

TOP 3 ESSAYS

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1. SOCIO-LEGAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN INDIA

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A. Introduction

The essay describes about the Socio-Legal Impact of Covid-19 in India. India is the seventh largest country in the world, the second largest country in Asia and one of the most popular democracy in the world.

The deadly effective novel corona virus began its race from Hubei province and Wuhan of China in December 2019. The coronavirus disease in 2019 that is Covid-19 has become a global issue and entire world aims to win the war against it, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the spread of Covid-19 corona virus a pandemic. The global pandemic at most reaches 213 countries and Territories around the world have reported a total of 33,307,577 confirmed cases and 1,002,402 deaths and 24,638,482 as per September 28, 2020, 05:32 GMT.¹ India reached 6,074,702 confirmed cases that is second highly affected coronavirus cases in the world next to America.

The fight against coronavirus in pandemic situation is like wartime situation to the government. But it's a different kind of war where enemies are not visible with naked eyes and intangible, we have to bear in mind that in an epidemic like situation when transmission happens rapidly, it becomes a hard situation to stop controlling the disease in a given timeframe. As a whole, people must help the nation to break the chain of transmission by adopting strategies like self-isolation, social distancing and also the quarantine procedures implemented by the government of the state. Due to the deadly pandemic, many people lost their regular life style and the condition of country economically came down in India. In a speech made by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi, he estimated that the pandemic could push back the nation to 20 years if not controlled in time.²

¹Coronavirus update (Live): <http://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/> . Visited on 28/9/20.

² Aadrika Parashar, Economic, Legal and Social Impact of Covid-19, Legal Service India, <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-2592-economic-legal-and-social-impact-of-covid-19.html>. Visited on 13/9/20.

Due to the effect of covid-19, most of the government of the world have closed their schools and colleges to slowdown the spread of covid-19 a pandemic. India too, temporarily closed all educational institutions over a country both school going children, under and post graduate students are affected.

B. Coronavirus lockdown impact in India

The global spread of Corona virus was slowdown by the way of lockdown implementation by the governments across the world for breaking the chain of transmission through physical contact. According to Article 245 of the Constitution of India empowers the Parliament or Central government to make laws for the territory of India, as per the above implementation of Lockdown was constitutionally valid in India. Prime Minister Narendra Modi on March 24 declared a 21 day nationwide lockdown starting from March 25. In his address to the nation, Modi said that “Social distancing”³ was the only solution to break the cycle of infection, lockdown continues to 4 Phase of full lockdown with some relaxations, the lockdown in the containment areas continues till 30th September 2020.

By implemented lockdown, people lost their regular life style (Food delivery services were banned by several state governments despite the central government approval.⁴ Due to the lockdown more than 350 deaths were reported as of 10th May, with reasons ranging from starvation, suicides,⁵ exhaustion, road and rail accidents,⁶ police brutality.⁷ KG, Primary schools and colleges were closed in India, E-education teaching method was followed all over the country. “Scientists say that the novel Corona virus us will be a part of our lives for a very long time. But we can’t let our lives remain confined around it, we will wear masks and maintain social distancing but we will not let it (the virus) affect us.”⁸ Prime Minister also announced a complete package worth Rs20 lakh crore to deal with economic crisis due to the Covid-19 in India.

³ The public health (prevention, control and management of epidemics, bio-terrorism and disasters) bill, 2017 defines “social distancing” as a public health practice designed to limit the spread of infection by ensuring sufficient physical distance between individuals.

⁴ “Zomato, Swiggy ordered to shut down in several states”.

⁵ “Suicide leading cause for over 300 lockdown deaths in India, says study”, The Economic Times.

⁶ Gettleman, Jeffrey, Raj, Suhasini kumar, Hari (8 May 2020), “As India Reopens, Deadly Accidents break out”. The New York Times.

⁷ Jayaraj and Benicks Five policemen arrested over India custody deaths. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-53260209>. Visited on: 17/9/20.

⁸ “PM Modi Speech Highlights: To battle Covid-19, Rs20, 00,000 crore economic package” The Indian Express (May 13, 2020), https://indianexpress.com/article/india/coronavirus-india-lockdown-live-news-updates-pm-modi-address-to-nation-speech-today-lockdown-extension-64062797_2. Visited on: 28/9/20.

