

## SPECIAL ISSUE – IV : JUNE – 2020



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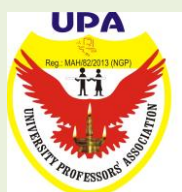
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## UPA National Peer-Reviewed Interdisciplinary e-Journal



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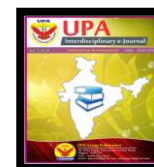
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**June-2020**

**Special Issue – IV**

**(Social Science, Commerce, Science, Education, Law, Languages and  
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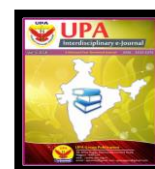
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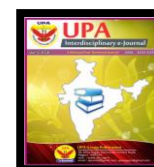
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**SPECIAL ISSUE – IV : 2020**

Sr.	Name of Authors	Title
1	<b>Mrunal Khobragade</b> Shri Bhausahab Vartak College, Borivali, Mumbai	Declining GDP Growth Rate and Employment in The Wake of COVID-19, and fiscal stimulation
2	<b>Prof. Gopal Eknath Ghumatkar</b> <b>Prof. Pratiksha Narayan Tikar</b> IDOL, University of Mumbai, Mumbai	COVID-19 & Disguised Unemployment
3	<b>Dr. Pravin M. Chandragiriwar</b> Bhawabhuti Mahavidyalaya, Amgaon	COVID-19 virus impact on Agricultural Economy fields
4	<b>Mr. Umesh S. Kurhade</b> Smt. Shakuntalabai Dhabekar Mahavidhyalaya, Karanja Dist. Washim.	Empowerment of Tribal Women: Indian Aspect
5	<b>Dr. Mahesh C. Dabre</b> Smt. L. R. T. College of Commerce, Akola	Stress Release Management in COVID Crises of Different Age Group Citizens of Akola District
6	<b>Dr. Rajendra B. Kapse</b> Ashok Moharkar Arts And Commerce Collage, Adyal, Dist : Bhandara.	The Impact of COVID-19 on Stock Market
7	<b>Dr, Suresh Bhagwat</b> Dr, M. W. P. W. S. Collage, Nagpur.	Impact of Retails Industry sector in Covid-19
8	<b>H. L. Kharbikar</b> <b>C. Radhika</b> <b>N.G. Patil</b> <b>M.L. Roy</b> <b>Pratibha Joshi</b> <b>Vaishali Bokde</b> <b>Ishwar Wagh</b>	Covid-19 Pandemic and National Lockdown: Socio Economic Impacts and Suggestive Measures for Agribusiness Sector in India
9	<b>Dr. Sonali Tambuskar</b> R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur	Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Exports and Current Indian Economy
10	<b>Dinkar B. Taywade</b> Nutan Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Umred <b>Dr. Dhananjay W. Deote</b> Bar. Sheshrao Wankhede Mahavidyalaya, Mohpa	Disaster management in Libraries and Information Centers:
11	<b>Dr. Dilip Keshawrao Barsagade</b> Fule-Ambedkar College of Social Work, Gadchiroli	Impact of Covid-19 on circular migrant worker in Indian
12	<b>Mrs. Shilpa Abhay Bhakte</b> Janta Highschool, Mouda	Online Education: Advantages & Disadvantages
13	<b>Vaishali Bokde-Kharbikar</b> <b>H.L. Kharbikar</b> <b>Ishwar Wagh</b> <b>M.L. Roy</b> <b>Pratibha Joshi</b> <b>R.K. Rai</b>	Corona Pandemic and Education Sector in India: Socio Economic Consequences and Suggestive Measures

