

ABSTRACT

Presently as we know that entire world is suffering from pandemic disease COVID-19. Information and awareness of mode of disease spread basic hygiene principles and measure in public health crisis are vitally important for developing effective control measures. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious respiratory and vascular disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case was identified in Wuhan China in December 2019, though evidence suggests the virus may have been actively spreading months earlier. Within no time it became an epidemic in China and then engulfed the whole of globe gradually in pandemic fashion. Till date 200 countries have been involved with the disease. WHO designated this disease as COVID-19, which stands for coronavirus disease 2019. This study was conducted to evaluate the preparedness for pandemic disease COVID-19 in India.

Key Words: India, COVID-19, Public.

1. Introduction

COVID-19 has been declared a pandemic disease by WHO (World Health Organization) in January 2019 after the emerging outbreak globally.

Let's first understand what is pandemic disease? Pandemic disease is a contagious disease spread by human to human on a large extent. In the past WHO has already declared five times a disease as pandemic that is SWINE FLU- 2009, POLIO –2014, EBOLA –2014, ZIKA –2016, KIVU EBOLA –2018 and now N-COVID-19 –2020.

It may cause of death or severe health issue if someone found stranded himself affected by this virus. Medicine science is not able to find any deterrence so far. Consequently this is the loss of human capital as well as economic crisis. Worldwide confirmed cases are 2, 686,785 and deaths are 1, 84,681. In reference to India total confirmed cases 24, 644, deaths are 785, and active cases 18,345 so far. India has adopted several steps to mitigate to confront this unprecedented peril.

The phrase "Great Depression" which has entered the vocabulary of economists, highlights the gravity of humanitarian and economic crisis confronting us today. Finance ministry has provided financial stimulating support for the weaker section of society and for financial institution. To stop the dissemination of outbreak India has adopted lockdown in the entire nation and provided some relaxation for basic facilities.

1.1. Impact of lockdown

Lockdown is an administration directive tools to the citizen as per Epidemic Act 1897. If someone infringe the affirmative action, he will be prisoned for 1 month or ₹. 200 penalty or it can be extend upto 6 months prison and ₹. 1000 penalty.

At present government had announced second term of lockdown from 15th April to 3rd May 2020, to stable the effect of COVID-19.

This is welcomed by various health specialists albeit economics intellectual is little worried about catastrophic consequences of Indian economy after this lockdown. As per prognosis of some economist, Indian industries production will go 37% down and GDP will be 4% down. As per World Bank and IMF India's GDP will grow with 1.5% to 2.8%. This will be lowest growth rate since 1991 liberalization.

1.2. Government Remedial Plans

1.2.1. Health Worker

Government has prepared a contour to the employees of hospitals and health center for providing health insurance. This will cover all the doctors, ward boys, nurses, asha women, assistant health workers, technicians and specialists. If a worker succumb in any accident during the serving the COVID-19 affected patient he will get ₹. 50 lakhs as compensation.

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1.2.2. Hydroxychloroquine Medicine

The popular anti-parasitic medication has been available since 1940. It's been used to treat malaria. Now this medication emerge as the possible deterrence for the infected person.

Presently India has capacity of 200 million Hydroxychloroquine of 200mg strength each month. India might not run of Hydroxychloroquine as the national task force for COVID-19 has relied on weak, anecdotal evidence to make the recommendation. India's decision to selectivity allow export is a welcome step as India would be recognized in the fight against pandemic and reaffirms India's designation of pharmacy to the world.

1.2.3. PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojna

- Govt. will bestow food security for the vulnerable section of society that will cover approximately 80 corer BPL population which is 2/3 if Indian Population.
- Free Ration for BPL families and will be doubled for 3 months.
- 1 kg pulses for 3 months for the inevitability of protein.
- Farmer will get first installment of ₹. 2000 of Maan Dham Yojna for the year 2020-2021 which will cover approximately 7 corer farmers.
- Have nots women will get ₹. 500 in their Jan Dham A/C in the consecutive 3 months which will cover approximately 40 corer women.
- 8 corer families will get free gas cylinder for 3 months.
- Senior citizen, widows and Disabled will get ₹. 1000 in their A/C which will cover approximately 3 corer population.
- MNREGA workers will get ₹. 20 incremented in the remuneration which will like their yearly salary by ₹. 2000. An order was already issued to expedite all pending payments under DBT for this FY (2019-2020)
- SHG (Self Help Group) can get loan up to 20 lakhs without any further collateral security.

