



# IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DISPERATE SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Sadia Sana

## ABSTRACT

International and national crises often highlight inequalities in the labour market that disproportionately affect individual from diverse background. We need to build a disability inclusive response to covid-19. Since the beginning of the year more than 200 nations across the globe have been affected by covid-19. Many are still reeling under the devastating affects of the pandemic, with both public health and economy emerging market seem to especially vulnerable. In several of the Indian states we hear community members and associate narrate stories how migrant workers, Safai karamchari, Sanitation workers are badly affected due to covid-19 pandemic. While all of us at home maintain physical distance, they are forced to continue to serve us clean our surroundings to keep us safe. When the news of covid-19 broke, everyone wanted to stay indoors protect themselves and create a cocoon but, while the rich and the elite are doing this, the poor still come to pick up the garbage, still clean the roads, and still continue to deliver essential goods. This is happening at a risk that they have taken either due to perhaps their lack of awareness or lack of knowledge are for the mere need to survive, whatever may be the reason but only the disadvantage section of the society are suffered. Despite government having taken drastic step including offering varying degree of support to their citizens, there are some sections of the society that have been inadvtantly excluded like person with disabilities ( PWDs ) more than 1 billion in number globally are one such person. This is because much of the advocacy on how to save during the pandemic.

**KEY WORDS :-** Elite sections, disadvantaged sections, youth sections.

## Introduction

The coronavirus disease or ( covid-19 ) had been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation ( WHO ). It is a highly infectious disease caused by the novel coronavirus severe acute respiratory syndrome ( SARs-COV-2 ) for which no vaccine has been developed yet, This disease is transmitted by inhalation or contact with infected droplets or formites. The first case of Atypical pneumonia of unidentified aetiology was reported on December 30 2019 from Wuhan, China. This pandemic is effecting nearly every country with over 2.3 million confirmed cases in 1,60,000 deaths. The initial clinical case series from China largely comprised hospitalized patients with severe pneumonia. According to data approximately 80 % of the patient have mild disease, 20 % require hospital admission and approximately 5 % require intensive care admission. The nation wide lockdown was announced on 24 March 2020 in India and it has been extended according to the situation. This lockdown had great impact on the daily livelihood of people and economy of the county.

## **CONTEMPORARY SCENERIO AND IT'S IMPACTS IN DIVERSE AREA:-**

**HEALTH AND LIVELIHOOD DURING PANDEMIC :-** To talk of public health the pittance that is allocated for health in a country to those who need it the most appalling. Data reveals that India spend only 1.28 % of it's GDP on health, Meanwhile developed countries like USA spend over 17 % of their total GDP on health and yet they are struggling to meet the budget headed for coping with the pandemic. Several studies show that migration to vulnerable occupations are dominated by economically and socially disadvantaged groups. Around 40 to 47 % of distress migrant workers constitute of the SCs. In contrast those from dominant castes form only 13 % in these vulnerable occupations. Most of the workers came from different states for their survival but when the lockdown began there was no source for them to move to their homes and during this lockdown most of the workers lost their lives. In this panic situation, when the labourers tried to move to their native states they lost their lives. For example-train incident in Punjab, Amritsar.

**IMPACT OF ONLINE CLASSES :-** It is the best step of the government to resume the process of education system but the ideas of having online education is an elitist that does not take into account million of children who do not have excess to resources and will lose out on their education as a result of this lockdown. Children belonging to disadvantage or marginalized sections of the society had badly suffered because of various reasons. Broken families, uncongenial atmosphere of their home, lack of facilities, ashram students etc. Meanwhile in the elite classes children have excess of facilities available at their home during pandemic situation. It is very difficult for the diverse section of the society to compete the competitive examination with the other students because of the lack of facilities.

**IMPACT ON YOUTH :-** Due to this panic situation thousands of companies and industries were closed, due to this, lakhs of people lost their jobs in these companies. Many of the youth were highly qualified but unfortunately they became jobless and every family was not in earning hand.

*Here in this topic I cannot mention the life of every affected youth but I want to narrate the example of a girl scholar namely Rayeesa Ansari who completed her PhD in material science in 2011. Then she joined a Multi- National Company but unfortunately due to this panic situation she was quitted from the Company and returned home. When the lockdown began there was no job and she began to sell vegetables on the road for the survival of her family. Her father is 75 years old and was also selling vegetables and fruits from 50 years. There are thousands of unemployed youth like Rayeesa Ansari who did not got any job inspite of high qualification and skill, and so many youth did suicide when they did not got any job. The nation and the government should consider any suitable solution on this issue.*

**“The normal before the coronavirus will not be the normal that we know. In this crisis lies a deep and important message to humanity. We need to ensure that we respect the planet and all people, we need to think seriously of how this will impact us collectively in the long term.”**

**CONCLUSION :-** It is very difficult to determine the exact impact of the coronavirus will have on the world diverse section. Special Mechanism need to be put into place to identify and make provision available to the communities and measure the huge impact that this will have on the marginalized. A co-ordinated global effort is required to support countries that currently do not have sufficient fiscal space to finance social policy, in particular universal social protection system.

Without long term structural changes, the deep rooted inequalities exposed by the crises will merely intensify. As well as tackling the immediate effects of the crisis, the International Community how has a unique opportunity to adopt policies aimed at achieving justice and human centered future of work.

## ARTICLE INFORMATION

SADIA SANA

DEPARTMENT:- Public Policy And Public Administration

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

This article has been cited by other articles.

## REFERENCES :-

1. Neeta Kantamneni ( 5/8/2020). ( The impact of Covid – 19 pandemic on marginalized population in the united states). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7205696>.
2. Srilakshmi Bellamkonda ( 6/27/2020 ). ( Covid – 19 has further marginalized people with disabilities). <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/developing-contemporary-india/covid-19-has-further-marginalized-people-with-disabilities/>
3. Pal Divakar ( 4/14/2020 ). ( The Novel Coronavirus and its impact on the most marginalized communities). <https://amnesty.org.in/opinion-the-novel-coronavirus-and-its-impact-on-the-most-marginalized-communities/>
4. M. Cevik ( 4/25/2020 ). ( Covid – 19 pandemic- A focused review for clinicians). [https://www.clinicalmicrobiologyandinfection.com/article/S1198-743X\(20\)30231-7/fulltext](https://www.clinicalmicrobiologyandinfection.com/article/S1198-743X(20)30231-7/fulltext)
5. ( 5/18/2020 ). ( A policy framework for responding to the covid- 19 crises). [https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/impacts-and-responses/WCMS\\_739051/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/impacts-and-responses/WCMS_739051/lang-en/index.htm)