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SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPACT OF COVID PANDEMIC IN RURAL INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus, scientists have been attempting to throw light on several issues, including the mechanisms that drive the virus's spread, the virus's environmental and socioeconomic consequences, and the necessary recovery and adaption methods and policies. COVID-19 infections often develop hotspots in cities because of the high population density and economic activity concentration. Consequently, many researchers are trying to decipher the pandemic's dynamics in rural regions to better understand COVID-19's impact on cities. The main aims are to understand the social, economic and political impact of covid pandemic on rural India. The findings indicate that early research on the effects of COVID-19 on cities is mostly focused on 3 key topics, namely, (1) social, (2) economic, (3) political impact of covid 19. The emergence of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus has contributed to our knowledge of viruses and will continue to do so. This epidemic is connected inextricably to the national economy since it hindered all industries significantly because individuals across the globe are now wary about separating themselves from society.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Covid 19, Rural region, Social and economic impact, social distancing, Lockdown.

INTRODUCTION

Coronaviridae is a family of positive-sense RNA viruses having an external viral coat. There seems to be a distinct corona around it when examined under an electron microscope. These viruses may also infect animals. Coronavirus (CoV) has sparked little attention among scientists before to 2003. However, the coronavirus received fresh attention following the SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) epidemic caused by the SARS-CoV. This was also the first pandemic of the twenty-first century, with its origins in China's Guangdong region. In 2012 an outbreak of MERS (Middle East Air Syndrome), caused by the MERS-CoV, was detected. The zoonotic illnesses originating in bats include SARS and MERS. The capacity of these viruses to change quickly and adapt to a new host is one of their most distinguishing characteristics.(Gorbalenya et al. 2020, p. 536–44)[1]

[1] Gorbalenya, Alexander E., Susan C. Baker, Ralph S. Baric, Raoul J. de Groot, Christian Drosten, Anastasia A. Gulyaeva, Bart L. Haagmans, Chris Lauber, Andrey M. Leontovich, Benjamin W.

Originally identified as a novel coronavirus and designated 2019-nCoV, a virus that has since been dubbed SARS-CoV-2 and is now recognized by the WHO as Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19). The virus has reportedly begun to expand on the wholesale market for fish in the Huanan Region in Wuhan. It's conceivable that a virus-infected animal was brought into or sold at the market, allowing the infection to spread across the packed area. The virus is considered to be transmitted by humans initially and then by airborne droplets of contaminated fluids from animals to humans, which cause the virus to infect and kill thousands of people across the globe (Ji et al. 2020, p. 433-40).[2]

According to the WHO status report, the worldwide spread of COVID-19 is increasing on a daily basis (Fig. 1). The latest data published on February 18, 2020, have shown that a total of 72,528 cases have been verified, with 1,870 deaths in China alone.(world health organisation 2020)[3]

COVID-19 transmission risk in China, the area, and worldwide was classified as very high and high, respectively, by the WHO risk valuation for acute public health incidents & disease spread. High COVID-19 transmission and possible epidemic effects have also been documented by the European Centre for Prevention and Control of Disease.

The incubation time is estimated at 2 to 15 days, and asymptomatic cases have been recorded. Further COVID- Due to improved screening and detection techniques, 19 instances are anticipated in the next few days, with the mobility of infected people being the most serious danger to be considered. (Tang et al. 2020)[4]

Any major disaster, such as the pandemic of Coronavirus (COVID-19) gives us a chance to rethink and strengthen our systems to face future shocks. In rural areas, this is also true. During containment times, rural economies provided critical products and services to homes, hospitals, and health facilities, such as food and electricity. Rural regions have also been a provisional but safer refuge for urban residents in certain nations. In the long term, the pandemic may change consumption and production patterns, as well as distant working habits and means of transportation, perhaps opening up new opportunities for rural regions to thrive. Revisiting the internationalization of supply networks may also provide new possibilities in certain rural regions.

On the other hand, rural companies and individuals have been confronted with many difficulties, including the epidemic and the related control efforts. A demographic (older population) and physical (longer distances to health centres) as well as a scarcity of medicines and infrastructure limit rural areas' capacity to react to a pandemic. A further decline in trade and global demand would have an impact on rural economies as their dependence on tradable industries such as mining and tourism increases. The overall decline in demand is also affecting many primary sectors.(Huang et al. 2020, p. 497-506)[5]

Neuman, Dmitry Penzar, Stanley Perlman, Leo L. M. Poon, Dmitry V Samborskiy, Igor A. Sidorov, Isabel Sola, John Ziebuhr, and Coronaviridae Study Group of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses. 2020. "The Species Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Related Coronavirus: Classifying 2019-NCoV and Naming It SARS-CoV-2." *Nature Microbiology* 5(4):536–44. doi: 10.1038/s41564-020-0695-z.