1.2.4. MPLAD Fund

MP local area development is a fund given to MP for the development of their constituency for the five years. Now Union Cabinet has decided 30% cut in the salaries of all MPs and a two year suspension of MPLAD scheme, so, that

the amount saved can go to consolidated fund of India to fight COVID-19 amount saved from the scheme would to be ₹. 7900 corer. President Mr. Ram Nath Kovind and Vice President Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, as well as all governor, has decided of their own violation to take 30% salary cut. All the amount saved would go to the consolidated fund of India.

1.2.5. RBI Financial Support

RBI has 5.9 trillion contingency fund and \$ 476.5 billion of foreign currency. RBI has penetrated 1.7 trillion into the financial institution to maintain the liquidity in the market during the lockdown, so, that therural economy and small businesses easily get loans for their subdued business. RBI supported NBFC & small financial institution with ₹. 50,000 crore in installment. The classification of bad debts has been increased from 90 days to 180 days.

1.2.6. PM Care Fund

Government has introduced a new fund to raise fund to fight against this pandemic disease. Whereas, in PMNRF has been funded by the Indians only and it cannot raise fund from outside India, so in place of this PM Care Fund introduced where anyone can contribute as CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility). Fund has no limit and will get tax rebate also. This fund committee headed by four members Prime Minister, Home Minister, Finance Minister and Defense Minister.

1.2.7. Global Support

World Bank approved a fast track \$ 1 billion to India against COVID-19 emergency response and health systems preparation projects to help India prevent, detect and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthen its public health preparedness.

ADB assured India to support \$ 2.2 billion against COVID-19 for the rehabilitation and patronage the affected people. This will also help to vivify Indian economy.

2. Impact of Govt. Announcement

Lockdown was welcomed by all intellectual and it is the only alacrity to mitigate the vehemence of COVID – 19 outbreak. Government financial support will stimulate the weaker section, farmers, private employees and small business organization. Increased ration quantity to the weaker section in PDS system will be definitely efficacious impact on the society to overcome this vicious situation. Home Ministry has been organizing many relief camp on the national highway and allotted ₹. 29, 000 crore for SDRF (State Disaster Response Fund).

3. Related Concern

- It is incorrect to speculate that government grants of 1.7 Trillion would be complement the entire society.
- Those who are not registered in EPF account will not be benefited of partial withdrawal that was extended upto 75% of total fund during this COVID-19 emergency.
- Government has not announced any financial support for the expatriate workers who found himself stranded in other state.
- According to the household expenditure survey of 2011-2012 by NSSO the monthly consumption of cereal is 10kg per person across all income cases in urban India and 10-12kg in rural India.

4. Suggestions

- EPF benefit criteria is to be increased upto ₹. 25, 000 salaried from ₹. 15, 000 salaried. At it will not affect the expenditure. Cost of government to cover more employee.
- PMJDY relief amount is to be increased from ₹. 500.
- Government has grant all financial support within the budget whereas the COVID – 19 pandemic disease is not a timebounded. This support is 1.7 lakh crore which is approximately only 1% of GDP.

5. Way Forward

Today world including India facing a relentless loss of human capital and economic crisis for the determinacies of chaotic situation and to alienate the sluggishness of economy government of various countries announced stimulus package: US - \$1 trillion, India ₹. 1.76 lakhs crore, Germany - \$610 billion, Australia - \$1500 support for each employee of a company given by government.

The success of lockdown strategy is premised on an unprecedentedly. Vigorous building up of health infrastructure to fight the pandemic. The expansion of the scope and size of cash transfers and more targeted interventions for stressed sectors, especially the unorganized parts of the economy, should be considered.

India needs almost a warlike mobilization, to make sure we have enough testing, tracking, frontline worker, logistics and equipment in place to make sure that the duration of a lockdown is minimized. The creation of this kind of infrastructure will pay huge dividends even in non-pandemic times.

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