

Post-Covid Analysis in India

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Abstract—Due to this corona pandemic, various countries had already passed the lockdown phase. And for that the Economic chain among the countries disrupted. From September onwards it started its repairing phase. But the time it take to repair for the European and American countries should be much higher compared to Asian countries like China and India. After retrieval of lockdown, China quickly get back its normal living, which is very promising for the rest of the World. In India, Industrial needs reduced by 50% and cash transaction reduced by 60%. The main pillar of Indian economy is its internal market. A market of 130 cr. people. Economic velocity can be preserved if a steady cash flow is maintained within this market. The main problem faced by the economy is that a large amount of salable items got stuck due to this pandemic lockdown. Automobile industry and Real Estate industry will take a longer time due to this inventory crisis. In this situation, Government may take initiatives in boosting agriculture and rural industries so that villagers doesn't suffer from any economic crisis. For this purpose it is required to provide immediate job to the 8 corers 100 days workers. Along with that a certain amount of subsidy need to be injected in agricultural industry in order to stimulate the rural sector. In this circumstances it is required to take more positive steps towards humanity improvement rather than only capitalization investment. Here we have discussed pros and cons of lockdown and its after effect. We have also addressed the consequences related to different socio-economic sectors.

Index Terms—Covid - 19, Post - covid, Indian Economy, Statistical Analysis, Lockdown, Indian Livelihood.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Individualism in the west originated from the enlightenment. It believes in the moral worth of the individual and that his/her interests should take precedence over the state or the social group. The first idea of individualism propelled furious innovation for three centuries. The entrepreneur, the creative artist, the public intellectual generated a global marketplace for ideas, products and services. This generated more material prosperity for more people than ever before.

The second idea has driven the largest state and societal intervention of welfare and patronage to various vulnerable groups of individuals. It has been a grand experiment, though not fully realized, to leave each individual with social safety nets while preserving his dignity and risk taking capacity.

The reactions to this pandemic to bring about the end of positive individualism for the foreseeable future.

“Samaaj” must act quickly and creatively to recover the balance between individual agency and the collective good. No man is an island, but let's not undermine the intrinsic value of every individual human being. It is the foundation of all good societies. In new normal phase we have to follow More Contactless Interface as well as to Strengthened Digital Infrastructure. Better monitoring using IOT and Bigdata and also AI-enabled drug development is required for telemedicine activities and proper medical data analysis. We also need to encourage for more Online Shopping and more digital events. If possible, increase reliance on Robots.

Covid - 19 might be taxing our systems and participate, but its also building our resilience and allowing us to develop new and innovative solutions out of necessity. The devastating of covid - 19 will vary from country to country. If the pandemic goes down our travel routine also change on individual level. We may have to take covid - 19 passport to travel. Lockdown changes our jobs. Online class, online meeting, companies may ask for a 3 - 4 days work week, contactless home delivery leads to more automation. AI to take larger role in healthcare. Forecasting tools will be more important. Healthcare system changes. Virus like covid - 19 changes the attitude towards healthcare system. Care should be shifted from hospital to homecare. Our next generation should learn from the current one. We will meet again but we need to make sure that on that day, the world will be in a better shape than the coronavirus found it.

It is expected that due to lockdown, around 13 corers people will be jobless. In India, this will directly make a impact in the market. Demand will certainly be reduced. In this year Central Government should also clear all the dues of respective states. If required, loans and overdraft regulation for states may be relaxed to some extent, so that liquidity increase. It is a bigger challenge in front of Central Government and Reserve Bank

to restrict the

reduction of money value.

Nobel Laureate, Avijit Bandhyopadhyay told that in post covid environment the main challenge is to create demand in the market. New investment as well as liberalization in various economic policy need to be imposed quickly. Within which Aviation, Hospitality, Tourism, Real estate require the most.

Corona is here to stay. The impact of the virus may demolish but its effect will sustain for a longer period. The social and cultural activities will get hampered. Children will suffer a lot. Psychiatrist expects a major change of softness among them.

If all the families have enough space to remain at a distance from other, the 21-day lockdown would have been effective. A sizeable portion of urban population lives in slum area where the possibility of maintaining social distance is virtually zero.

A strategic plan need to be evolved for testing.

