



Some Areas of Damage due to COVID-19 in Haryana

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ABSTRACT

In present times when whole world is suffering from the COVID-19 disease which has occurred from virus called as SARS-COV-2. Healthcare workers, doctors, researchers, technologists, teachers, citizens and government all are working day and night to find the vaccine for the disease and the containment of the same. COVID-19 has affected not only health of millions of people but also the economy of the world and the education societies. Hence, there is an urgent need to conduct academic research to contain the virus and study the impact of the same which can further help the government in minimizing the impact. As of July 13, 2020, roughly, 10.3 million people are infected in the whole world out of which 7.6 million people have successfully recovered and are healthy now and 0.5 million people have died. Even, the wealthiest and developed countries are affected and are finding new ways to restore the balance between healthy economy and healthy people. India is currently having some significant challenges with 0.9 million infected people and half of them fully recovered. This paper is focused on the impact of COVID-19 in the state Haryana which is having total cases of 21k as of July 13, 2020 out of which 16k have recovered. Potential areas of damage due to COVID-19 in Haryana includes environmental, education, economic, health, psychological and some other sectors too. Haryana state is known to be state of villages which also deals with people with more mythical beliefs than scientific theories which makes it a very important for the researchers to understand the situation in Haryana and all kinds of impacts. Also, there are various problems with the new norm work from home (WFH) in field of education and corporate world. Schools in Haryana have been closed since 14th March 2020 after which schools adopted for virtual classrooms but faced many problems including network glitch, lack of training and lack of awareness. This paper was written, keeping in mind every challenge and a try to find the viable solution for them.

Keywords: COVID-19, Impact, Haryana

1 INTRODUCTION

As stated earlier, this manuscript has been written to understand the effects and impacts of COVID-19 particularly in Haryana. The world has suffered a lot and yet nobody is sure of what is going to happen in future. Humans have to fight this virus for a long and uncertain time and this makes it very important for everybody to form a united front against this pandemic and it can only be done if people understand every aspect of the disease and prepare themselves to take every preventive measure necessary to not only avoid the disease but also to reduce the after effects of the same which can be as worse as the disease itself. [Copyright © 2020. The Author\(s\). This is an open access preprint \(not peer-reviewed\) article under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International license, which permits any non-commercial use, distribution, adaptation, and reproduction in any medium, as long as the original work is properly cited. However, caution and responsibility are required when reusing as the articles on preprint server are not peer-reviewed.](#) Readers are advised to click on URL/doi link for the possible availability of an updated or peer-reviewed version.

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However, talking about Haryana, literacy rate here is 76.64 % which constitute of a large section of population that can be expected to work in favor of government but there is still a good percentage of people (23.36 %) that may or may not understand the problem and the solutions[1]. This large section of the population even after understanding the problem can't just stay at home as most of them were working on daily wage system and now with everything on a halt, if they stay at home they die of hunger and if they go out they die of COVID-19. Problem is not standing economy; it lies where there is lack of awareness and lack of resources. However, in Haryana problem is larger than just the awareness as here 65.21 % of the population belongs to rural areas[2] and there and high chances that even after being literate, this sum of population is in one way or other affected by the mythical beliefs or carelessness due to less cases in rural areas yet and therefore the chances are high that social distancing is not at its peak.

It is not in any case stated that rural people are responsible for spread of COVID-19 as there are very less cases in most of rural areas in Haryana while some still has no cases but the fact here is that there are very high chances of community spread of disease in these areas and a greater possibility of sustained after effects and all again due to lack of awareness. Possible areas on which research should be conducted includes the economic, psychological, education, health, social, environmental, infrastructure, corporate world, businesses, hospitals. Some of which includes the long-term effect while some can be resolved with tad bit of responsibility and hard work. It is quite ironical and unbelievable but the pandemic has both its advantages and disadvantages which will also be discussed further in the paper. The state of Haryana had its first case on March 17, 2020 in Gurugram where a lady returned from Malaysia and has reached 21,000 cases as of July 13, 2020.

2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

This paper states the various areas of the society and parts of society which can be or are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in the Haryana state. Main objective of this paper includes the need of understanding not only the numbers of patients but also the unseen impacts and hence spread the required awareness without causing haste and fear among the audience. This paper may help the people in Haryana in taking the necessary measures without having their health affected.

3 SIGINFICANT AREAS OF RESEARCH AND POTENTIAL DAMAGE

3.1 ECONOMICS

The finance and economic situation have suffered a lot since Haryana government declared the lockdown which is estimated to be continued in containment zones until 30th June 2020. Businesses have been shut for almost 3 months and now when they are open there is no or less customers while the financial need of people calls for more as the rent, interest, taxes due against Haryana government have been waived off but there are people living on rent based houses and there also land owners who doesn't do any other chores to earn livelihood which was working well before lockdown. Now, people can't pay rent due to no source of income and that rent may or may not be the only source of income for the land lord. Such situations, while, not being common are also not rare.

