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**Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 in India: A Special
Reference to Tamil Nadu**

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Abstract

World globalization has increased in the health risk by pandemics like corona diseases of COVID-19. The successful growth of any country is largely dependent on citizens' health. A healthy population contributes to productivity, saving, and progress. In 1950 India had made remarkable efforts to improve public health. With India increasing population and industrialization increasing environmental problems and there is increasing communicability. No communicable diseases that not only affect the lives of people but also the working capacity of various sectors of the economy such current burdens are COVID-19 diseases. Due to this corona virus, firstly, its effect in China and China's economic slowdown. And hence due to communicable diseases, firstly Maharashtra government stuck down their companies, railways, social gathering, and hence its direct effect on the economy and share market collapsed due to this virus. According to CII Indian economy falls below 5% in FY2021 if policy action is not taken urgently. Coronavirus saw worrisome spreads in India recently. This paper explains the economic impact of COVID-19 disease and challenges in India's faces and some suggestions to overcome this pandemic.

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Introduction

The COVID -19 diseases are mostly found in the beginning mammals and birds in humans. Novel coronavirus causes respiratory tract infections that include common cold, coughing. This virus was firstly discovered in 1960; the global spread of COVID-19 since 2019, mainly in Wuhan state in China. The first case of the 2019-20 coronavirus pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020. The infection rate of COVID-19 in India reported being 1.7, which is remarkably lower than in worst-affected countries.

The first case in India was reported in Thrissur, Kerala. Which are communicable respiratory diseases detected positively since 20 march 2020? The outbreak has been declared an epidemic in more than a dozen states and union territories, where provisions of the epidemic diseases act, 1897 have been invoked, and educational institutions and many commercial establishments have been shut down. India suspended all tourist visas, as a majority of confirmed cases were linked to other countries on 22 march 2020 India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the instance of prime minister Narendra Modi. The government followed it up with lockdowns in 75 districts where COVID cases had occurred as well as in major cities. Further, on 24 March, the prime minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, affecting the entire 1.3 billion population of India. The WHO director said that India had a tremendous capacity to deal with the coronavirus outbreak and, as a second-most

populous country, will have an enormous impact on the world's ability to deal with it. According to the UN report, "India is among the 15 most-affected economies due to coronavirus epidemic and slowdown in production in China. On 13 March 2020, the Prime Minister Narendra Modi proposed that SAARC nations jointly fight against the pandemic corona, an idea that was welcomed by Nepal, Bhutan, and Srilanka, Maldives. He allocated 74 crores of funds classified as COVID-19 emergency funds for SAARC countries.

The Prime minister also announced 15000 crore aid for the healthcare sector. This money will be used to develop testing facilities, PPEs, ICUs, ventilators, and training medical workers. The cinema halls were shut down by most state governments. Film bodies decided to stop the production of films, TV shows, and web series till 31 march 2020. According to data realized by UNESCO on 10 march, school and university closures due to COVID-19 has left one in five students out of schools globally. The trade impact of the epidemic for India is estimated to be 348 million dollars and slowdown world trade. It could result in a 50 billion dollar decrease in export across global value chains.

Tamil Nadu Government's Response to COVID-19:

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Tamil Nadu has acknowledged the emergence of COVID-19 the pandemic that was spreading across China on January 17th, 2020. Tamil Nadu government has reported

its first confirmed case of COVID-19 on March 7, 2020. As of April 28, the state has 1,937 confirmed cases of COVID-19. Of these, 1,101 have recovered and 24 have died.

The state government has taken several actions to reduce the spread and impact of COVID-19. We look at the key measures taken by the Tamil Nadu government between January 19 and April 28, 2020.

The government of Tamil Nadu came out with a series of responses between January 2020 and September 2020. These are included with,

- Readying Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) at the state and district levels,
- Setting up of a 24/7 control rooms,
- Thermal scanning of air travellers from China,

- Creating isolation wards in the General Hospitals of four major cities, and
- Running appropriate awareness campaigns.

