

## Socio Economical Impact of Covid 19 in Rural India: A Case Scenario in Uttar Pradesh

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### Abstract

The ongoing Pandemic has changed the social and economic behaviour of rural India. Covid 19 outbreaks the living standard and style in disruptive manner. So far as the WHO data till date around 32 lakhs death case found Globally due to this Virus. This lab generated virus, as per the Indian media houses, is giving lots of problems to the villagers staying in Indian. The life line of villages is based on agriculture, farm labours, street sellers, construction workers, kitchen workers, small businessman like milk farming, poultry farming and etc. The lockdown and movement of traffics are restricted which directly leads to the economic crisis of these families, though movement of vehicles for agriculture and other needs have got free from the restriction. Corona virus is affecting the social functions and restricts the social gathering throughout the world, where as till 21<sup>st</sup> century village people are enjoying their life style through Village mela, Cultural rituals and Sahi gathering. In these events not only they share their feeling but also get energy to live their joyful life for few pakhyas. Traditional activities like sahimela, worship of farming land, Jangle Puja, ChaitaJata etc are restricted by the central and Central government and the Power of Magistrate is given to the Panchayata level. Sarapancha's are enjoying the Collector power to check out the gathering in Uttar pradesh. This paper is focused to state the impact and problem faced the Rural people on these days. The focal are of the research paper is Koraput district of Uttar pradesh state, which is covered by hill, springs and natural forests. Till now this tribal backward district of Uttar pradesh is successfully fighting with the covid 19 in terms of heath, lifestyle and economically.

**Keyword:** Covid 19 Pandemic, Economic, Social, Panchayat Level

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### I. Introduction

In the end of December 2019, in Wohana, Hubei Province of China the current pandemic virus severe acute respiratory syndrome corona Virus 2 (SARS CoV 2) was traced. Since then, the virus was spread all over the globe and 102813948 confirm cases and 2221142 death cases found all over the world as of 30<sup>th</sup> January 2021. The virus quickly spread particularly in air through nose and mouth. Various common symptoms of Covid 19 are Mild fever, cough, difficult to breath, tiredness and muscle pain though it seems the symptom varies from person to person in different phases of the pandemic. The precaution measured advised by government of India are washing hand with soap regularly, avoid contact with sick, wear mask, keep 6 feet distance and stay home. The confirm case as on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2021 in India and Uttar pradesh are 10740309 and 334958 respectively. Similarly, the ceased case till date is 154202 in India and in Uttar pradesh the number is 1906.

### Lockdown- the weapon for Controlling the Pandemic in India:

To check the impact of Pandemic different nations have restricted the outsiders to enter into the national boundary, which results the Lockdown process. International flights, Cross broader communication is fully fridged. In India 4 phases of lockdown was implemented by the govt to control the spreading of the virus.

- ✓ Phase 1: 25 March 2020 – 14 April 2020 (21 days)
- ✓ Phase 2: 15 April 2020 – 3 May 2020 (19 days)
- ✓ Phase 3: 4 May 2020 – 17 May 2020 (14 days)
- ✓ Phase 4: 18 May 2020 – 31 May 2020 (14 days)

The lockdown phases were started after the completion of Janata Curfew. The Prime Minister Sri. Narendra Damodar Das Modi addressed to the citizens and asked to follow the Janata Curfew of 14 hours initiated from 7AM-9 PM on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2020. During the lockdown phases people are restricted to stepping out from their home. All ways of Transportation were restricted except basic needs like medicines, essential goods, media, home delivery, fire fighters, health workers and frontline fighters like Police Personnel. All the services sectors such as IT, education, Hotel and Hospitality and Industrial Units were Suspended. Some cases Petrol pumps, Medicine Stores and Banking activities were got permission to operate with Pandemic guideline during these phases.

During these periods the total Geographical territory of India was marked as Red Zone, orange Zone and Green Zone on the basis of presence of Covid 19 affected people. Further to more simplify the system Red Zones are again classified as Containment Zone and Buffer Zone means most Covid affected area in Red Zone. And to find out the Containment Zone and Buffer Zone, power is vesting to Local Elected Bodies such as Sarpanch in Panchayat Level and Chairmans in Municipalities, NAC etc.

**Unlock Process- the survival of socio economical condition:**

For the survival and economical position of the people the unlock process was started with proper covid 19 behaviours. The Mantra for lockdown was Life is Precious but after more than 3months restrictions the lifeline was more difficult than death. The hardest saving of poor and middle-income group are came to an end and secondly the growth of pandemic somehow controlled, which resulted to wards unlock phase in India. The unlock process has organised in phase wise phase manner on the basis of need and depending upon the situation. Till now unlock process is going on.