For migrant workers we should had proper planning, anticipation and futuristic approaches. It should have a organized approach towards their return and provision for tracking them. The village pradhan should be notified of the worker coming home and the need to enforce quarantine. A much larger sum, may be 5% of GDP, should be spent on reaching the poor and those who lose their livelihood during the lockdown.

If we can able to restrict India from entering stage 3

then Indian economy surely turned back to normal. After decade of underfunding healthcare, the consequences are coming home to roost. It is time now to let go to pennywise, pound foolish approaches. At around 1.1% of GDP, government spending on health-care has remained stagnant for over two decades. The corresponding expenditure was 4% for Brazil, 2.9% for China, 4.4% for Iran and 8.6% for the US in 2017. India, like Pakistan in this respect devotes 0.9% of GDP in healthcare. Medical education in India has been skewed largely towards urban areas. Ending the lockdown will require intensification of labour intensive contact tracing, household visits by healthcare workers for disease surveillance and rigorous aggregation of data they collect.

II. SOURCE OF COVID - 19

Corona Virus (COVID - 19) starts its journey from a young lady of China. She is an intern researcher of a Chinese laboratory. She was termed as patient zero. She along with her friend visited the local food market of China. Some seller got affected. This gradually spread over different regions of China which is further rollout virtually throughout the world.

Though the first covid positive case reported in the month of December 2019, but it started spreading in the city since October 2019. At that time there was 3 major gatherings, so demand of food was also high. Many people travel from one city to another. It is predicted that the main escalation in terms of spreading of corona virus was initiated there only.

III. COVID INFODEMIC

Now a days it is becoming a game of numbers. Statistical measure is making the situation more pandemic. Moreover it is only showing active / inactive

cases. Livelihoods and other aspects are not taken into account. India's population is less than 25 years old. These variations in age and social arrangements account for lower risk of covid - 19 mortality. Livelihoods are imperative for saving lives. Half of India's 700 - plus districts have few to negligible number of cases.

- 1) Mobile phone users spikes in lockdown.
- 2) The first 3 weeks of lockdown, India could able to restrict the spread of corona virus, leded by Kerala. On the other side Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh has the curve in the upperside during that tenure.
- 3) At the end of April'20, half of India is still covid free.
- 4) For the first 3 weeks, joblessness up 3 fold.
- 5) False negative cases are nearly 30%.
- 6) Patients of Indian origin in UK are twice as likely to die as their white counterparts. Data analyzed between March 2 and April 10
- 7) State Bank of India informed that 90% borrowers didn't defer EMI.
- 8) Educational institutes became the target of cyber frauds who are seeking money in the name of relief or to help colleagues admitted to hospitals with covid and in distress.
- 9) Fuel cost got hiked.
- 10) Covid-19 take toll on multiple organs including heart, lungs, brain and kidney that will likely require costly care.
- 11) Strict lockdown in the first quarter of the current fiscal resulted in creating pent-up demand for home and retail loans, which is finding expression now. According to Trans Union cibil data, home loan inquiry volumes in July and August have recovered to exceed last year's levels but are still below January and February

2020 levels.

12) On 21/09/2020, a first in 4 months weekly cases fall, since first week of May, However death continuous to rise.

13) High Court makes puja pandals no entry zones in 2020.

14) Corona virus not transmitted by mosquitoes.

15) In the last 30 days since covid-19 cases peaked in India, the growth rate of infections has more than halved from 92% in the month prior to September 18 to 42% since then a drop of 50% points. The fall was brought about by declining numbers in the worst affected regions as well as dramatic turnaround in several other states.

16) Pandemic worsened woes of disabled women. Domestic violence is not just about physical and emotional abuse but also about abandonment, deprivation from assistive devices, medicine and much needed essentials to get through the daily routine.