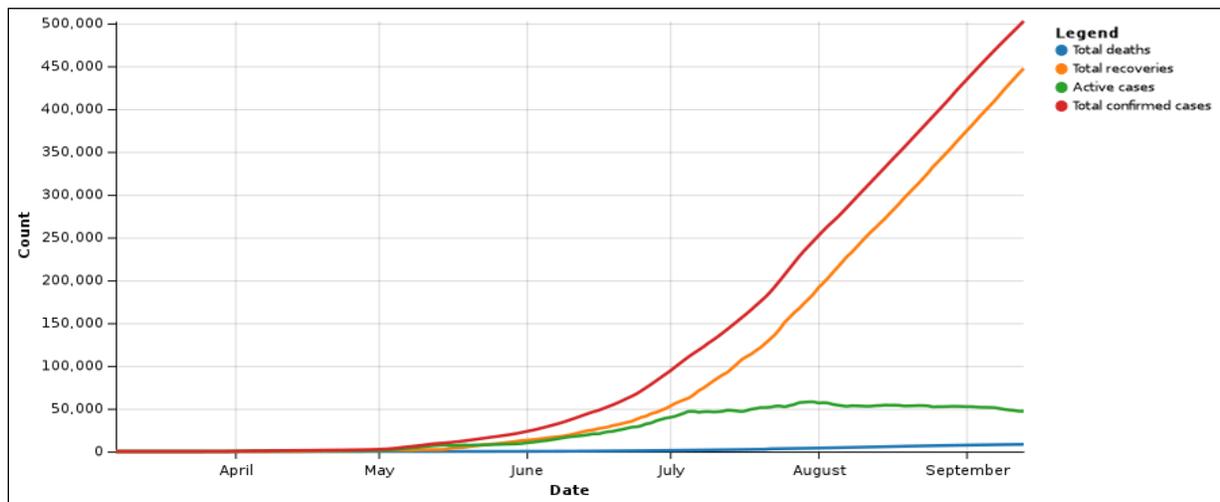
The outbreaks of COVID-19 represent a serious health emergency crisis event in Tamil Nadu, and both had significant impacts on health, society, and economy in the battle against coronavirus it from becoming an epidemic and affecting the health of the country population and economy, judicious policies and program required in Tamil Nadu.

Table - 1: COVID-19 pandemic in Tamil Nadu by district (as on 20th Sept'2020)					
District	Population	Diagnosed cases	Deaths	Recovered cases	Active cases
Tamil Nadu	71,875,403	547,337	8,871	491,971	46,495
Ariyalur	754,894	3,517	38	3,292	187
Chengalpattu	2,556,244	32,799	523	29,852	2,424
Chennai	4,646,732	156,625	3,074	143,680	9,871
Coimbatore	3,458,045	26,562	388	21,699	4,475
Cuddalore	2,605,914	18,301	203	15,890	2,208
Dharmapuri	1,506,843	2,882	22	1,868	992
Dindigul	2,159,775	8,451	154	7,700	597
Erode	2,251,744	5,628	72	4,412	1,144
Kallakurichi	1,370,281	8,759	92	7,798	869
Kancheepuram	1,166,401	20,594	298	19,235	1,061
Kanyakumari	1,870,374	11,883	215	11,037	631
Karur	1,064,493	2,627	36	2,119	472
Krishnagiri	1,883,731	3,838	51	2,951	836
Madurai	3,038,252	15,963	379	14,792	792
Nagapattinam	1,616,450	4,814	75	3,795	944
Namakkal	1,726,601	4,263	61	3,268	934
Nilgiris	735,394	3,090	20	2,346	724