14	<b>Dr. Sangita Rajendra Chore</b>	Problems and Challenges Faced by Online Teachers
15	<b>Dr. Prabhakar G. Motghare</b> Bar Sheshrao Wankhede College of Arts and Commerce, Khaperkheda	Effect in Post Covid-19 on Unemployment of various sector in India
16	<b>Dr. Atul P. Naik</b> Srimati, Rajkamal Baburao Tidke. Collage, Mouda.	Stress Management Of Covide-19 on Government Workers, Health Workers and Education Sector
17	<b>Dr. Mithila B Wakhare</b> R.S.Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur	Online Education: Advantages and Disadvantages
18	<b>Ashok S. Khobaragade</b> Arts and Commerce Night College, Nagpur	Online Education : Advantages and Disadvantages
19	<b>Dr. Amit Pande</b>	Impact of Digital Media in Education sector on Covid-19
20	<b>Dr. Prashant S. Dafar,</b> Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya, Mouda Dist.Nagpur.	Psycho-Socio Impact of Corona Virus (COVID 19)
21	<b>Dr. Vijay R. Bagde</b> H.B.T Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur	A Study of Online Education : Advantage and Disadvantage
22	<b>Dr. Virendra Y. Admane</b> H.B.T. Art and Commerce Collage, Nagpur.	Corona Virus Pandemic – Way of social change In Life
23	<b>Dr. Swarnlata Warke</b> Dhanwate National College, Nagpur	Impact on Indian Agriculture after covid 19
24	<b>Dr. Gopal Zade</b> Smt, Rajkamal Baburao Tidke. Collage, Mouda.	Impact of Covid-19 on Workers of Production, Manufacturing, Construction, and related Service sector.
25	<b>Dr. P.L. Neulkar</b> SA&CC Butibori Nagpur-441108	A Study of impact of COVID-19 on Education Sector
26	<b>Dr. Kishor Harish Dhote</b> Dhanwate National College, Nagpur	Impact on the Indian Economy after Covid – 19 ( our Indian economy perspective )
27	<b>Dr. Liladhar D. Kharpuriye</b> Bar. Sheshrao Wankhede Mahavidyalaya, Mohpa	Employment after Covid-19 in India
28	<b>Dr. Manda Mohod</b> P. Thote College of social work, Nagpur	Impact Of COVID-19 On Export, Economic Growth and Youth Employment
29	<b>Prof. Dr. Narendra L. Gadge</b> Smt. Rajkamal Babaurao Tidke Mahavidyalaya, Mouda Dist. Nagpur	Increasing Water Crisis during Covid-19
30	<b>Prof. Vijay Janrao Pathak</b> Shri. Niketan Arts and Commerce College, Reshimbagh, Nagpur	Online Education : Advantages & Disadvantages
31	<b>Dr. Abhay Bhakte</b> Smt. R.B. Tidke College, Mouda	Problem Of Employment In India Due To COVID-19
32	<b>Dr. Suhasinee.H.Randhir</b> KDK College of Engineering, Nagpur.	Online Learning – The Changing Face of Traditional Classroom
33	<b>Dr. Sandhya Wankhede</b> SRBT Mahavidyalaya, Mouda, Dist. Nagpur	Impact of COVID-19 on MSME sector In India
34	<b>Dr. Nabha Kamble</b> Jawaharlala NehARU Arts, Commerce and Science College, Wadi, Nagpur	Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Agriculture Sector
35	<b>Dr. Yagya Singh</b> Rajkumar Kewalramani Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	The CORONA war of India
36	<b>डॉ. अनिता रणधीर</b> श्री शिवाजी कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, राजुरा (चंद्रपूर)	ऑनलाईन शिक्षण – फायदे आणि तोटे

