



IMPACT OF COVID19 ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND

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Abstract

Mankind has observed various pandemics through out the history where some of the more disastrous, then the other of the human .But in the present time in human history it is observing that a very strange, powerful and invisible enemy that is called noval covid-19 corona virus. Initially it is observed in the Wuhan city of China . Now it is fastly spreading around the word and impacted the world economy. 'In India when the first'. COVID-19 lockdown started the migrant labourers which were moving to their villages to find warmth and empathy. Many reached their homes but several failed and died on the way and railway tracks etc. The current study offers insights on the plight of migrant labourers and impact of COVID-19 on rural economy in the State of Jharkhand. The major finding of the study suggests 5 districts workers of Jharkhand. In Jharkhand the informal economy are at the risk of falling deeper into poverty during the crisis. The low reporting of COVID-19 cases due to low testing will result in community spread. The reverse migration will create excess pressure on the agriculture and rural economy which will result in a significant number of people to fall into abject poverty. COVID-19 will have both short and long-run effect on the rural economy in Jharkhand. The government of Jharkhand allowed incentive and wage subsidy for migrant labourer and marginal farmers.

Keywords:- Corona virus, Pemic, covid -19, Migrant, Labour

Introduction:

The state of Jharkhand was carved out of the state of Bihar in November,15, 2000. Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand a state that is more famous for the various political happenings than its developments. The captain of the Indian National Cricket team, Mahendra Singh Dhoni hails from Ranchi, the capital of the state. The state has had many challenges in terms of crime and social issues and the governments here have found it difficult to come to terms with the same. The state is located in the eastern part of the country and has Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal as neighbors apart from Bihar and Orissa. The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic was confirmed in the Indian in the state of Jharkhand on 31 March 2020 as a Malaysian women came positive on the test in Capital of the State Ranchi at Hindpudi area.

Districtwise covid- 19 Scenario In Jharkhand

District	Total cases	Recoveries	Deaths	Active cases
Total	93,736	85,314	805	7,617
Bokaro	4,585	4,243	35	307
Chatra	1,273	1,148	10	115
Deoghar	2,729	2,637	15	77
Dhanbad	5,657	5,169	73	415
Dumka	1,165	1,006	9	150
East Singhbhum	15,435	13,649	318	1,468
Garhwa	2,326	2,222	9	95
Giridih	3,233	3,098	12	123
Godda	1,817	1,711	7	99
Gumla	1,851	1,699	2	150
Hazaribagh	3,827	3,554	25	248
Jamtara	918	801	2	115
Khunti	1,755	1,541	4	210
Koderma	3,175	2,966	25	184
Latehar	1,629	1,478	5	146
Lohardaga	1,396	1,238	8	150
Pakur	807	751	2	54
Palamu	2,880	2,812	13	55
Ramgarh	3,733	3,567	23	143
Ranchi	23,094	20,315	151	2,628
Sahibganj	1,413	1,334	9	70
Seraikela Kharsawan	3,274	2,942	9	323
Simdega	1,737	1,621	4	112
West Singhbhum	4,027	3,812	35	180

As of 13/10/2020

The Above table shown that Ranchi, Dhanbad , East Singhbhum, kodarma is the highly effected zone in the state.

The Population of Jharkhand according to the 2011 census stands at about 32 million, making it the 13th most populated state in India. The state makes up about 3.5% of the country's population a figure which was about 3% during the last census in 2001. The state

is spread over an area of about 79000 sq. km. one of the smaller states in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. Km. is about 414, which is above the national average by a good 30 points. The state has a growth rate of about 22% which slightly exceeds the national growth rate of about 17%. The population of the state is rising considerably more due to the lack of education and lack of understanding about family planning. The literacy rate in the state is about 67% a figure that needs instant correction and steps to do so need to be put into effect immediately. The sex ratio in Jharkhand is about 940. The statistics in the Jharkhand Census 2011 reveal facts that can be instrumental in planning for a better development plan for the state.

The largest city in the state of Jharkhand is Jamshedpur while Ranchi is the capital city of the Jharkhand. The languages spoken in the Jharkhand state includes Hindi. In total Jharkhand (JK) state comprises 24 districts. The ISOCODE assigned by International Organization for Standardization for Jharkhand state is JK.

Literature of Review:-

The WHO has put forward case definitions : Suspected cases of COVID-19 are persons (a) with severe acute respiratory infections (history of fever and cough requiring admission to hospital) *and* with no other aetiology that fully explains the clinical presentation *and* a history of travel to or residence in China during the 14 days prior to symptom onset; or (b) A patient with any acute respiratory illness *and* at least one of the following during the 14 days prior to symptom onset: contact with a confirmed or probable case of SARS-CoV-2 infection *or* worked in or attended a health care facility where patients with confirmed or probable SARS-CoV-2 acute respiratory disease patients were being treated. Probable cases are those for whom testing for SARS-CoV-2 is inconclusive or who test positive using a pan-coronavirus assay and without laboratory evidence of other respiratory pathogens. A confirmed case is one with a laboratory confirmation of SARS-CoV-2 infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms.

For patients who meet diagnostic criteria for SARS-CoV-2 testing, the CDC recommends collection of specimens from the upper respiratory tract (nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab) and, if possible, the lower respiratory tract or bronchoalveolar lavage. In each country, the tests are performed by laboratories designated by the government.