17) On 21/09/2020,

Countries	Cases/million	Death/Million	Case Fatality Rate
US	20030	594	3.0
India	3638	59	1.6
Brazil	20790	631	3.0
Russia	7370	129	1.8
Peru	22383	938	4.2
Colombia	14472	461	3.2
Mexico	5281	558	10.6
South Africa	9680	233	2.4
Spain	13140	647	4.9
Argentina	13032	268	2.1
Bangladesh	2081	29	1.4
Pakistan	1375	29	1.4
Afghanistan	998	37	3.7
Sri Lanka	153	1	0.4
Nepal	2002	0	0.7
Bhutan	319	0	0.0
Myanmar	72	1	1.2
Maldives	17440	61	0.4

It has been seen that Deaths per million still low. India with around 59 deaths per million people, still contains the lowest figures among the top 10 covid-hit countries. India Case Fatality Rate (CFR) is also the lowest in this group. Out of 10 countries that have reported over half-a-million confirmed cases, only India, Argentina and Spain are adding cases at a faster pace now. While daily new cases in India and Argentina are steadily increasing, Spain appears to be experiencing a second wave. The other 7 countries are reported far fewer cases now.

18) On 01/08/2020, 14.4% of Kolkata's population have developed Covid-19 antibodies.

19) Understanding the mental health needs of people in Hospital quarantine is important as it is likely that many may develop psychological issues that need early interventions.

20) There might be fewer babies next year as people are delaying and even abandoning plans to have children due to depressed incomes, job losses and anxiety about getting sick.

21) Secondary infection worry in recovering covid patients. Secondary infections could be bacterial, fungal or viral which usually happens within 5 to 20 days of testing positive. Secondary infection can happen at hospital or after discharge.

22) Data consumption in India was the highest world-wide in 2019, and shot up even more during the lockdown.

23) In the mid of June virus death rate is 3.4%, up from 2.8% at the beginning of June.

24) Near about 16% of world's population are there in India.

25) About 3.8 cases/mn, India rate of infection is low as on 10/04/2020.

26) In first week of April active growth rate of patient is 16.1%, that was further reduced to 8.8% in mid of April & 6.6% in end of April 2020.

27) It has been observed on 07/04/2020 that 63% of Covid - 19 deaths in India among 60 - plus, 30% death in 40 - 60 age group, 7% under 40 years. The ratio between Male and Female is 3:1. 86% death had conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, heart and kidney disease etc.

28) Infected as on 07/04/2020, 0 - 20 years - 8.6%, 21 - 40 years - 41.9%, 41 - 60 years - 32.8%, over

60 years - 16.7%.

29) Covid to set Luxury car market back 3 to 4 years.

30) A study pegs that total job losses among Blue collar workers at over 10 Lakh and the income loss at Rs. 246 per month as a result of covid-19. However as the economy begins recovery, sectors like delivery and healthcare will surpass pre-covid levels and job opportunities will see massive growth in tier-2 & tier-3 cities, according to the study.

City-wise loss of Blue-collar jobs:-

a) Bengaluru - 1.5L

b) Hyderabad - .7L

c) Delhi - .6L

d) Mumbai - .5L

e) Chennai - .5L

f) Noida - .1L

g) Gurugram - .1L

31) There is a huge rise in cases of depression and anxiety during lockdown. That period has been worse still for these with pre-existing mental health conditions because their symptoms and issues are getting amplified with the rising fear, uncertainty and negative news. The lockdown has pushed people to the edge.

32) A lot of factors have contributed to the rise of mental health illness during lockdown, including loss of wages, uncertainty about careers and the pandemic. Add to it the guilt of being a potential infected. Studies show that the effect on mental health due to following issues :-

- 52 % were for anxiety issue
- 22 % for isolation and adjustment issue
- 11 % for depression
- 5 % for sleep related

33) In the first week of October 2020, the head of emergencies of WHO said that roughly 1 in 10 people worldwide may have been infected by the coronavirus. The figure may vary from urban to rural and between different groups, but that ultimately it means that vast majority of the world remains at risk.

34) More women than men left jobless in post lockdown. Among domestic workers, the survey found that 85% lost their livelihoods after the lockdown. In the absence of wages, many of them had to reduce their consumption and rely on savings.

35) On 27/05/2020, 18 states may lose more than 10% of their GDP. 6.8% GDP growth estimate for 2020 - 21. Rs. 30.3 Lakh Cr Gross State Domestic Product in 2020 - 21 loss due to covid - 19 for all states, which is 13.5% of total GSDP. In March, automobile sales fell to a 123 month low of 10.5 Lakh units. Annually, FY-20 sales were down 17.8% compared to FY-19.