37	डॉ. मंजुषा राजेंद्र ठाकरे अण्णासा साहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, नागपूर	कोविड-१९ महामारी आणि मजुरांशिवाय पंगु झालेले उद्योगक्षेत्रे
38	डॉ. संगीता कृष्णराव उमाळे बॅ. शेषराव वानखेडे कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, खापरखेडा (नागपूर)	ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचा फायदा व तोटा
39	डॉ. विशाल मालेकर प्रभाकरराव मामुलकर महाविद्यालय, कोरपना (चंद्रपूर)	कोविड-१९ चा भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासावर आणि रोजगारावरील परिणाम
40	प्रा. आर. बी. शेंडे लोकमान्य महाविद्यालय, वरोरा	पर्यावरणस्नेही समग्र आरोग्य धनसंपदा
41	डॉ. सुनंदा देशपांडे समर्थ महाविद्यालय, लाखनी	कोविड-१९ च्या स्थलांतरित कामगारावर परिणाम
42	प्रा. सुलभा स. वागदे शरदचंद्र कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय बुटीबोरी	कोविड-१९ : स्थलांतरित श्रमिक आणि अर्थव्यवस्था
43	डॉ. तात्याजी गोडाम नेवजाबाई हितकारिणी महाविद्यालय, ब्रम्हपुरी	कोविड-१९ च्या प्रकोपाचा बँकिंग क्षेत्रावर परिणाम तथा येस बँकेचे पुनरुज्जीवन
44	डॉ. अनिता महावादीवार भिवापूर महाविद्यालय, भिवापूर	कोविड-१९ चा कृषिक्षेत्रावर होणारा परिणाम
45	प्रा. सतीश जाधव न. प. शिवाजी महाविद्यालय, मोवाड	कोविड-१९ चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम
46	प्रा. डॉ. राजू ढबाले अशोक मोहरकर कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अड्याळ (भंडारा)	कोविड-१९ चा भारतात रोजगारावर होणारे परिणाम अभ्यासणे
47	डॉ. प्रीती काळे डॉ. प्रणया पाटील महिला महाविद्यालय, नागपूर	भारत, कोविड-१९ आणि बदलत चाललेली आर्थिक दैनंदिन जीवनशैली
48	डॉ. राजू अंबाडकर आर. बी. व्यास कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, कोंढाळी	कोरोना व्हायरसचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम
49	प्रा. जगदीश वाटमोडे संताजी महाविद्यालय, नागपूर	कोविड-१९ चा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम
50	डॉ. ईश्वर वाघ श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा (नागपूर) प्राचार्य डॉ. आर. जी. टाले बॅ. शेषराव वानखेडे कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, खापरखेडा (नागपूर)	“Corona virus (COVID-19) चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील प्रभाव, विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन
51	डॉ. दिलीप चव्हाण एस. आर. बी. टी. महाविद्यालय, मौदा (नागपूर)	कोरोना-१९ आणि समाजमनावर झालेला परिणाम
52	प्रा. डॉ. सुनील बोरकर श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा (नागपूर)	कोरोना-१९ आणि आत्मनिर्भर भारताची संकल्पना (स्वदेशी)
53	डॉ. चुन्नीलाल साखारवाडे कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, पेट्रोल पंप (जवाहरनगर)	कोरोना-१९ चा भारतीय उद्योग व अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम
54	प्रा. डॉ. मुकुंदा मेश्राम श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा (नागपूर)	कोरोना प्रादुर्भावातून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची उभारी
55	सुनील घुगल तायवाडे कॉलेज, कोरडी (नागपूर)	कोरोना (कोविड-१९) चा मानवी आरोग्य व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम
56	डॉ. महेंद्र गावडे नारायणराव काळे स्मृती मॉडेल कॉलेज, कारंजा (घा.) (वर्धा)	कोरोना विषाणूच्या महामारीचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम
57	प्रा डॉ जे एस हटवार आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स नाईट कॉलेज नागपूर	ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचे फायदे आणि तोटे



## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WORKERS OF PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED SERVICE SECTOR

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***Abstract :** The corona virus pandemic of global issue but thy started in China, city of Uhan . the coronavirus is in effected of various country like America, Rushia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan, almost country to serious matter of this covid-19, the America says this virus is very bad gifet of new year in china gift to humanity. Every day of case increase in world so America declare the this is global virus.*

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**Introduction :** The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January, and a pandemic on 11 March. As of 28 May 2020, more than 5.8 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in more than 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 359,000 deaths; more than 2.39 million people have recovered.

In India was deducted in March 2020, and suddenly Said, Prime Minister Lockdown and Human Curfew 24<sup>rd</sup> March 2020. And all the India had been stop. No Suggestion, No Design, No Any other meeting suddenly brake down. All India is silent and man to man is closed in our home, But there is Mistake because the middle class and workers is what happened to

survive in their city or home without any money and food. They decided to go to their own home. But the present question is How to go home? Because no train, no bus, no private bus, no any other vehicle is provided to state or Central Gov. so we decided to go by road



in a rickshaw. How is it possible? More than works they worked in Home Made, Construction, Production, service sector, auto drivers, rickshaw drivers, food seller, fruit seller. The workers mostly live in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Bengal. They went in Month of

March, April, May and this is the month of mostly hot of seasons of Summer.

### **What is the Coronavirus?**

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

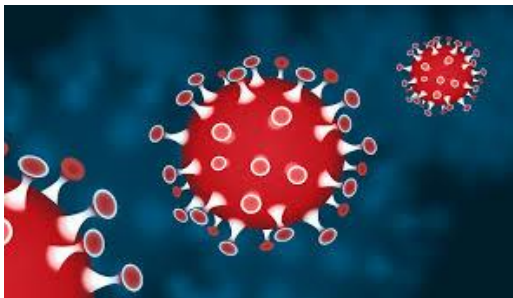
At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available.