[2] Ji, Wei, Wei Wang, Xiaofang Zhao, Junjie Zai, and Xingguang Li. 2020. "Cross-Species Transmission of the Newly Identified Coronavirus 2019-NCoV." *Journal of Medical Virology* 92(4):433–40. doi: 10.1002/jmv.25682.

[3] world health organisation. 2020. *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report – 29*.

[4] Tang, Biao, Xia Wang, Qian Li, Nicola Luigi Bragazzi, Sanyi Tang, Yanni Xiao, and Jianhong Wu. 2020. "Estimation of the Transmission Risk of the 2019-NCoV and Its Implication for Public Health Interventions." *Journal of Clinical Medicine* 9(2). doi: 10.3390/jcm9020462.

[5] Huang, Chaolin, Yeming Wang, Xingwang Li, Lili Ren, Jianping Zhao, Yi Hu, Li Zhang, Guohui Fan, Jiuyang Xu, Xiaoying Gu, Zhenshun Cheng, Ting Yu, Jiaan Xia, Yuan Wei, Wenjuan Wu, Xuelei Xie, Wen Yin, Hui Li, Min Liu, Yan Xiao, Hong Gao, Li Guo, Jungang Xie, Guangfa Wang, Rongmeng

SPREAD OF COVID 19

When COVID-19 first propagated, it seemed that the virus was confined inside China and the cruise liner "Diamond Princess," which constituted the infection's main clusters. However, as of April 2020, the virus has spread to over 210 nations and territories, with Europe, the United States, and Iran creating a new viral cluster. Despite being one of the densest populations globally, India and China have succeeded in keeping the incidence of infection low by enforcing full blocks on confirmed cases. Similarly, the United Kingdom has managed to keep the graph's low slope by adopting comparable restrictions, but they were not rigorously implemented. According to reports, the existence of various strains or strands of the virus may have influenced the virus's infection rate control. Droplet transmission is how the illness is transmitted. Globally, the total number of infected people is estimated to reach over 3 million as of April 2020, with 200,000 fatalities and over 1 million recoveries. Based on existing statistics, the virus has a mortality rate of approximately 2 percen**t** and an R0 of 3. "However, according to a recent study from the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia, the R0 may be as high as 5.7". According to statistics available from both countries, individuals likely to be infected by the virus in both China and India correspond to the age ranges of 20–50 years. This age bracket makes up the majority of the working class in each nation, increasing the likelihood of exposure. Singapore and Germany are excellent examples of nations with high nearby neighbors yet have low death rates. After the last SARS pandemic, Singapore was among the few nations in which a comprehensive action plan had been developed to cope with the like in the future. Singapore banned Chinese visitors and implemented screening and quarantines procedures at a period when the WHO did not endorse them. Both nations reacted quickly to the epidemic. The elderly and the weak people were advised to stay home and to have quick access to life-saving devices and large-scale test facilities. Germany has taken comparable measures, developed the test capacity early and guaranteed an equal opportunity to be checked for everyone.

Human-to-human transmission is the primary method of transmission for 2019-nCoV. As of yet, there has been no confirmation of animal-to-human transmission. Since not everyone who is infected becomes sick, asymptomatic virus carriers are at a high risk of becoming superinfectors. This is a global problem, with the Indian government expressing concern about identifying and controlling asymptomatic carriers, which may account for up to 80 **percent** of afflicted individuals. Because current resources concentrate on understanding hospital patients with symptoms, asymptomatic individuals are still being investigated. For instance, many issues must be addressed, including the following: Do asymptomatic people acquire the illness at any point in time? Are they able to build antibodies in the long run? How long do they continue to discharge the virus? Can any of these persons' tissues be used to store the virus in a latent state? Asymptomatic transmission in a dark zone in COVID-19 includes significant unknowns.

Human-to-human transmission occurs mostly through droplets generated while coughing, speaking, or sneezing and breathed by a healthy individual. Viruses may also be indirectly transferred if they fall on a healthy person's affective surface, who then touches his nose, mouth or eyes to enable the virus to get into his or her body. Enteric bacteria are also a frequent element in a large number of illnesses. (Keni et al. 2020)[6]

Jiang, Zhancheng Gao, Qi Jin, Jianwei Wang, and Bin Cao. 2020. "Clinical Features of Patients Infected with 2019 Novel Coronavirus in Wuhan, China." *Lancet (London, England)* 395(10223):497–506. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5.

[6] Keni, Raghuvir, Anila Alexander, Pawan Ganesh Nayak, Jayesh Mudgal, and Krishnadas Nandakumar. 2020. "COVID-19: Emergence, Spread, Possible Treatments, and Global Burden." *Frontiers in Public Health* 8(May). doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2020.00216.

The emergence and spread of Covid-19 caused significant health and economic repercussions across the world. Covid-19 initially appeared in late 2019 in Wuhan, China. In terms of confirmed cases, fatalities, and recovery rates, the pandemic has now escalated and expanded via various paths over 220 nations (Economic Survey 2020-21). The spread of Covid-19 throughout the globe led the World Organization for Health (WHO) on 11 March 2020 to proclaim this pandemic.

