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Post Covid-19 And Socio-Economic Inclusion In India

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Abstract: The coronavirus to spread across the globe from its place of origin, Wuhan city, China which affected the different economies of world. Though, India is not among the worst affected countries of coronavirus because of good immune power, it is still a major Public Health emergency which pose a serious threat of crippling the nation's economy. A densely Major sources of social change include population growth and composition, poverty and unemployment, culture and technology, the natural environment, and social conflict. Cultural lag is to a delayed change in one sector of society in response to a change in another sector of society as result of COVID-19. Although the government of India has implemented complete lockdown, there are many economic concerns to be addressed. Even though, relief fund was announced, the nation's huge population could use additional financial support, to take care of their essential needs like groceries, provisions and medicines. The livelihood, employment and income of many citizens remains questionable. This article attempts to give a socio-economic perspective of the coronavirus pandemic in India. This paper aims to identify the Social changes in COVID-19 and assessment in different socio economic inclusion in India.

Keywords: COVID-19, Culture, Social Change. Livelihood development.

Introduction

The social and economic inclusion programs review is one of the most stubborn challenges in development transforming the economic and social lives of the extreme poor and vulnerable for anti-poverty efforts. These interventions are key to helping the poorest and vulnerable people escape the cycle of poverty by boosting their incomes and assets, and helping them gain productive employment and build sustainable livelihoods. However, there lacks an organized effort to gather evidence of impact, discussions of efficacy, cost and trade-offs, and feasibility to scale up such programs are very much helpful in the process of sustainable development. Govt. systematic effort to remedy for identifying significant knowledge gap, inclusion programs throughout the country, and helps shed light on how states can further build on investments in social protection, jobs and livelihood, and financial inclusion through food security, direct money credit into small and marginal farmers account decrease in the rate of interest the small and large borrowers in the context of refunding compound interest accrued during the moratorium period. the refund exercise could be to the tune of an additional Rs 7,500 crore for loans of over Rs 2 crore. The relief already extended to borrowers with loans up to Rs 2 crore has cost the exchequer an estimated Rs 6,500 crore to

help the poorest transition to livelihoods and build a future for themselves. In the long term, social economy can help reshape the post-crisis economy by promoting inclusive and sustainable economic models. Relying on decades of experience by doing social innovation

Objectives of the study.

The present study is focused on the following objectives

1. Highlight the impact of Covid-19 on Social and economic life
2. Enlist post Covid-19 trends and issues. challenges for socio economic inclusion.

Methodology

Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) of qualitative research methodology has been used in this research. The study was conducted among the different age groups working in the government, private and house wives, students of schools and colleges of Karnataka, India. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted among with general public to collect data regarding the socio-economic inclusion during post COVID-19.

Way to Effective implementation of Govt Programmes.

India is a union of twenty-eight states and seven territories, with a constitutional division of legislative responsibilities between the union government and the states that are enumerated by legislative subject lists in the Seventh Schedule of India's Constitution. The union government and states have concurrent jurisdiction to prevent transmission from one state to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting humans, animals, or plants. In India the first case of COVID-19 was reported on 30 January 2020. Indian Govt. ordered a nationwide lockdown for the entire population starting 24 March 2020, with a phased unlock beginning 1 June 2020. To extend the coverage and financing of this form of social protection, People who are extremely poor and vulnerable Socio – Economic Programmes designed and public health as important. The Group of Ministers (GOM) was “constituted to review, monitor and evaluate the preparedness and measures taken regarding management” of novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in the country. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has been coordinating the efforts of the central government “in order to mitigate the impact of the outbreak in India.” On March 11, 2020, the GOM decided that the MoHFW should advise all state and union territories to invoke section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Act, 1897, so that all advisories being issued by the MoHFW, the states and union territories, are enforceable. To study this people who face multiple constraints when encountering poverty traps because this COVID-19 caused various problems in normal existing system during this time problems which are abnormal should be focused more. A “multi-dimensional” response is required, and so economic

inclusion programs include a bundle of coordinated, multidimensional interventions that support individuals and households to increase their incomes and assets these programs evolve, they tend to build on large-scale anti-poverty programs, often already focused on safety nets, livelihood and jobs, and financial inclusion efforts. Common interventions include a combination of cash or in-kind transfers, skills training or coaching, access to finance, and linkages to market support to try to escape those traps. Most informal workers labour for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) that emerged as intermediate inputs and services suppliers to the modern sector. However, workers struggle to get paid, which the government identifies as great challenge. Payroll and other taxes, as well as limited access to subsidized credit for large firms, are disincentives to MSME growth. Although over half of India has smartphone access, relatively few can telework. Retail and manufacturing jobs require physical presence involving direct interaction. There for govt. has taken serious steps for better yield from all implemented programmes. The national Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) and supply of subsidized food grains have acted as useful buffers keeping unemployment down and ensuring social stability. Thirty-six million people sought work in May 2020 (25 million in May 2019). This went up to 40 million in June 2020 (average of 23.6 million during 2013-2019 period). The government has ramped up allocation to the highest level ever, totalling 1 trillion rupees. Similarly, in addition to a heavily subsidized supply of rice and wheat, a special scheme of free supply of 5 kilograms of wheat/rice per person for three months was started and since extended by another three months, covering 800 million people. There have also been cash transfers of 500 billion rupees to women and farmers. MNREGA has an upper bound of 100 days guaranteed employment and it is also does not cover urban areas. Agriculture cannot absorb more labour with massive underlying disguised un employment. A post pandemic survey shows that the MSME sector expects earning to fall up to 50% this year. Due to lack down in India Supply chain disruptions have pushed inflation above the target range of the RBI. GDP is set to shrink by 10% in fiscal year (FY) 2020-21, with household consumption sluggish and investment largely unresponsive to easier monetary conditions. Despite a projected rebound of around 8% and 5% in FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23, respectively, due to base effects and returning confidence, the GDP loss expected too less.