Naming the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the virus that causes it Official names have been announced for the virus responsible for COVID-19 (previously known as “2019 novel coronavirus”) and the disease it causes. The official names are:

**Disease :** - coronavirus disease (COVID-19) **severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)**

**Background history of Corona virus :** Coronaviruses were first discovered in the 1930s when an acute respiratory infection of domesticated chickens was shown to be caused by infectious bronchitis virus (IBV). Arthur Schalk and M.C. Hawn described in 1931 a new respiratory infection of chickens in North Dakota. The infection of new-born chicks was characterized by gasping and listlessness. The chicks' mortality rate was 40–90%. Fred Beaudette and Charles Hudson six years later successfully isolated and cultivated the infectious bronchitis virus which caused the disease. In the 1940s, two more animal coronaviruses, mouse hepatitis virus (MHV) and transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV), were isolated. It was not realized at the time that these three different viruses were related.



Human coronaviruses were discovered in the 1960s. They were isolated using two different methods in the United Kingdom and the United States. E.C. Kendall, Malcom Byone, and David Tyrrell working at the Common Cold Unit of the British Medical Research Council in 1960 isolated from a boy a novel common cold virus B814. The virus was not able to be cultivated using standard techniques which has successfully cultivated rhinoviruses, adenoviruses and other known common cold viruses. In 1965, Tyrrell and Byone successfully cultivated the novel virus by serially passing it through organ culture of human embryonic trachea. The new cultivating method was introduced to the lab by Bertil Hoorn. The isolated virus when intranasally inoculated into volunteers caused a cold and was inactivated by ether which indicated it had a lipid envelope. Around the same time, Dorothy Hamre and John Procknow at the University of Chicago isolated a novel cold virus 229E from medical students, which they grew in kidney tissue culture. The novel virus 229E, like the virus strain B814, when inoculated into volunteers caused a cold and was inactivated by ether.

## **What is the role of india in prevent of virus?**

### **Protecting yourself and others from the spread COVID-19**

You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple precautions:

- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease.
- Avoid going to crowded places. Why? Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 metre (3 feet).
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.
- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately and wash your hands. Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask to avoid infecting others. Why? Avoiding contact with others will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.

- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention, but call by telephone in advance if possible and follow the directions of your local health authority. Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly

**Top ten states with maximum caseload :**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>TOTAL POSITIVE</b>	<b>NEW CASES</b>	<b>TOTAL RECOVERIES</b>	<b>DEATHS</b>
<i>Maharashtra</i>	59,546	2,598	18,616	1,982
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	19,372	797	10,548	145
<i>Delhi</i>	16,281	1,024	7,495	316
<i>Gujarat</i>	15,572	377	8,001	960
<i>Rajasthan</i>	7,954	251	4,710	180
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	7,453	192	4,050	321
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	71,70	179	4,251	197
<i>West Bengal</i>	4,536	344	1,668	295
<i>Bihar</i>	3,185	149	1,050	15
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	2,841	54	1,958	59

**Lockdown 24<sup>th</sup> March and its situation :** The soon-expected end of coronavirus-led lockdown may not be the end of troubles for many, especially laborers and migrant workers. The end of lockdown will likely start a new phase of problems for them, as labour exploitation may rise significantly in the pockets where there is an oversupply of workers, even as the industry seeks to dismiss the idea of such a situation arising. The exploitation of

the labour class may rise after the lockdown is lifted, as more and more people try to regain their jobs and financial health, making an oversupply in the market, experts said.

“In a post lockdown world, there are going to be work deficit zones and work surplus regions. In the work surplus areas, the situation will be grim as there is going to be an abundance of returning workers with relatively higher skills, and thus the exploitation could commence,” Gayathri Vasudevan, Executive Chairperson and Co-Founder, LabourNet Services, told Financial Express Online.

**Situation of workers of in after Lockdown:** Older problems such as forced labour and exploitation are likely to show cascading effects in the time to come as another concern is that more than 90 per cent of labourers in India are in the informal sector and are casually employed, being unprotected by any law. Arising as a threat from the same situation, the burden of forced labour may get further heavier and the workers may have to work overtime for which there is hardly any perk.



Nagpur Main  
Page No. 1 May 12, 2020  
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“Things are going to get worse after the lockdown is lifted. As the people are already desperate to get wages, work, or means of livelihood, chances of exploitation increase,” Trinanjan Radhakrishnan, project coordinator, Oxfam India, told Financial Express Online. Even earlier, the workers were working for 12 hours instead of 8, now they will be working for 16-18 hours, that too, under adverse circumstances, he added.