36) Without first 2 closures, India could have seen 171 mn cases. By July 20, 0.01% of India's population was infected. This estimates that lockdown has played a key role in reducing the number of (maximum projected) peak infections by about 140 million. However the 3rd phase of lockdown does not deliver requisite results and the RO of infections remains at what it was in the second phase of lockdown.

37) In the month of April, North & Central Kolkata has more than 44% of overall positive cases compared to only 11% in South Kolkata. Out of total cases 65% are from slum area. In central Kolkata slum positive cases are around 74%.

38) In the month of May, Central Kolkata covered more than 48% positive cases compared to 29% in North and 23% in South. Out of the total positive cases 86% are in slum area. In North & Central Kolkata more than 90% cases are from slum area.

39) In the month of June, 58% positive cases are from central Kolkata, 23% north and 18% south. Nearly all the positive cases are from slum area in North and central Kolkata. South Kolkata has 45% positive cases from slum area. Symptomatic & Asymptomatic cases are evenly distributed. Symptomatic patients are more in slum areas. Overall 63% are male patients. 65% patients with age more than 40 years have symptoms. 67% patients with age more than 40 years stay in slum area.

40) In Kolkata, in the month of July, 53% is in central zone. Overall 57% symptomatic. 70% of patients of age more than 40 years have symptoms. In central zone, 50% patients lived in bustee. North zone covers 50% more bustee area as an active patients locality compared to Central Kolkata. 62% Male in this month.

41) In Kolkata, in the month of August, 97% of patients are of the age above 40 years. Out of which 58% are male and 98% have symptoms and 97% lived in flat. 54% of patients are from central Kolkata.

42) In Kolkata, in the month of September, 98% of patients are of the age above 40 years. Total Asymptomatic patient is 74%. But 99% patients of age above 40 have symptoms. 58% Patients are from central Kolkata. Total 59% patients are male. At every age barrier male percentage remains same. In north zone, male patients are more than south or central zone. Male patients are

more symptomatic than Female.

From mid of March to First week of May, observation related to the rises of essentials goods is as follows :-

Product	March 18	April 10	April 22	May 8
Masoor Dal	85	95	110	140
Moong Dal	95	106	115	150
Arhar Dal	80	90	95	125
Chana Dal	62	68	80	70
Atta	22	31	41	26
Sugar	32	41	52	40
Posto	800	950	1000	1150
Banskati Rice	48	54	58	62
Miniket Rice	36	38	40	48
Mustard Oil	95 - 110	115 - 120	130 - 140	116 - 120
White Oil	95	130	125 - 130	108 - 110

Impact on Perishables Items

Item	12 th June	16 th June
Brinjal	70	90
Beans	80	100
Capsicum	90	100
Parwal	40	50
Bittergourd	60	70
Green Chilli	60	80

Impact on Non - Perishables Items

Item	April	May	June
Mustard Oil	90	120	130
Soya Oil	70	90	110
Banskati Rice	45	55	60
Minikit	35	40 45	
Sugar	40	44	42
Masoor	108	115	120
Moong	110	160	180
Chana Dal	62	82	120
Chilli Powder	205	245	275
Turmeric powder	145	156	250
Coriander powder	168	215	280
Posto	950	1150	1200

Age-wise fatality rate :-

Age	Fatality Rate
< 40	0.4
40 to 60	2.4
> 60	8.9
Male	2.6
Female	3.0

As on 01/06/2020, Highest covid effective in India,

State	Percentage	Death	Recovery
Mumbai	20.89	3.2	43.34
Delhi	10.60	2.29	45.20
Chennai	8.16	0.87	51.50
Amedabad	7.08	06.90	50
Thane	5.06	2.0	31.60
Pune	8.18	4.4	47.40
Indoor	1.96	3.8	50.10
Ourangabad	.85	4.4	66.7
Hydrabad	0.8	1.18	23.5
Bhopal	.79	3.9	68.7
Nasik	1.61	5.6	76.40
Jodhpur	.88	3.6	51.50
Kolkata	1.11	9.93	42
Jaipur	1.18	4.6	78.29