Social Economy Modules

The post COVID -19 India thought good lesson to manage society, Social economy organisations can mobilise various types of resources (revenues from tax, public subsidies, donations, volunteering) coming from different sources (public sector, private sector enterprises, foundations, individuals). By gathering various supporters around their projects, they strengthen their sustainability. Their capacity to mobilise financial and non-financial resources from different sources can be explained by the double mission of the social economy to encourage socio- economic inclusion for the sustainable practices are respectful of the primacy of human needs and natural ecosystems in the environment, democratic governance to respond quickly issues that arise in their local areas, practice of social innovation. A shared vision about the future to “build back better” and ensure that social economy organisations actively contribute for social innovation.to achieve a transition to a more sustainable and inclusive development model action plan

needed, with a clear role and responsibility of the social economy. Two methods to be considered. On the expenditure side, further socio-economic reforms should help raising the effectiveness of existing schemes, by better directing support to those in need, and containing public enterprises' financing needs. On the revenue side, there is scope to bringing additional revenue from property and the personal income tax

Findings of the study

As a result of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, the important changes taken place. The healthcare sector, the fourth-largest employer in the country, and specifically the private sector which provides nearly 80% of out-patient care and about 60% of in-patient care is currently facing 90% losses due to decreases in out-patient attendance, elective surgeries and international patients. The regulations and measures vary but can include provisions on duties and obligations of hospitals and laboratories, powers of district administrations to implement containment measures (sealing off geographical areas, barring entry or exit of containment area, designating quarantine facilities, and closure of schools, offices, etc. and banning mass gatherings), and combatting COVID-19 related misinformation. The WHO also stated that various measures have been taken by central and state/union territory ministries "in terms of strengthened community surveillance, quarantine facilities, isolation wards, adequate PPEs, trained manpower, rapid response to the different teams. The loss of daily wage earnings or joblessness can make it difficult to buy even basic food items in people belonging to low-income group. The inadvertent fallout of this would be the deleterious effect on the most vulnerable population namely the children and the pregnant women; thus, negating previous gains of maternal and child health and nutrition-related National Programs. Due to the large scale of the problem the government schemes remain vastly inadequate since it not planned advance therefore Govt. agencies also finding difficulty to tackle the situation. As a result of the lockdown, there is increased possibility of malnutrition among the people who are below poverty line. The Food Corporation of India recently allotted 12.96 lakh metric tonnes of food grains under the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* (PMGKAY) as an initiative of Government of India in its fight against the COVID-19. Efficacy of this scheme and adequacy of food distribution remains to be seen across different states. During lockdown period it is noticed that, reducing carbon emissions, as people travel less far to work and there was less demand auto industry during the period, but post covid there is an increased demand auto industry because of social distancing. In the agricultural space it has created good scope for further development. All section of the people is availed the facility of online education, it is good social inclusion in the society. People has learnt about limiting the urban development. Aviation travel industry has huge loss of employment and income and resulted grappling with an unprecedented wave of cancellations and a significant drop in demand amid strict governmental instructions to implement social distancing and the restriction of unnecessary travel. Many of construction workers around the different states have been made redundant or have been placed on temporary, unpaid leave of absence. Inevitably this will have a significant impact on individuals' abilities to pay rent, mortgages and various household expenditures became difficult, therefore

all these workers became agricultural labours. Social distancing precautions are paramount to the containment effort. several hospitals in turmoil, having reached maximal capacity. As a result, various countries are turning towards technological solutions, to care for patients and at the same time minimise the risk of person-to-person transmission to solve these problems technology became so stranger. Lockdown and social distancing measures to prevent spread of COVID-19 have heightened fears of increasing levels of domestic violence, which includes physical, emotional and sexual abuse. The concentrated time spent in lockdown means that vulnerable people are more exposed to abuse and it is more difficult for them to seek help so this kind of social evil also noticed during COVID-19.

Conclusion

Post COVID-19 immediate various socio- economic relief measures implemented and adjusted for those that may fall through the schemes. Medium- and longer-term planning is needed to re-balance and re-energise the economy following this crisis. A broad socioeconomic development plan including sector by sector plans and an ecosystem that encourages entrepreneurship is also needed it must also address the socio-economic fallout of the crisis, especially for the most vulnerable by not only addressing the spread of COVID-19 so that those with robust and sustainable development. It is prudent that coordination between monetary and fiscal policy needed. Government departments constantly re-assess and re-evaluate the state of play and ensure that the ‘*whatever it takes*’ promise is truly delivered by the governments.

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