Perambalur	565,223	1,669	20	1,547	102
Pudukkottai	1,618,345	8,254	124	7,313	817
Ramanathapuram	1,353,445	5,393	115	5,048	230
Ranipet	1,210,277	12,695	152	12,003	540
Salem	3,482,056	16,790	264	14,266	2,260
Sivagangai	1,339,101	4,840	116	4,445	279
Tenkasi	1,407,627	6,861	126	6,095	640
Thanjavur	2,405,890	9,495	148	8,204	1,143
Theni	1,245,899	14,277	168	13,562	547
Tirunelveli	1,665,253	11,898	194	10,742	962
Tirupattur	1,111,812	4,383	81	3,664	638
Tiruppur	2,479,052	6,220	95	4,535	1,590
Tiruvallur	3,728,104	30,352	522	28,110	1,720
Tiruvannamalai	2,494,875	14,311	208	12,900	1,203
Tiruvarur	1,264,277	6,194	66	5,301	827
Tiruchirappalli	2,722,290	9,633	141	8,725	767
Thoothukudi	1,750,176	12,956	120	12,033	803
Vellore	1,614,242	13,651	209	12,526	916
Villuppuram	2,093,003	10,525	92	9,449	984
Virudhunagar	1,942,288	14,066	208	13,542	316

Source: Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu

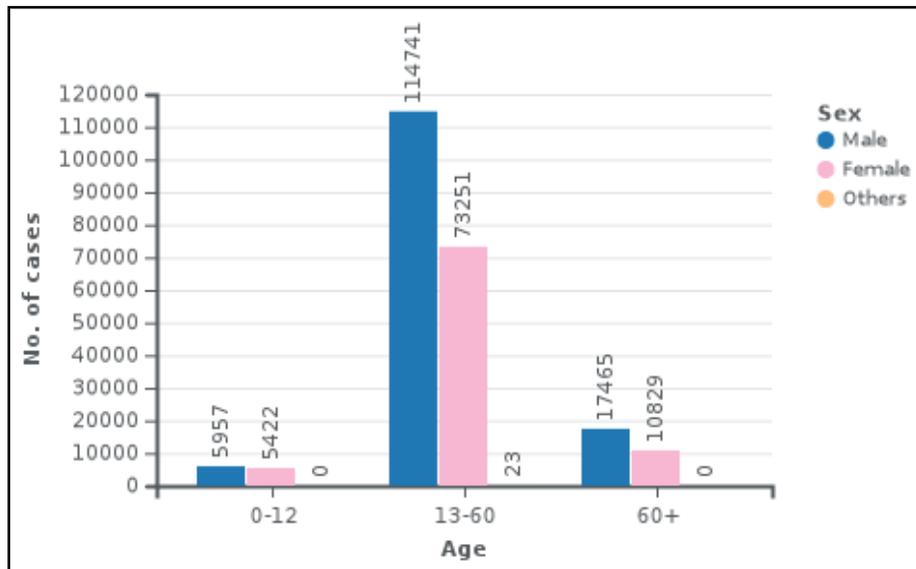
**Figure - 1: Total confirmed cases, active cases, recoveries and deaths
(As on 20th Sept'2020)**



Source: Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu

The data above are based on the Health and Family Welfare Department of Tamil Nadu's daily reports. The above figure shows that COVID-19 total conformed cases and active cases, recoveries, and deaths in Tamil Nadu.

Figure - 2: The most infected people in Tamil Nadu (As on 20th Sept'2020)



Source: Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu

The figure shows that most infected are between the ages range of 13-60 and are predominantly male. There should be no period of complete recovery between illness and death.

Conclusion:

Tamil Nadu people are unaware of health and sanitation and lack of sanitation facilities in rural as well as an urban area in Tamil Nadu. Also, health facilities must be improved and people taking lessons from hygiene from the government, also health facilities must be improved. Coronavirus directly impacts major sectors like aviation, tourism, the steel industry, and the informal sector.

The government needs to take preventive measures so the potential economic loss can be avoided. The stats of Health habits and

services need to improve also; airport popular tourist spots and tourism operators could also be involved in the control and management of an epidemic disease. Tamil Nadu needs to take lessons from epidemic diseases and creating a special emergency plan to battle against COVID-19.

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