The worldwide distribution of Covid-19 cases and mortality across selected nations is shown in Figure 1. The nation suffered its first wave of Covid illnesses and mortality in February 2020 after the first breakout of Covid-19 in China. Since then, however, China has been controlling the illness spread in the event its statistics are assumed. Advanced economies like the United States, Britain, Germany, and France have been affected disproportionately. In Covid cases and fatalities, both the United States and Britain have seen their 3rd wave. [See Table 1]

Table 1: Confirmed new Covid-19 cases

NAME	CASE CUMULATIVE TOTAL	Cases - newly reported in last 24 hours
USA	38,524,389	181,046
UK	6,731,427	32,937
GERMANY	3,937,106	4,559
FRANCE	6,553,326	13,619
INDIA	32,737,939	42,909
BRAZIL	20,728,605	24,699
CHINA	122,995	53

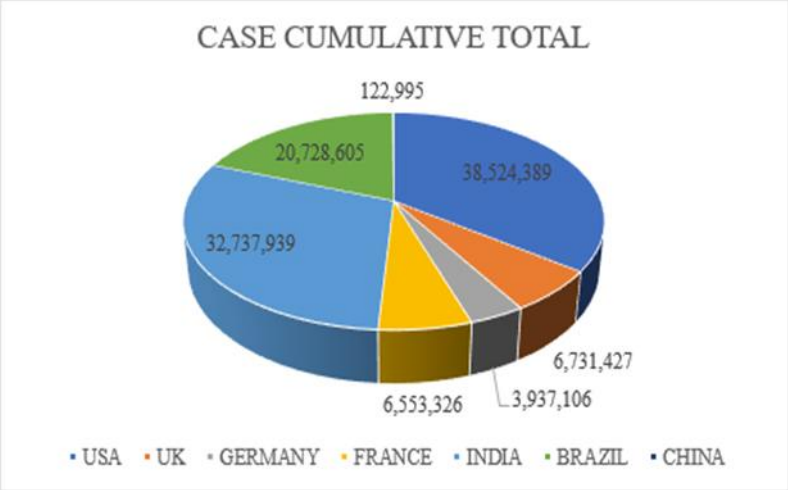

Figure 1: COVID -19 infection waves across selected countries

On the other side, since its first Covid case on 30 January 2020, India saw its first wave and peak in mid-September with 98 thousand new cases. Despite early and severe lock-out, behind the USA, India has reached 15.6 million on 21 April 202, 2011, the second-largest number of Covid-19 cases worldwide.

The per capita infection and mortality rate investigation shows, however, that one of the lowest Covid cases (8 436 confirmed case by million) and fatalities per million (118) (shown in figure 2) population death per million) was reported in India on 9 March 2021. Not only that, India's mortality rate is lower than the average global population of 332 per million. On the contrary, high infection rates and the rate of mortality per million population have been reported by advanced nations such as the USA, the UK and Braunil. [See Table 2]

Table 2: Confirmed new Covid-19 deaths

NAME	DEATH CUMULATIVE TOTAL	Deaths - newly reported in last 24 hours
USA	631,134	1,352
UK	132,437	61
GERMANY	92,140	10
FRANCE	112,556	53
INDIA	438,210	380
BRAZIL	579,010	684
CHINA	5,682	1

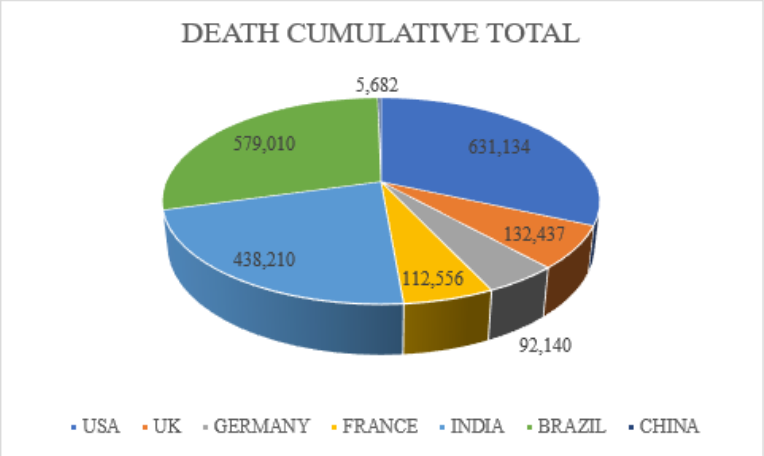

Figure 2: COVID -19 death cases across selected countries
Source: WHO Covid-19 Global Data (as of March 31st, 2021)

The test on a fully impartial and random nationwide sample is essential to address the Covid-19 spread. Although reactive testing, that is to say, testing people with symptoms, was the original method used in India, the approach has been modified towards complete monitoring. As of 5 October 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) advises that India has passed 140 tests per day per million people. India is still trailing behind advanced nations such as the USA, the UK, Germany, Brazil and South Africa; while increasing its test rate India is underperforming (see Appendix A1). India may fail to consider the real situations with a very low test rate and requires a full testing approach to limit the spread. (Gulati, Jose, and Singh 2021)[7]

