

Rapidly Increasing Poverty by Corona Outbreak

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Abstract

The whole world is suffering the havoc of the Corona virus. So many people have been infected with Corona and so many people have lost their lives. The number of infected people in the world is increasing continuously. In India too, this figure is continuously increasing, it is believed that this problem is in the second phase in India and the next two-three weeks are important. A general investigation by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) proved that the corona infection has not yet come from community contact, which is a matter of great satisfaction. But it cannot be turned away from the fear that in the future if the infected people of Corona come in social contact, then this infection can also spread. This is being learned from the experience of countries like China, America, Italy, Iran etc.

Many people in India have fallen victim to the Corona virus so far and about three million people have lost their lives. A country whose 27 crore population already lives below the poverty line. This kind of epidemic is even more frightening when it is costing Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 for the last rites, two km of ambulance are asking for 10,000 rupees, private hospital bills are in lakhs, government hospital is in disarray, for oxygen and injection people are paying several hundred times more than the fixed price, where the severity of the situation can be easily understood. Poverty is spreading rapidly in the middle and lower classes due to the threat of unemployment and low wages due to the closure of the trade industry. People are getting treatment by selling jewelry, land, home etc.

Key words: Poverty, Covid 19, Medical Facility, Unemployment, Humanity

Introduction

We are ranked 145 out of 180 countries in health quality and availability rankings. In the case of medical services, the situation in India is worse than SriLanka, Bhutan and Bangladesh. This time the economic survey has accepted that Indians have the most pockets in treatment because government investment in the health sector is very low. Four percentage of the country's population loses a quarter of its income due to the doctor-hospital. On the other hand, 17% of the public spend more than 10% of their total spending capacity on medical treatment; this is the highest in the world. If 65% of the people in India become ill, they bear the expenses themselves.

Discussion

According to the standards, there should be an average of 46 health workers per ten thousand populations. But we have less than 23 here. Now the corona epidemic has exploded. Far from the regional towns, the AIIMS or higher medical treatment institution are not hidden from the crowds of such hospitals and the problem of common patients. We are not able to prepare the doctors as per the requirement, the other large populations have neither adequate awareness of health nor do they have any insurance or economic arrangements for casual medicine. In the last session, the government said that there are 8.18 million doctors in the country. If the population is assumed to be 1.33 billion, then on average, the figure of one doctor per thousand people seems too far away. According to the Public Health Foundation of India, the expenditure on health by 5.30 crore people in the country in 2017 has exceeded the OOP i.e. out-of-pocket or out-of-pocket expenditure. Out of thus, 60% or 3.8 crore people have come down to the BPL or below poverty line due to hospital expenses.

'Heart and Brain' attacks are at the fore front of the diseases that are most heavy on people live and pockets. Out of 53, 74,824 deaths recorded in the year 2015, 32.8% were due to such diseases. There is an estimate that the number of people with hypertension in India will increase to 21.3 crore by 2025. According to the India Council of Medical Research, there is a possibility that this growth will actually take place in rural areas. Every year in India around

17000 people are dying due to high blood pressure. The disease is caused by a deteriorating life style, reduced physical activity and the amount of salt in the diet. The worry of high blood pressure and its expenditure makes a person also a victim of diabetes and hyper thyroid. Already, a rural society choked by poverty, in equality and economic burden, is getting hit and robbed of new diseases like high blood pressure. Once you start the medicines its quantity keeps increasing. The hallmark of health care is the government's most premium health plan, CEHS i.e. Central Employee Health Service, under which journalists, former M.P.s etc come.

In the midst of a dilapidated health structure, corona has taken its passage to the zonal village of India for 15 months. There is a famine of medicine and basic facilities. People in compulsion depend on private hospitals for oxygen and ventilator beds. Where arbitrary charges are being made for bed sheet, cushion Rs. 2500 per day, Rs. 2000 for medicine and food. The priority of us is to be the health of their family members and in the hope that they are getting entangled in the morass of poverty.

The enemies of humanity, who seek opportunity in this era of epidemic, should be given the harshest punishment for the life-saving drugs and black marketing of life-long-oxygen. In the time of global national disaster, instead of showing condolences, such abominable crime should be classified as national crime. According to the Food and Agriculture Association, the Food Price Index internationally is at a 7 year high. The price of edible oil doubled compared to last year and sugar prices have increase by sixty percent. The retail price of petrol in India has reached around hundred rupees per liter, which will make traffic and manure more expensive.