IV. IMPACT OF COVID - 19

A. Economic Impact in India

If economy were a human body then finance would be its lifeblood. As long as it continues to flow through the veins efficiently the body remains healthy. Indian GDP down to 3.1% in 4th Qtr of the fiscal year 19- 20 according to Ministry of Statistics. Unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15/03/2020 to 26% on 19/04/2020 then back down to pre-lockdown levels by mid-June. 53% of business in the country were projected to be significantly affected. Major companies in India have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operation. Stock market of India posted their worst loses in history on 23/03/2020. On 18/04/2020, to protect Indian companies during pandemic, the government changed India’s Foreign Direct Investment policy. On 25/05/2020, Prime Minister announced an overall economic package worth Rs. 25 Lakh core, 10% of Indian GDP with emphasis on India as a self-reliant nation. On 11th April 2020, in the meeting with the Chief Ministers of India, the Prime Minister said, ”Jaan Hain to Jahan Hai”. Meeting with the Chief Ministers on 11/05/2020, he said that India must prepare for the post corona virus pandemic world. He said ”Jan se lekar jag tak” (an individual to the world of humanity). On 12/05/2020, the PM said addressed to the nation that the coronavirus pandemic, was an opportunity for India to increase self-reliance. He proposed the ”Almanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan”. Around 14 Cr Indians lost employment during lockdown. Government revenue has been severely affected with tax collection going down and as a result the government has been trying to find ways of reducing its own costs. After the great depression of 1930 in which the global economy has faced the worst recession is now facing the global pandemic of corona virus. GDP growth of 1.9%, and this shows the worst growth performance of India after the liberation policy of 1991. In India, the impact on real or predictive sectors of the economy is worse than that witnessed in 2008 crisis. The banking system has increased the surplus liquidity because of the demand side stocks that arises due to the uncertainties as well as lockdown in the market. This creates a huge impact on the financial stock. Liquidity crisis as it began to drain out from global market.

India’s growth trajectory since 2011.

Demand Side : -

Sector such as Tourism, Hospitality and aviation are the major sectors that are facing maximum loss in the present crisis. Tourism that account for 9% of GDP may decline at least next 2 - 3 quarter. Aviation that contributes around 2.4% GDP has severely impacted and these sectors include employess around 42.7 million of people. Sectors such as auto, that contributes 10% of GDP and employee around 40 million people, is declining continuously due to less of demand and due to which the marginal firms and other industries has forced to shut down. Closing of cinema halls, declining in shoping from complex malls has affected the retail sector too and also to the consumption pattern of consumer in terms of essentials and luxury goods. The consumption pattern of consumer has impacted and has shown a downfall due to fall in income and lost job especially to the daily wage earners. The context fear of the pandemic in the public has affected their mental well - being and confidence level that postpond their purchasing decision. It has been observed that 43% people got depressed.

Supply Side : -

India being the highest exporter of raw material and import source of goods are on pause now due to the delay in supply of goods from China. China account for 27% of India's automotive part imports. India's imports about 85% of active pharmaceutical ingredients from China and due to the factor there is a possibility of shortage in availability and thus prices may go on hike.

Barriers for supply side can be Lack of Labour, raw materials for production, Lack of transportation. Unavailability of imported goods and shortage of livestock feed and their availability creates a bottleneck in last time delivery. Lack of buyers creates lack of cash flow.

International Trade :-

World trade to fall by between 13% to 32% in 2020. Share of Indian export in total exports is 3.5% and share of import in world's import is 3.1% (2019). The aspect of international trade the government may look for the counter measure for the indigenous production and to reduce the dependency on a single country that will somehow boost the production of domestic industries and reduce the trade deficit.

B. Impact of Education

Strategies are required to prepare the higher education sector for the evolving demand - supply trends across the globe - particularly those related to the global mobility of students and faculty and improving the quality of and demand for higher studies in India. Further, immediate measures are required to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on job offers, internship program and research projects.

It is also important to reconsider the current delivery and pedagogical methods in school and higher education by seamlessly integrating classroom learning with e- learning modes to build a unified learning system.

Classes go online but 43% parents lack computers. Most of them struggling to buy computers and tablets. A survey conducted by local circles. Some parents at schools where online classes already started, children use their computers for online classes and as a result compromising on their work from home.