This was only an example of how people and economy is suffering. GSDP which is Gross State Domestic Product is also estimated to go down by 12.6 % in the financial year 2020-21 which estimates for almost loss of 10 million rupees in the state amidst lockdown[3]. Small business owner that belongs to middle class section of the society are suffering a lot as now or after lockdown it is hard and it will take tremendous time to get the momentum back and there is no way that government is helping them. Poor section of society is getting their subsidies and other waivers from the government and rich section doesn't require much of them but the middle-class section is stuck in many ways.

3.2 PSYCHOLOGICAL

Psychological impacts of COVID-19 directly deal with the mental health of people where people haven't been out in a long time, there is high possibility of depression in those living alone. Also, rumors about the pandemic and lack of proper communication leads to a situation of panic and the efforts to stop the disease from being a stigma is very much required. People whose friends or relatives have been tested positive are treated lesser than other people which is a worrisome topic. The fact that COVID-19 is actually a virus found originally in bats scares the strict and religious vegetarians and can also lead people to do things that proves to be disastrous. All of this can be solved by just giving people the required information that reaches every section the society which means that there should be other sources of information along with electronic media because lot of people cannot use the E-media or read the newspapers. Information can be sent through loud speakers, preferably in the native language or dialect.

3.3 EDUCATION

Education is suffering in tedious ways as schools have been closed since mid-march and there is no possibility of schools reopening in near future. To use some of time, government and schools has taken the initiative to provide online classes to students which may help in distracting students and provide them work to do. Again, Haryana being 65.21% rural area state, there are network glitches or no network at some places which caused a great deal of disruption in new virtual classrooms. Every classroom contains divided section of students interested and not interested in studies and there have been disturbances by those students too. There have been problems with students having no or less devices to attend the classes as let's say, there are two kids at a home and both study in same school but in different class which may or may not clash their schedule of having one phone. Schools and educational institutions are also struggling as parents are unable to pay the school fees of their children but there are teachers with schools as their only source of income which is a major worry for higher administrative officials. The students of classes 10 and 12 have still some exams left to appear for, which is resulting in delay in college and high school education and same problem is faced by college students in their terminate semesters as they can't apply to jobs and next level of college without their degrees in their hands. However, students sitting at home, are also starting to find new hobbies and develop new skills which can be added later in their resume and can give them a better profile in the future. As long as mental health of students is retained, this can be a good time to participate in competitions introduced by government and various companies which can result in increased exposure and experience. In the areas with no or very less network glitches, students are feeling quite comfortable with the online schedule as along with saving travelling time, this is also saving many from the hot summers.

3.4 HEALTH

There is no need to begin with any suspicion if health of people is changing for bad. People who are infected by COVID-19 are obviously suffering in all the ways one can. Corona virus disease not only affect the lungs and other organs included in respiratory tract but also the mental health of patients and immunity too. Let's discuss this further by making two classes one of which will be effect on health of patients who have recovered or have the slightest chance to recover and other will be on people sitting at home.

Class A (people who are/were infected) – People who are spending their time coughing their guts out on ventilators in complete isolation are losing their immunity which is going to take a great deal of time to be restored if that even restores to the previous levels. Human beings are wired in a way to need love and care in tough times. No doubt that the healthcare facilities are doing whatever they can do but the question here

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is how does a patient live alone suffering with tremendous pains and still have the will to fight the virus?

How does the possibility of dying without having to see their loved ones makes them feel ?

Class B (people who are sitting at homes) – People who are sitting at home spending most of their time on screen because of either studies, office work or entertainment where only some have that terrace and garden space to breathe the fresh air are very much prone to feel the loneliness in case stuck alone or need to have actual interaction with actual people without having their eye balls bulging out on some screen.

How are they coping up with the stress of managing their financial needs?

How is their body reacting to all the stress and lethargic days?

How many of them are prone to obesity?

How will they change their routines once the lockdown is over?

There are many questions that needs to answered and looked over.

3.5 SOCIAL

While the most effective prevention for COVID is all about social distancing this distance is making a lot of extroverts and ambiverts uncomfortable. However, this problem doesn't end with comfortability only and there is much more to this. People are staying home alone results in good consequences for battling COVID-19 and at the same time might be not so much good for quarantined people. Kids do have special effect since they can't no more go out and play with their friends as parents won't send them because of kids' vulnerability to the disease and lack of ability to understand every bit of consequence. In younger ones it can sustain for longer period of time than suspected and they may turn out to like this distance from their peer ones. Also, some kids have infected family members staying away from them may plant sense of fear of desertion and desolation from their own family which is not healthy in any way.