While organisations working with labourers and workers raise concerns about the possibility of exploitation after the lockdown, the industry, on the other hand, says this is very unlikely if the rule book is followed. “With the calibrated restart of production across geographies based on zoning basis, the green zone being the first to start off, demand for labor will gradually return to almost normalcy and while it won’t be entirely normal, from the labor perspective, things will start moving,” Niranjan Hiranandani,

President, Assocham, told Financial Express Online. The exploitation of labor is something that India Inc does not want and one hopes that the unorganised sector will also follow trends of the organised segment, he added.

Meanwhile, there is also a silver lining around the cloud of grim employment situations. Worker conditions will likely improve in the work-deficit pockets where there is not enough labour



available. Several cities and industrial estates will become work deficit, as the migrant workers who form a large majority of the workforce in these areas will go back to their home towns and areas.



Here companies and employers will be more worker-focused and thus the workers' welfare measures such as food, transport, stay, etc, will gain precedence and the wages may also rise in the fear of losing workforce, said Gayathri Vasudevan, who is a former project officer at the International Labour Organisation. Further, Assocham added that the industry at any given point of the time faces some shortage of skilled workers and thus once the lockdown is lifted, a lot of the labor force would have to be incentivized to get back to work.

**Last week, hours after Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi extended a nationwide lockdown to contain the spread of the coronavirus, thousands of migrant workers gathered near a railway station in Mumbai city.**

There had been rumours of train services restarting, and the workers had gathered defying rules of social distancing, putting themselves and others at risk.

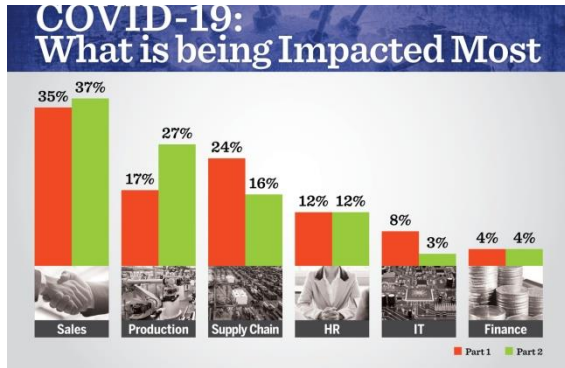
They demanded that authorities arrange transport to send them back to their hometowns and villages so they could be with their families. The police, instead, used sticks to disperse them.

Around the same time, in the western state of Gujarat, hundreds of textile workers protested in Surat city, demanding passage home.



And a day later, there was outrage in the capital, Delhi, when several hundred migrants were discovered living under a bridge along the Yamuna river. The river here resembles a sewer and the bank is strewn with rubbish.

**Impact of Business Sector:-** Enterprises are trying hard to remain unabated as the unprecedented lockdown in India takes its toll. To get a better understanding of the

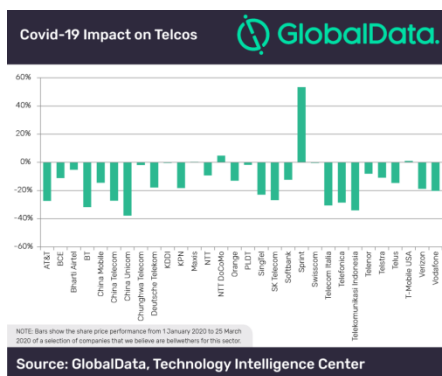


challenges posed by the COVID-10 pandemic and the measures taken against it, CIO India conducted a two-part survey on 'Business Continuity Amid Coronavirus' with top IT leaders. The first part, conducted 9-11 March, captured the initial responses of IT leaders when coronavirus had just started affecting

businesses in India. The second part of the survey, conducted 23-25 March, reveals the current scenario of the business world.

In both parts of the survey, the majority of Indian CIOs (35 and 37 percent in parts one and two respectively) saw sales bearing the brunt of the impact. Production has now overtaken supply chain as the second most-hit, whereas IT and finance are the least affected.

## IT Online Sector.



Clearly, while online sales in sectors such as retail can provide an alternate channel to some businesses, there are limitations to how far IT can help businesses that rely on peoples' movements like the transport and hospitality segments. While IT continues to do as much as possible to help by deploying tools that enable sales to engage remotely with customers, there are cautions on setting realistic expectations on these tools being effective substitutes in all cases.



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