Parents also expressed concerns that their mobile screen was too small for the screen share by the teacher and hence was not the right solution. Hardware has become a essential commodities. We have to accept that 100% students will not have accessibility but percentage will vary from between place and school.

C. Impact on Business and Humanity

Covid - 19 has been impacting precariously on the business of energy mix. Electricity has got a high demand. But global oil and gas market are facing an unmatched situation due to collapse oil demand and gas demand. Post Covid - 19 energy situation will demand more for clean energy. Bio-gas and Bio-Methane and sources of clean energy with multiple potential benefits for sustainable development.

D. Impact on Urbanization

We can predict the growth of self reliant urban villages. It will combine with high density population and common green space. Significant energy savings, healthy, safe and community oriented environment will become a point of human consciousness. Agricultural engineering and civil engineering will be together for the emergence of vertical gardening.

E. Impact on Transports

Electric transports will increase. Need to make a balance between domestic gadgets and others.

F. Impact on Agriculture

People will belief on the agriculture organic measure, thus will impact on the use of agro - chemical fertilizers and pesticides. There would be radical decrease rather an extinction of mass tourism and travels around the world.

G. Impact on Transport cost

Transport cost in New Normal have significantly ex- ceeded.

H. Impact on increase of Antisocial activities

Antisocial activities in different countries notably increased. Due to that communal infrastructure faced certain threats.

V. POST COVID - 19 STRATEGIES

In the beginning of the May, Durvari Subbarao, former RBI Governer, said that India could look forward to a V-shaped recovery. Arthur D. Little, an international consulting firm, has suggested that India will most probably see a W-shaped recovery. Mythili Bhusnumath suggested that U-shaped recovery is the most likely followed by an L - shaped recovery. CRISIL chief economist say if things go well, that if the virus is contained, we can expect a V - recovery, otherwise it will end up as a U

- recovery. Indian government is now focusing on to try and establish India as an alternative to the China for manufacturing, both in local and global market.

In order to recover, we need to create a bridge between health side and the economic stimulus that must come down the side. The bridge is about social protection, giving livelihood resources to the poor to cop up with the crisis and at the end stimulating fiscal waves to lift overall the economy.

The economic stimulus is really about stabilizing the economy. You don't want firms to let go of their workers at this stage. We can't afford to let these workers go out because to bring them back is going to be difficult. What is also difficult for India is a lot of work power and work force is in the informal sector and requires a different form of social protection. So Government need to stabilize the economy and then go down to earth for rectification of fiscal deficit.

The state is back in its full force around the world. Without the states role today economies will not be able to reestablish themselves for the future. Countries in the emerging world don't start off with that kind of fiscal base. But, it's important to realise that India's debt is not huge, it's stock of debt is local and the stock of debt is long term currency. On the basis of that, our sense is that India has 3 - 5% of GDP that it can put into this whole process of stabilization of the economy and get ready for the next step to get the stimulus going.

Restarting economy requires better data on infection levels, as well as measures to protect workers returning to work such as temperature checks of workers, uncrowded transport, personal protection equipment, adequate distancing at work as well as measures to identify and contain new infections.

India obviously need to ensure that the poor and non salaried lower middle class who are prevented from working for longer periods can survive.

The state and the center have to come combining with the public and NGO provision (of food, healthcare and sometimes shelter), private participation and direct benefit transfers that will allow needy households to see through.

The Government should call on people with proven expertise and capabilities, of whom there are so many in India, to help it manage its responses.

VI. CORONA CRISIS, ALSO AN OPPORTUNITY

The aim now should be to add higher value in manufacturing. That can come out if carefully designed fiscal incentives and complemented by other reforms that make Indian manufacturing genuinely competitive. Simply put, reforms of land and labour markets are indispensable of India is to grab opportunities from the covid - 19 fallout. Infrastructure must be built at a rapid clip. Tax and regulatory policies must be streamlined and made more predictable and competitive. Subsidies must be channelised away from unproductive towards more productive outlets. On the eve of the lockdown Modi warned that India needed to manage a 21-day lockdown so it won't be pushed back by 21 years. If we don't reform quickly and seize current opportunities, it could be another 21 years before similar opportunities arises. And the dream of a \$5 trillion economy by 2024 will remain just that, a dream.