PREPARATIONS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN INDIA

Preventing viral exposure is a quick and simple approach to reduce SARS-CoV-2 infection rates. It is also important for Indians to avoid visiting nations heavily impacted by the virus, maintain good cleanliness, and avoid food that has not been prepared at home. Necessary prevention measures should also be implemented, such as the use of a mask, frequent washing of the hands and direct contact with sick people. Awareness of the current epidemic was raised in India in the ministry of health and family welfare, and action was made to manage COVID-19. The MOHFW has also developed a day-a-week alarm system for sample gathering, transport, and release of suspected or confirmed cases 24-hours a day, as well as a policy guideline on surveillance, clinical control, infective prevention and control. Those who came to seek medical services at the closest hospital from China

[7] Gulati, Ashok, Shyma Jose, and B. B. Singh. 2021. "COVID-19: Emergence, Spread and Its Impact on the Indian Economy and Migrant Workers." doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3834328.

and other countries with symptoms such as fever, breath problems, sore throat, and shortness of breath. Screening and surveillance of Indian travelers from China and other affected countries were carried out by officials from seven airports. Further, a warning was issued to require travelers to abstain from visiting affected countries, and quarantine is being given to everyone with a travel history that includes China since 15 January 2020. In the Directorate-General, the Delhi government set up a centralized control centre, followed by 11 other districts. In India, a COVID-19 notice has been executed to prevent intra- and inter-passenger aircraft restrictions. (Bhatnagar et al. 2020, p. 184-89).[8]

COVID- 19: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Several variables are at play. The temporary move of urban residents to rural regions may have resulted in short-term consumption increases, notwithstanding the global decrease in demand caused by containment measures. In the United States, scientists observed a brief rise in basic product consumption while demand for luxury items has decreased in urban and rural regions. These developments may have benefitted rural regions that specialized in agricultural production.

Nonetheless, rural areas have been especially susceptible due to the following factors:

- A sizable segment of the population, mostly the elderly and poor, is at increased risk of severe illness.
- A large number of workers in vital professions (agricultural, food processing, etc.), shared with a restricted capacity to work from home. This makes telework and social isolation considerably more difficult to execute.
- Reduced wages and savings may have forced rural people to maintain employment and/or postpone hospitalization when required.
- A much less diversified economy.
- Generally, health care facilities are unprepared to cope with COVID-19
- Increased distance to hospitals, testing centres, and other medical facilities.
- A significant digital gap, with poorer internet availability (in terms of coverage and connection speed) and fewer individuals equipped with appropriate devices and the essential skills to utilize them.(OECD 2020) [9]

Although fundamental sectors are frequently regarded as vital activities, particularly agriculture, and therefore remain open to constraints, labor-intensive companies which are crucial to the rural economy suffer labour shortages. The lack of seasonal or temporary employees is an important problem. Some countries that rely on foreign seasonal labour claim to lose a season of plantations because of limiting border movement regulations. In addition, cargo trading is regulated more closely, affecting food markets and may impose extra costs on rural food firms. The current crisis affects the functioning of the food supply chain due to labour shortages and disruptions in transport and logistical services.

[8] Bhatnagar, Tarun, Manoj V Murhekar, Manish Soneja, Nivedita Gupta, Sidhartha Giri, Naveet Wig, and Raman Gangakhedkar. 2020. "Lopinavir/Ritonavir Combination Therapy amongst Symptomatic Coronavirus Disease 2019 Patients in India: Protocol for Restricted Public Health Emergency Use." *The Indian Journal of Medical Research* 151(2 & 3):184–89. doi: 10.4103/ijmr.IJMR_502_20.

[9] OECD. 2020. "Policy Implications of Coronavirus Crisis for Rural Development - OECD." *Oecd* (June):1–22.

These interruptions are wreaking havoc on the agro-food industry in certain rural areas, pushing down the cost of various goods and putting small businesses under strain. "For example, in the United Kingdom, a fourth of dairy farms have become financially unviable as a result of falling milk demand and price." The impact on food demand is particularly severe for tourism and aviation industry providers. Stricter financing requirements, supply shortages, or delays for processors and farmers are all additional challenges for rural companies.

Rural regions will also face major challenges in the supply of public services. The need for public health services will grow, a situation that may be worse if metropolitan people temporarily increase the population of rural communities. Additionally, several rural towns have a sizable proportion of their people in danger. Among them are the elderly and mining groups. (For example, coal miners are more prone to have respiratory problems), as are Indigenous peoples and communities with higher rates of smoking and obesity.