There was excitement in the environment from October last year and the economy was expected to improve. In the official count, there was such a sharp decline in cases of Corona infection that a victory over the epidemic was also announced in late January this year. Talking about India's success in the war against the virus on Jan. 28, at an event of the World Economic Forum, our Prime Minister said that 18 percent of the world's population has effectively managed to save humanity from devastation by overcoming the corona. Unfortunately it proved to be ephemeral and the second wave of epidemic hit India aggressively. The number of daily cases increased by almost forty percent. The number of deaths increased due to lack of oxygen, ICU beds, ventilators, medicine and emergency facilities. On the other hand, some people make opportunities in disaster and have made their own income. The situation became such that the space in the crematorium and cemetery was reduced and from there also new ways of earning were started. Accordingly to local reports, these corpses can be in thousands and the shameless can be earned in million. The reasons for doing this with corpses in that poor people are unable to buy expensive wood for the pyre.

Suggestions

The Corona virus outbreak has caused great damage to the Indian economy. A large chunk of global wealth was lost due to shutdowns, restrictions and investor concerns. The impact of this outbreak on our economy, the fact is unknown at this time but it can be said that it will be serious. How long it will take to recover, how much GDP will be lost and how much can be handled after taking restrictive measures, nothing can be said at this time; a lot depends on the future. Everyone's eyes are on the rise due to increase in infection.

- (1) Organizing medical resources: To fight this epidemic, the first priority of the government should be to organize medical resources. For this, the government will have to focus on buying ventilators, masks and raising protective equipment for doctors and nurses so that they can do their work smoothly as and where it is most needed. The government will have to take all measures to get the resources available in international markets.
- (2) The poor will have to provide money: It is very important to ensure that money comes in the hands of the poor. This step is necessary to ensure that the temporary shock does not become more permanent. If we do not have a slow flow of cash, no revenue and no money will be available to the workers then there will be a big loss which will be caused by the closure of the companies, economic measures will slow down when the measures are withdrawn. It is necessary to take measures to provide funds to the poor sections so

that we also need to keep the firms alive but the firms which have to bear the brunt, should be closed because we have limited resources.

- (3) Give loan to enterprise by bank: To ensure that banks continue to lend to small and medium business enterprise and big businesses, the government will have to give partial guarantee. But we also have to be careful, because we have limited fiscal measures. Therefore banks will also have to provide some incentive to take credit risk. RBI needs to learn from the central banks of other countries which are helping to solve this problem by increasing the flow of funds. The flow of money i.e. liquidity should not be interrupted, so RBI should help in lending and also be careful while disbursing loans so that the burden of NPA on banks does not increase further.
- (4) Will have to communicate with public: The government must clearly state that this is a national emergency. People should know that all are being affected by this pandemic and those who are not affected may also be affected tomorrow. Apart from this, the government will have to reduce accurate and detailed statistics of the infection across the country so that it can be treated in time.
- (5) Warn the youth: The problem of all countries of the world is that the youth are not taking this epidemic seriously. They are assuming that they do not have a crisis but they can be carriers of this. India has to ensure that the young population is careful and aware of the possible transmission of the disease. Everyone has to be encouraged to follow hygiene to check the spread of infection.
- (6) An opportunity to make the village self-sufficient: The return of rural youth from the city due to the Corona epidemic is not good. But it should be seen as a possibility. Undoubtedly, it is a challenge for our government to return people from the cities to the villages, but if we all try, it can be changed in one occasion. There are many examples of reverse migration in the world but it serves as a challenge and if no plans are made then many problems will arise. They can become self reliant by proper management of the natural resources available in their village. Along with agriculture, the livestock sector should also be promoted.

It is to be remembered that there are probably 10 crore such poor people in our country, they do not have ration cards, and we should reach them. All payments to the government should also be banned while reducing the tax burden of GST. The immediate fiscal stimulus is only the first step, after the lockdown, we also have to prepare the economy to move towards faster growth again. To reach the beam quickly, we will need a large amount of fiscal fuel for the engine of the economy.

Conclusion

Unemployment along with inflation is a worrying sign. According to data from CMIE, the unemployment rate reached eight percent in April. The labour force participation rate came down to only forty percent. That is, sixty percent of the able work force between the ages of 16 and 60 years is out. These people have either lost hope with employment or are at home or in a teaching or training institute. It is well known that the epidemic has forced a large number of women to withdraw from the labour force. Globally, the participation of women in the work force is the lowest in India. In this dismal state of unemployment and inflation, the government should take the initiative with the Public Distribution System, finance should be made available as an initiative to provide more food grains to the households, vaccination, more allocation in rural employment, further development of sanctioned infrastructure projects and more and more recruitment in government and government undertakings.

Problems feed on fear, Blessings feed on faith.

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