The vulnerability is rooted in the small size of economic units in nearly all sectors of the economy. In agriculture, 70 million or 48% of all land holdings are smaller than half hectares in size. The average size of these holdings is less than a quarter hectare. A small firm even in normal times. A crisis devastates it.

For a large economy India is unique in having such a large proportion of its workforce deployed in tiny economic units. Even small enterprises, which can have up to 50 workers are overwhelmingly skewed towards these with fewer than ten workers each. In MSME, First M (Micro) provides lots of employment but leaves their owners had to mouth in normal times and worse in a crisis. Second M (Medium), usually defined on those employing 50 to 200 workers can be great source of gainful employment. But they remain an endangered species in India. Creating a policy environment that can eventually move half of our workforce to medium and large enterprises would be the surest way to give the workers standing power against crisis.

VII. CONCLUSION

This is the first time it has been observed that a virus is targeting the privileged class people who traveled in air from one country to another. Rich countries are now at the most risk edge. It is time to be frank about community transmission. Also India need NGO's to intermediate between Governments and people. Having messed up the care of migrants and the poor after the lockdown. For better medical coverage India need shelter & field hospitals.

The key of the report is to make it clear to people that it is not just the direct impact of Covid where the deaths are horrific. The less wealth a country has, the less extra capacity there is in that health system. So, things like routine immunization, or in Africa, malaria bed nets, HIV medicines - we have had disruptions to all of those things. In some of these countries, those secondary effects will actually cost more deaths.

If we do a brilliant job, end the pandemic in 2022. But the economic damage, particularly in countries that couldn't borrow huge additional sums like some of the rich countries, will have big setbacks.

Some of the extreme poverty type things could take us 5 to 10 years to get back to where we are at the start of 2020. In new normal, a lot of what's happened in this pandemic has accelerated the digital revolution that was going to take place anyway. More of the shopping was going to be online. India was able to use its digital financial capacity.

Fortunately, the interest rate costs are fairly low for most governments. So a lot of what we are seeing in that they are going to borrow money and replace some of the incomes of the people who aren't able to go in and do work.

A. *Learning to live with Coronavirus*

On day 50, 2 things are clear. One, our coronavirus numbers would have been much higher had we not locked down in March - end. And, two, the economy is in bad shape : unemployment has shot up, factory production has crashed and the stock market has crashed. Substantial stimulus package has been announced and there are indications that even if the lockdown is extended, large part of the country will open up. After 50 days, it is evident that the coronavirus is not going away in a hurry, and we will have to learn to live with it - take every precaution but not be paranoid.

- 1) Cases would have zoomed if there was no lock-down.
- 2) But cases in India growing faster than the worst hit countries.
- 3) Countries at same level seeing fewer new cases.
- 4) India growing faster than some countries with no lockdown.
- 5) Unemployment rate at an all-time high.
- 6) The conditions were spelt out in a report, "32 Days and Counting", by standard Workers Action

Network (SWAN) who talked to workers affected by the lockdown. Most of them earned less than Rs. 10000 a month and a majority didn't get salaries.

- 7) Industrial production has taken a hit.
- 8) Stock market has tumbled over 3 months.
- 9) New package takes India's economic stimulus to 10% of GDP.

B. *Prepare for 'New Normal'*

Lockdown is not a permanent solution. It temporarily reduce the contamination but in other side of the coin lies a very deadly truth. Lots of people dies for not getting food. So we need to find an alternate way out of sustainability and virus contamination.

WHO warned that there might never be a "silver bullet" for Covid - 19 in the form of a perfect vaccine and that the road to normality would be long with some countries requiring a reset of strategy.

C. *Science Alone Triumphs*

Ultimately it is the practice of science - developing new ideas, testing them against hard evidence, replicating them successfully, scaling them up, and then further improving them through honest feedback - that drives all of them. This is the quintessential scientific method, the unrelenting search for truth.

We must focus on four key areas. First science must be given its due importance. Secondly, our children must learn honestly about science. Teachers and parents must tell children that science is the pursuit of truth and provides a true picture of the world. Third, we must reserve our scientists and technologists. Finally, we must massively strengthen our scientific institutions.

REFERENCES

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