Rural communities that are highly specialized in certain especially susceptible industries may be particularly vulnerable to the global downturn. Mining/oil and gas, transportation, job services, travel arrangements, and leisure and hospitality are all mentioned as susceptible sectors. For instance, the OECD projects that foreign tourism contracts by between 60 **percent** and 80 **percent** in 2020. Nonetheless, rural areas may benefit from increased internal tourism due to displaced foreign travel, depending on the country. The decrease in demand for minerals and metals was, contrary to the 2008 financial crisis, accompanied by a significant supply-side disruption due to mining activities that affected the mining towns disproportionately. On the other hand, rural regions for agriculture may prove more resilient.

In terms of rural manufacturing areas, their susceptibility will be determined by their involvement in global value chains (GVCs). As manufacturing and sourcing shift closer to end consumers, these processes may also provide new possibilities in some rural regions, as demand for basic services and proximity goods increases.

With a worsening of the global recession, rural areas would remain vulnerable in the medium and long term. In addition, since the 2008 global financial crisis, per capita GDP in rural cities has expanded in the context of the productivity and supply of services since the markets for primary products and imports of non-primary raw materials and medium-sized goods have not been more diversified. This disparity is expected to widen in the coming years. Similarly, the effects of the crisis may lead to the acceleration of the automation of some industries in the rural economic sector (mine, forestry) and the lowering of the local labour markets. The COVID-19 problem, on the other hand, may accelerate digital technology adoption and usage in rural areas, thereby increasing the call on rural people and companies. Pandemic disparities in access to digital services have increased the debate about whether all citizens should access decent internet. Because of this, it is critical to recognize the possibilities presented by this crisis and develop effective tactics to take advantage of them.(DELHI 2021, p. 1-7)[10]

IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES

The COVID-19 problem has accelerated digital technologies' usage and spread. Confined measures encourage remote employment, remote learning and e-services. In rural regions, where distances and time for travel tend to be greater, this is especially essential. All of this may foster rural attraction.

[10] DELHI, LOKSABHA SECRETARIAT NEW. 2021. "Members Reference Service New Delhi Covid 19 Impact on Rural Sector." *Members Refereence Service Larrdis* No.10/RN/R(23035036):1–7.

With shifting behavior and increased readiness to use digital instruments, government and private operators may boost investments to benefit. Rural regions provide for more connection between services and their environment and may further unblock job possibilities, synergies and regional integration.

Consequently, the breakout of the COVID-19 may encourage the development of new companies and employment, offering a more integrated connection between digital solutions and rural and urban regions. The usage of distant, dispersed networks may lead to an increasing connection between rural and urban regions because of the high concentration of employment in big metropolitan centres. This idea also represents a continuous change in working techniques – from conventional office-based employees to more flexible approaches, including homework, time zones and itinerant workers in various and many areas (remote workers traveling around different locations).

The shifts in social and political preference for local services, more local consumption, and the revival of the key sectors may also give rise to another opportunity:

The purchasing habits may change to benefit local products and tourist attractions and the creation of small local companies and primary producers. Tourists, for instance, may experience significant decreases in tourism flows in congested locations and smaller rural areas. For example, the Veneto region (Italy) intends to use lesser-known UNESCO historic sites as part of its recovery strategy to transfer traffic from Venice to other attractions. (Peeri et al. 2020, p. 717-26)[11]

Discussions on restoring and repatriating once-dislocated (i.e., raw materials) key sectors in certain OECD nations may revive rural economies as a host.

Such improvements may also help a zero-carbon economy transition. The beneficial impact of lock-down on pollutants and CO2 emissions may lead to higher societal demands for green and sustainable development strategies. The recovery process should expedite the transition to a zero-carbon economy by providing rural communities with sustainable growth pathways, particularly those that depend on extractive economic activity.

For the environmental and energy transition, in fact, rural regions are important in at least two ways:

First, major greenhouse gases emitters are rural economic sectors such as agriculture, mining and forestry. Emissions reductions in these industries are a major goal in the next several years to prevent the worst effects of climate change and protect biodiversity while being commercially feasible.

Secondly, the overwhelming majority of rural regions are land, water and other natural resources which are essential for CO2 absorption, eco-system service and biodiversity preservation. A key to the recovery of COVID-19 will be to support nations in establishing climate-aware rural economic development paths.

Finally, this crisis provides a chance for rural communities to mobilize and reinforce local networks and collaborative structures to deal with the economic shock. Rural regions have a strong communal network that is capable of adapting itself to structural changes. Special mechanics to foster long-term well-being and cohesiveness in rural areas may be local efforts that arise momentarily to

[11] Peeri, Noah C., Nistha Shrestha, Md Siddikur Rahman, Rafdzah Zaki, Zhengqi Tan, Saana Bibi, Mahdi Baghbanzadeh, Nasrin Aghamohammadi, Wenyi Zhang, and Ubydul Haque. 2020. "The SARS, MERS and Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Epidemics, the Newest and Biggest Global Health Threats: What Lessons Have We Learned?" *International Journal of Epidemiology* 49(3):717–26. doi: 10.1093/ije/dyaa033.