P Kakodkar, N Kaka, MN Baig - Cureus, 2020 - ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Abstract Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a declared global pandemic. There are multiple parameters of the clinical course and management of the COVID-19 that need optimization. A hindrance to this development is the vast amount of misinformation present ...

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SARS-CoV-2 is a newly emerging human infectious coronavirus that causes COVID-19, which has been recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11 th. There is still no vaccine or definitive treatment for this virus because its ...

Methodology:

In this present study secondary data will be used. Secondary data will be collected from different district of Jharkhand and Jharkhand Govt. reports, Daily published News papers and other published records of Jharkhand Govt.

Impact of covid-19 on rural development in Jharkhand

Jharkhand is a state dominated by tribal communities located in eastern part of India. Agriculture, NTFP (Non-timber forest produce) collection and daily wage laborers are the prime source of income for rural Jharkhand. The sudden spread of Covid-19 forced both state and union governments to impose a 2 month lockdown and tribal communities could not work and sell their agricultural produce as well as NTFPs during the lockdown period. The lockdown thus snatched away the rice bowl of the tribals and left them unprepared to deal with the situation.

Generating awareness and ensuring preparedness at community level

There was rampant confusion when the state underwent lockdown leading to fear among the villagers. Many NGOs Government and Non. Government team helped by raising awareness and taking protective measures during the initial and prolonged lockdown. Even though the movement of staff was restricted in the area, the field team reached out to the community over mobile phones and WhatsApps. Support was provided to the villagers in ensuring provision of healthcare facilities, additional support in developing market linkages for agricultural produce, humanitarian support to the migrants returning to the villages and identifying food insecure families who struggled for daily sustenance.

Mask making and distribution

Use of masks is extremely important to prevent spread of the pandemic. However, tribal families in the State are so poor that they cannot afford to buy masks. Even on social media, the dire situation of these tribal community members was depicted where they were seen using

leaves from some trees as masks in order to protect themselves from infection. In present situation, a lot of problems are faced by daily wage labor and small enterprises as most of the economic activity at village level have been put on halt and people are unable to work to sustain the financially. In this situation the mask preparation and distribution has not only helped the overall community in taking protective measure and but also helped some of the people getting engaged in some work while generating extra household income. This has come out as an opportunity to work and support themselves financially. People are very happy that under current stressful situation they received humanitarian support from the State Government.

DIDI Kitchens

Didi Kitchens' are run by self-help groups with the state government's assistance to provide free meals to the poor and destitute people.

As per state government report 7000 Didi Kitchen have served nutritious food packets to more than two crore needy people (it has) discharged an important role in our battle against hunger. So the state government has taken a decision that Didi Kitchens across the state will functioning during Lockdown periods.

Livelihood

The worst affected due to the lockdown have been the daily wage labourers and workers who have lost their source of livelihoods and their food reserves. If they do not find any engagement, they may have to face abject poverty. Like all other states, Jharkhand too has also decided to start the MGNREGA which can provide wage labor to workers amidst the crisis. It will be important to register the non-job card holders who want to have employment for job cards so that they can engage in MGNREGA work. During lockdown The Jharkhand government launched three schemes under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in a bid to “revive the rural economy”, affected by the lockdown in view of covid 19 More than 9 lakh people from the state are stranded in various parts of the country because of the lockdown and sources in the government say over 6 lakh people are set to come back soon.

The three initiatives schemes launched Birsa Harit Gram Yojana for rural plantations, Neelambar Pitambar JAL Sammridhi Yojana for water conservation and the Poto Ho Khel Vikas Scheme for making playgrounds.

Under the Birsa Harit Gram Yojana, over two lakh acres of land will be used for afforestation. Five lakh families would be given nearly 100 fruit-bearing plants, with initial plantation, maintenance, land work and afforestation to be taken up through MNREGA. Each family is estimated to receive an annual income of Rs 50,000 annually from the produce, the third year onwards.

Under the Jal Sammridhi Yojna, water storage units will be constructed to store rainwater and runaway ground water. This scheme will primarily implemented in the Palamu division, which faces severe drought.

Under the playground scheme, the government aims to develop 5,000 grounds, with at least one in one Panchayat. There are around 4,300 panchayats in the state.

. “In Birsa Harit Gram Yojna, Rs 660 crore will be spent in a year, in which, Rs 520 crore will be the only wage component, leading to the creation of employment of 270 lakh person days and assets in 2,20,000 hectares. Under the Jal Yojna, Rs 1,200 crore will be spent with 90% being the wage component. For playgrounds, we will develop 1,000 in one year, generating employment of 850 lakh person days.

Conclusion:-

It is very dangerous to try to use the current situation to sabotage the UN's basic principles. To effectively resolve the problems faced by humanity, UN agencies should still be the main coordination mechanism for multilateral cooperation. In view of this, people are deeply concerned about the defamation of the World Health Organization (WHO). Most countries agree that the WHO has been fighting at the forefront since the outbreak of the COVID-19. Indeed, like all other multilateral institutions, the WHO should improve its work and adapt to various new situations. But to achieve this, the WHO must not be undermined. All WHO member states should maintain their constructive dialogues with each other, so as to jointly formulate solutions to deal with the new challenges.

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WHO official website

Govt. of India official websit