitating in admitting patients even other than COVID19 . It caused 10X increase in mortality rate of patients suffering from other diseases due to closedown of hospitals and non-cooperation of doctors. Tough to believe but many government coined term SOCIAL DISTANCING, which should not be correct attribute toward persuasion , Physical distancing was right attribute for society.
7- Media should not be allowed to create fear and uncertainty in society. In recent pandemic it was observed that at many places Muslims were blamed for spread of COVID 19 , they were targeted by mobs, thrown out of villages and not allowed to do business at some placesspecially after finding of good number of COVID 19 positive cases in participants of International Conference organised by Jamaat-e-Islami in Delhi from 13 to 15 March 2020.

VI. Conclusion

We do not want to conclude our observation without mentioning supports and help provided by the NGOs, local people and villagers across the country to the migrant workers through out their journey . We also appreciate effort by many state governments , our central government, doctors, nurses, other hospital staff, police officers , district collectors, and other authorise, local authorities for saving lives of people in India and across the globe.

To inform management of COVID-19, it is vital to understand the socioeconomic effect of the policies used to manage the pandemic, which will inevitably have serious effects on mental health by increasing unemployment,

financial insecurity, and poverty. [5] [6] Involvement of people with lived experience and rapid qualitative research with diverse people and communities will help to identify ways in which this negative effect might be alleviated. Achieving the right balance between infection control and mitigation of these negative socioeconomic effects must be considered.

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