tackle the pandemic's immediate social and economic consequences (i.e., community fleets carrying medical professionals and the elderly). (Rasul et al. 2021)[12]

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA

With the outbreak of COVID-19, Lockdown has been announced in the economy, and almost the entire activities of the economy get disrupted. It has made us bound to stay at home. As the essential services have been allowed to remain operative rural daily wage earners like Auto drivers, masons, rickshaw pullers, especially people whose daily earnings have faced a complete halt, started vending vegetables and fruits, utensils, and so on. Some have started producing masks, hand sanitizers and the like. Quite a large number of people have been observed to be in a queue in front of fair price shops to collect what has been allotted to them. Desperately they were in search of the scope of earning for providing food to their family. Joblessness has led them to their destitution. The situation has got aggravated when migrant Laboure's have come back to their own places, adding some extra pool to the jobless workers.

- Steps to be taken during the pandemic period:
- Most urgent and essential task has been to provide food to the poor in the form of relief.
- Second step is to open up job opportunities to them so that they can have some earning.
- To start gradual unlocking
- To create employment opportunities
- To encourage rural entrepreneurship
- To provide credit facilities to the rural entrepreneurs
- To explore new areas of production having the possibility of sustained market.
- To execute decentralized planning in the true sense of the term
- To channelize funds in Research and Development for exploring new ventures of rural production.(Gaurdas Sarkar 2020)[13]

COVID 19 IMPACT ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

In terms of agriculture, forestry and fishing, the effect of the COVID-19 outburst will vary. Some will be less impacted if activities are considered 'vital' and products contracts for medium- and long-term delivery are already arranged. The same applies to food processing companies, fish and wood processing companies and ongoing direct agricultural payments. Moreover, most of the EU farms are family farms with previously located workers and capitals or recruited from rural areas, which have excellent social distance, and many are still mainly produced for domestic food consumption. Some animal sales, transportation, and auction mart activities, on the other hand, maybe seriously impacted. In addition, it will immediately impact people serving hotel industries to consume meals out of the house and those who directly sell to consumers via on-site stores. They must be adapted to a restructured food supply chain. (Cariappa et al. 2021, p. 26-33)[14]

[12] Rasul, Golam, Apsara Karki Nepal, Abid Hussain, Amina Maharjan, Surendra Joshi, Anu Lama, Prakriti Gurung, Farid Ahmad, Arabinda Mishra, and Eklabya Sharma. 2021. "Socio-Economic Implications of COVID-19 Pandemic in South Asia: Emerging Risks and Growing Challenges." *Frontiers in Sociology* 6:23. doi: 10.3389/fsoc.2021.629693

[13] Gaurdas Sarkar. 2020. "PANDEMIC COVID-19 AND RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT RESEARCH* 12(10).

[14] Cariappa, A. G. Adeeth, Kamlesh Kumar Acharya, Chaitanya Ashok Adhav, R. Sendhil, and P. Ramasundaram. 2021. "Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Agricultural System: A 10-Point Strategy

Overall, retail food supply networks have proven extremely robust and are well adapted to the behavior of consumer stocks. In some regions, increasing customer requests have enabled farmers and food processors to stock up and boost sales, allowing for work in the near term. But this is probably not long-term as hoarding stops. Some agricultural companies may shift their products from service to home-based food supply chains, such as hospitality. There is anecdotal evidence showing that demands from urban residents for farm products increased in the current crisis in France, and the polling of the United Kingdom Food, Farming and Countryside Commission suggests that the COVID-19 outbreaks have increased consumer awareness for food and local agricultural products purchased through community vegetables. However, it is not always possible to redirect consumer sales or is only possible with significant financial implications for small companies in particular.

However, it is not always possible to reorientation the company to direct consumer sales or only with severe financial implications, particularly for small, specialized companies. Farms that depend on seasonal and/or migrant labour are the most seriously impacted and sell, such as fruit and vegetable production, garden or garden nurseries that have expanded into products and services that are sold directly to the public from home (e.g., agro-tourism sights to visiting tourist sites, farms). The issue is exacerbated in many European nations by many unregistered seasonal and migrant agricultural laborer who operate in the grey and black economies. (Prosper Bright et al. 2021)[15]

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide an overview of the social, economic, political impact of covid 19 on rural India.
2. To understand the impact of the pandemic on rural India and to emphasize important lessons for rural planning and design after COVID.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Scope of this review paper is to determine the social, economic and political impact on rural India during pandemic and post-pandemic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is based on secondary data in which we used previous papers, reports, articles related to the covid-19 pandemic: social, economic, political impact on rural India. To extract information needed by the analyses given in the following part, the articles selected were carefully reviewed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(Margaret 2020, p. 01-08)[16] The present research sheds light on migrant labourers' suffering and the effect of COVID-19 on India's rural economy. The study's main conclusion is that 400 million employees in India's informal sector are in danger of further impoverishment during the crisis. COVID-19 instances will be underreported owing to insufficient testing, resulting in community spread. With the reverse trend, agricultural and rural economies are being exercised unfairly and many are falling into extreme poverty. The immediate and longer-term impacts on the rural economy of India will be directly and indirectly achieved through COVID-19. The government's economic plan is mostly long-term in character, but urgent measures such as financial incentives and salary subsidies should be

for Post-Pandemic Recovery." *Outlook on Agriculture* 50(1):26–33. doi: 10.1177/0030727021989060.