- ✓ Unlock 1.0: 1 June 2020 – 30 June 2020 (30 days)
- ✓ Unlock 2.0: 1 July 2020 – 31 July 2020 (31 days)
- ✓ Unlock 3.0: 1 August 2020 – 31 August 2020 (31 days)
- ✓ Unlock 4.0: 1 September 2020 - 30 September 2020 (30 days)
- ✓ Unlock 5.0: 1 October 2020 - 31 October 2020 (31 days)
- ✓ Unlock 6.0: 1 November 2020 - 30 November 2020 (30 days)

**Objectives of the Study:**

- ✓ To understand the issues relating covid 19
- ✓ To study the economic impact of Covid 19
- ✓ To study the Problems faced by Rural India during Covid 19

**Research and Universe Methodology:**

The study is basically based on secondary data. This Conceptual Paper will help the researchers and academicians to study and understand the covid Pandemic. Different WHO bulletins, factsheets published by Govt. of Uttar pradesh, different research paper are referred to complete the concept. Some Street venders, Migrants labours and Students were interviewed with unstructured question for primary information.

**Problems caused during Covid 19 Pandemic:**

The biggest issues on this time are Health care facility in India. The number of pandemics affected are surprising raised. The need of medicines, Beds in Medicals, attendance staff for patients and oxygen cylinders drastically increased. But the situation in Uttar pradesh some how managed with the help of all the Govt. Covid Care Hospitals with Private players like KIMS Hospital and IMS-SUM Hospitals. But the following problems are still not addressed by the Govt. in state and central level.

1. Migrants Issue
2. Loss of income
3. Education
4. Food shortage
5. No work No money
6. Lack of Market Place
7. Communication Problem
8. Quarantine Centre Issue
9. Health Care Services
10. Lifestyle Changed
11. Psychological Problem
12. Survival Issue for Street Venders

**Remedial Measures undertaken by Government:**

1. Supply of Food for all
2. Financial Benefit
3. Bande Bharat Train
4. Medical Facility
5. Panchayat Quarantine Stay
6. Strict Discipline Measures
7. Online Portal for Education
8. Sanitisation in Red Zone
9. Awareness Campaign

All the above steps taken by the central and state govt to face and overcome the pandemic but the best thing that is done by the state government level is the regular awareness at local level. Particularly while taking the case of undivided district the medium of awareness is going through street play, door to door campaign, awareness through traditional folk songs, campaign by college student volunteers with 5 numbers in group. The role of front-line workers like police, medical staff, Asha and Anganawadi workers are doing their role with high energy.

In the state of Uttar Pradesh, every district to conduct door to door thermal screen during the pick point of the pandemic with the help of the Local Police. Though the flame of Pandemic is little bit slow but the heat of the flame is still in progress and it is ceasing numbers of precious life from Koraput as well as in the globe. With the helping hand of local youth leaders, NGOs, social activist, the district administration controlled the movement of migrants from the most affected neighbouring state Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Large numbers of migrants are coming to the state with bi cycles, by walking along with their family members. Loss of income and shutdown of industries in different state encourage the migrants to return home. Uttar Pradesh Government is supporting these migrant labours financially and also provides income source with the help of Local elected bodies particularly in Grama Panchayat Levels. Contact tracing and quarantine centre are made available at local body level in all the parts of Uttar Pradesh with Food, Daily Needs, Beddings. Besides all the facilities there are numbers of challenges yet to overcome these are as follows.

### **Challenges to Overcome:**

The impact of Pandemic is just slowdown but the process of attack remains unchanged. Medicines are available in different medical store for prescribed patients, advised are issued by Ayush Mantranalaya to drink Kadha and hot water but the development of vaccination is in progress and India will develop it quickly, is informed by Prime ministers Man ki Baat. The changing structure and nodes of the Virus is the biggest issue for our health care system. The behaviour of the virus is like dynamic and variants from different countries behaves differently. It will be the biggest challenge for both central Govt and Development vaccines in India where a less percentage of budget is spent of research and Development and again to conduct Vaccination drive for 135 crores people will be an obstacle for 100% magic. Beside the vaccination drive, the Govt. Should give more focus to the bellow stated areas for sustainability development in post covid arena.

1. Education to All
2. Growth of Cottage Industry
3. Market for Green Crops
4. Schemes for Argo based entrepreneurs
5. Distribution of Subsidies
6. Restoration of Economy
7. Employment to migrants
8. Revival of Tourist Activities
9. Stress management

### **II. Conclusion:**

Pandemic Covid 19 provides a lesson, which was earlier practiced in most of Indian families like washing of hand, face and leg regularly while entering into the house, cover your mouth before sneezing, keeping distance while sitting as earlier designed in our King Places, drinking worm water and food etc.

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