3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL

As much ironical as it may sound but possibly this is only department that has given a positive feedback of COVID-19. With people at home and no public or private vehicles and any means of transport, pollution level has gone down by significant numbers. Many Cities of State are now having air quality index between 0 and 50 making it good. Talking globally, healing in ozone layer is also reported by the scientists. Healing of ozone can also be explained as during the first few phases of lockdown temperature rose but there were no servicemen to repair the air conditioners across the state which resulted in less emission of Chloro Fluoro Carbons (CFCs) this season. There have been some negative effects too on the environment that include the chemicals found in anti-microbial soaps and sanitizers that make them different from normal soaps. TCC also known as Triclocarbon is major component of hand sanitizers and anti-microbial soaps and major component of TCC is chlorine and it is found that TCC are hard to degraded and after COVID-19, sanitizers are sprayed in most of the potential contaminated areas and these chemicals then contaminate the water bodies and give allergic reaction to many people. In case of environment Corona has approved the fact that there really are two sides of a situation.

3.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

These are the fundamental and basic facilities or building or companies that keep the world going forward. Will the world go back in time without infrastructure? Well, answer to this is in literal sense, no, but in the sense of development and technology it may lack behind. There are many reasons why infrastructure is harming as for a long time the construction was on hold and due to weak finances people are delaying the plans of new infrastructure until they are well loaded again to invest in these things while same applies for government, to all infrastructure is not exactly the priority. It may not be the priority but sooner or later this department also needs to be run and probably with more attention. The buildings of many offices and

companies and hostels is now closed for around three months and there have been no repair since then which is more likely to make them less efficient in the future. Construction of new infrastructure require both capital and labor and both of these happen to be scarce now.

3.8 CORPORATE WORLD

As very well said by Charlie Munger, vice chairman of Berkshire Hathaway “In the corporate world, if you have analysts, due diligence, and no horse sense. You’ve just described hell”. Where is COVID-19 taking our corporate world? what will be the impact of this in future? Let’s look at this with the angle of trainees and interns. Interns and trainees are the future of corporate world and with close down of companies everywhere the trainees having to work from home and interns are considering doing their internships through online courses. Problem here is that without the actual work environment how are trainees and interns going to survive in future in the companies. Will they have problem applying for jobs for lacking real work environment? Is it hindering the growth of companies due to lack of resourceful people? Some trainees and interns can’t even work due to network glitches and no or less efficient electronic devices present at homes. There are many problems yet to be solved and some will only be considered once the COVID-19 gets uprooted from the state.

3.9 BUSINESS SECTOR

Industrial or business sector in Haryana state contribute about 33% GSDP of total which is 1/3rd of its total economy giving employment to many skilled and unskilled people. Businesses were closed for almost two months. Government did open the market for quite some time now but real question are they even making any money? As of now, people don’t have much of paying capacity and are only buying essential products for their daily lives and no business with no essential product is growing. An example of this is let’s say a person X has 10000 rupees and he have to buy ration products for his kitchen, books for his kids and some toiletries and he get all this product for 8000 rupees. Thing is during lockdown he is most likely to save that money for future reference but before lockdown he would have spent that money on some luxury for him and his family. Sales man and people with small post are now afraid if they’ll have their jobs or not since, employers can’t pay so much and prefer to have fewer working staff. Fewer migrant labor is also major problem for industrial sector and many industries are facing losses to the verge of closing down. Businesses are prepared for same conditions for at least the foreseeable future (2-3 months) Crashing down of this sector is going to be dreadful for the economy.

3.10 HEALTHCARE SECTOR

Health care just like all the major sectors is also suffering and suffering twice as much as any other. Now, hospitals that are admitting people are facing a steep drop in surgeries that were no very urgent but required and also hospitals have to provide the patients with quality eatables to ensure the fast recovery also more nurses and staff is important as the patients are increasing exponentially and staff is required to handle all the critical cases better[4]. There are other ways in which healthcare is affected as most of the machinery required in the field were imported from China and China also facing the pandemic can’t exactly manage to produce all the requirements especially for exporting.[5] Also, during the initial phases of lockdown OPDs were also closed which affected small clinics.

4 CONCLUSION

This paper is about Impact of COVID-19 in Haryana and ten major areas with potential damage were listed and were detailed. This research work, as we found, was necessary to spread the technical awareness among the audience and prevent any type of baseless rumors from spreading. Audience after reading will also get

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an estimated analysis of conditions and also future of each of sector discussed in work. Many impacts were researched and discussed for this work and the outcome of most of the sectors was found to be declining after COVID-19 hit the state, but, environment showed positive effects due to lockdown and a significant reduce in greenhouse gases in many areas along with an increased air quality index in the state. However, besides environment, students also reported positive effects as they found the required time to continue and develop the additional skills and new hobbies. If used properly, this time can prove to be a very efficient one. Government has taken certain measures too to make online study efficient and has provided MOOC on various online platforms which are also well recognized. Business sector and businessmen need to be patient as the sector might take some time in reviving back again. There is no doubt in the fact that COVID-19 has done much worse than good but patience and mental health are very much essential in these difficult times. Health, Education, Economy are dropping by significant numbers and citizens need to take all the precautionary measures.

5 Competing Interests

There are no conflicts of interest in reference to both the authors. Any type of academic and educational institution is not involved. I had full access to all study data, take fully responsibility for the accuracy of the data analysis, and have authority over manuscript preparation and decisions to submit the manuscript for publication. There isn't any financial competing interest.

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