[15] Prosper Bright, Muvhuringi, Nyamuziwa Terrence Kudzai, and Chigede Ngavaite. 2021. "The Impact of COVID-19 on Agricultural Extension and Food Supply in Zimbabwe" edited by M. Tejada Moral. *Cogent Food & Agriculture* 7(1):1918428. doi: 10.1080/23311932.2021.1918428.

[16] Margaret, Dr. S. Yasoth. 2020. "Impact of COVID-19 on Rural Economy in India." *Catalyst – Journal of Business Management (CJBM)* 2(1):1–8. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.3609973.

undertaken to rehabilitate migrant workers and marginal farmers. Above all, widespread systemic dishonesty is the greatest impediment to the successful execution of programs.

(Sharifi et at. 2020)[17] This study aims to give an overview of COVID-19 research focused on cities, including an analysis of material published in Wuhan, China, in the eight-month after its first confirmed case. The main goal is to better understand the impact of the pandemic on cities and highlight critical lessons for urban planning and design after COVID. The findings indicate that early studies on the effect on cities of COVID-19 focused on four key themes: (1) environmental quality, (2) socio-economic implications, (3) management and management, and (4) city and transit planning. Although this shows a broad study agenda, the first topic, which includes problems like air quality, climatic factors and water quality, is still the most frequent, while the others are still young. In lockdowns, advances in air and water quality in cities, which invite ecologically sound growth paths, underline the enormous environmental effects of human activity. The study also makes suggestions for post-COVID urban planning and design in socioeconomic issues, urban administration and governance, transportation, and urban design. Generally speaking, the COVID 19 issue offers planners and policymakers great opportunities to take turns to create cities that are fairer, more resilient and more sustainable.

(Kumar et al. 2020)[18] The pandemic Coronavirus (COVID-19), which began in Wuhan, China, was rapidly spread to other nations, and numerous reported cases across the globe. By 8 May 2020, India reported 56,342 positive cases. With almost 1,34 billion Indians — the second biggest worldwide — India has difficulties preventing acute, severe coronavirus disease development. To manage the present epidemic, several methods would be required, including computer modeling, statistical tools, quantitative analysis, and the fast development of a new therapy. In order to halt the spread of COVID19, the Indian Minister of Health and Family Welfare became more aware of the pandemic. The federal and state governments are taking various steps to accomplish this objective and establish different wartime procedures. In addition, to restrict viral transmission, the Indian Government ordered a 55-day lockdown on the country from 25 March 2020. This pandemic is deeply linked to the nation's economy since industrial sectors are severely hindered because individuals in affected regions are now worried about doing business worldwide.

(Inbaraj et.al. 2021, p. 1-11)[19]This study aims to determine COVID-19 seroprevalence six months after the index case in a rural area of South India. A transversal research was performed by 509 individuals over 18 years of age. Two-gram panchayat (5–8 villages) were randomly chosen from all four sub-departments, followed by a village for convenience. In all 8 villages via village health committees' participants were invited to the research kiosk for a community-based study. The seroprevalence of both age and sex was 8.5 **percent** (95 percent CI 6.9 percent - 10.8 percent). Unadjusted seroprevalence was correspondingly 16.3 **percent** (95 percent CI: 9.2–25.8) and 10.7 **percent** (95 percent CI: 5.5–18.3) of individuals with hypertension and diabetes. In each RT-PCR verified case, the trial predicted that 7 (95 **percent** CI 1:4.5–1:9) were undiscovered sick people. As of 22 October 2020, the rate of infection deaths (IFR) was determined as 12.38 per 10000 illnesses. The history of self-reported symptoms, education and positive status has substantially been linked ($p<0.05$). In the district of South India, a large percentage of the rural population is vulnerable to COVID-19. A larger number

[17] Sharifi, Ayyoob, and Amir Reza Khavarian-Garmsir. 2020. "The COVID-19 Pandemic: Impacts on Cities and Major Lessons for Urban Planning, Design, and Management." *The Science of the Total Environment* 749:142391. doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.142391.

[18] Kumar, S. Udhaya, D. Thirumal Kumar, B. Prabhu Christopher, and C. George Priya Doss. 2020. "The Rise and Impact of COVID-19 in India." *Frontiers in Medicine* 7:250. doi: 10.3389/fmed.2020.00250.

[19] Inbaraj, Leeberk Raja, Carolin Elizabeth George, and Sindhulina Chandrasingh. 2021. "Seroprevalence of COVID-19 Infection in a Rural District of South India: A Population-Based Seroepidemiological Study." *PLOS ONE* 16(3):1–11. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0249247.

of sensitive IFRs, a comparatively greater number of sensitive individuals, and a poor third-party healthcare network stressed the need for the health of that group to be maintained and early access to vaccination encouraged.

(Leonardelli et al. 2021)[20] This paper gives an overview of the impact of COVID-19 on farmers and agricultural workers in India, Algeria and Morocco in the context of the pandemic. Firstly, they record the material effect of lock-outs, with special emphasis on the experiences of individual women farmers and workers who have significantly reduced their livelihood and welfare. Secondly, we show how various agents have developed creative methods of responding to unexpected circumstance they face. This highlights the significance of addressing the many socio-cultural difficulties, uncertainty and marginalization experienced by various agricultural players as well as their transformational potential, which are frequently driven and guided by ideas of caring.

(Singh 2020)[21]The present research provides insights into the situation of migrant workers and the effect on rural economies in India under COVID-19. The study's main findings show that 400 million employees in India are at danger for deepening poverty in the informal sector during the crisis. Because of poor testing, low reports of COVID-19 cases will lead to community spread. Converse migration will cause excessive strain on agriculture and the rural economy, leading to abject poverty for a large proportion of the population. The immediate & long-term effects of COVID-19 on the Indian rural economy are to be achieved. There are mostly long-term measures inside the Government's economic package, but for saving migrant workers and marginal farmers, short-term measures like cash incentives and salary subsidies should also be provided. In the efficient execution of plans, widespread corruption in the system is the major obstacle.

(Muralidar et al. 2020)**[22]** They discuss the prevalence, entry mechanism, immunological response, and therapeutic implications in this review, as well as possible pharmaceutical targets, ongoing clinical trials, and critical concerns to help guide COVID-19 research in new directions. Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) has been designated a global emergency for public health (WHO). Increased transmission from human to human was found to have an effect mostly on upper airway and lower respiratory tract damage that led to severe pneumonia. The present condition means that the old and previous co-morbidity populations are more vulnerable to severe health consequences, such as increased cytokine and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Intensive investigations in the early stage are still needed for COVID-19 research now. There is presently no SARS-CoV-2 specific medicine or vaccine, and only the symptoms are treated, although many antivirals have been actively investigated.

CONCLUSION

In the beginning of 2020, several countries in the globe were destroyed by COVID-19. Since then, everyday life has been disrupted in numerous places. The scientists have made attempts to shed additional insight on the underlying dynamics as many areas of the globe continue to fight the COVID-19 epidemic. The study aims to identify significant effects in various rural regions based on early

[20] Leonardelli, Irene, Lisa Bossenbroek, Hind Ftouhi, Zakaria Kadiri, Sneha Bhat, Seema Kulkarni, Meriem Farah Hamamouche, Mohamed Amine Saidani, Margreet Zwarteveen, and Jeltsje Sanne Kemerink-Seyoum. 2021. "COVID-19 in Rural India, Algeria, and Morocco: A Feminist Analysis of Small-Scale Farmers' and Agricultural Laborers' Experiences and Inventive Practices." *Frontiers in Human Dynamics* 3:17. doi: 10.3389/fhumd.2021.653979.

[21] Singh, Bhanu Pratap. 2020. "Impact of COVID-19 on Rural Economy in India." *SSRN Electronic Journal*. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.3609973.

[22] Muralidar, Shibi, Senthil Visaga Ambi, Saravanan Sekaran, and Uma Maheswari Krishnan. 2020. "The Emergence of COVID-19 as a Global Pandemic: Understanding the Epidemiology, Immune Response and Potential Therapeutic Targets of SARS-CoV-2." *Biochimie*.

literature data, recognizes essential variables for better preparedness and responses in future to comparable occurrences, as well as gaps that require additional investigation in future research.

The emergence of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus has contributed to our knowledge of viruses and will continue to do so. Once again, the pandemic has put the globe to the test for such breakouts. It has given insight into how a large-scale biological catastrophe may create a socioeconomic disruption. COVID-19 wreaked havoc on many countries across the world in early 2020. Since then, everyday life has been interrupted in several places. While many areas of the globe are still fighting against the COVID-19 epidemic, scientists have sought to better understand the underlying mechanics of the virus. We have attempted to evaluate significant effects in different rural areas, identify important elements to strengthen foundations and reactions to such occurrences in the future, and highlight gaps that need more study in future research. According to this study, early data is mostly linked to four key themes: (1) social, (2) economic, (3) political, and (4) rural India. There is, however, no balanced treatment of these topics, and problems connected to the first theme predominate. This is most likely due to the ease with which data on air quality and environmental effects is accessible, while obtaining and evaluating data on other topics may take more effort. While certain similar patterns may be identified, current data shows that effects and response mechanisms vary from one setting to the next, making it difficult to offer identical suggestions that apply to various cities.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

I declare that the paper is original and has not been submitted elsewhere. The paper shall not be submitted elsewhere till the decision is received.

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