Daily-wage labourers working in the constructing and manufacturing industries become jobless because of the lockdown implemented in India. Most of the migrant workers were immigrant into their own states by the way of walking without any transportation facilities, its leads to the failure of the intension of implemented lockdown in India. Many migrant workers are died due to the lack of food and water during the time of immigration into their own states. Many migrant workers families are highly affected to the implementation of lockdown. Government taken steps after the death of many migrant workers. “Sixteen migrant labourers, who were trying to return to their home state Madhya Pradesh on foot, were killed on May 08, 2020 when a goods train ran over them between Jalna and Aurangabad districts. One was seriously injured, while three escaped. According to the Aurangabad police authorities and railway officials at the Nanded division of the south Central Railway (SCR), 14 were killed on the spot, while two died of their injuries on way to hospital. After that incident Prime Minister Narendra Modi tweeted, extremely anguished by the loss of lives due to the rail accident in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. Have spoken to Railway Minister Shri Piyush Goyal and he is closely monitoring the situation. All possible assistance required is being provided.”⁹

Transportation is highly affected due to Covid-19 lockdown implementation in India. “According to Transport Corporation of India Limited, most of its operations in coastal shipping, warehousing and distribution and transportation of essential and nonessentials goods were running during the lockdown period, though with a reduced capacity. We experienced issues arising out of stoppage of production at customers, reduction in demand, restrictions on inter-state and intra-state movement of goods and cargo, shortage of labour and drives etc. Transport Corporation of India Ltd is currently trading at Rs170.20, up by Rs0.8 or 0.47% from its previous closing of Rs169.40 on the BSE (Business Stock Exchange).”¹⁰

Rail transport positive and negative impact of Covid-19 in India, at the time of beginning lockdown implementation all passengers trains are totally stopped to break to linkage of a pandemic. According to Railways Board Chairman V.K. Yadav statement “Our target is that this year, we should be able to get something around 50% more freight loading... it’s a very

⁹ Shoumojit Banerjee & Ajeet Mahale, 16 migrant workers run over by goods train near Aurangabad in Maharashtra, “The Hindu” (May 08, 2020)<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/16-migrant-workers-run-over-by-goods-train-near-aurangabad-in-maharashtra/article31531352.ece>. Visited on 21/9/20.

¹⁰Transport Corporation of India runs normal show in Covid-19 times, “India Infoline News Service” (June 30, 2020)https://www.indiainfoline.com/article/news-top-story/trnsport-corporation-of-india-runs-normal-show-in-covid-19-times-120063000486_1.html. Visited on: 21/9/20.

ambitious target, but the way Railways Officers and employees have worked in this very difficult period, I am very sure that we will be able to achieve that target and added that the Railways is expecting to earn only 10%-15% of its usual annual earnings from the passenger segment. On an average, the Railways earn about Rs50000crore from the passenger segment and around Rs130000 crore from freight.”¹¹

Many work in both public and private sector are carried out from their home (i.e Work from home) instead of going company or officers because of implementation of lockdown in India. It leads to increase domestic violence cases all over the country, “About 86% women who experienced violence never sought help, and 77% of the victims did not even mention the incidents to anyone. The table shows that women who were subjected to both physical and sexual violence seek help relatively more than those who suffer from only one form of abuse?

Type of violence	Never told anyone	Told someone	Sought help from a source
Physical	79.5	9.0	11.6
Sexual	80.6	9.5	9.8
Physical & sexual	61.3	9.9	28.8
Total	76.6	9.1	14.3

During the first four phrases of the COVID-19- related lockdown, Indian women filed more domestic violence complaints than recorded in a similar period in the last 10 years.”¹²The National Commission for Women (NCW) is given data in mid-April, which suggested an almost 100% increase in domestic violence during the lockdown.¹³ Under lockdown conditions, domestic work can be especially taxing if it is not divided equitably. Urvashi Gandhi, the director of another global, women’s rights organization has said, “The load of work during the lockdown has increased in houses because everybody is at home. With

¹¹Yuthika Bhargava, Railways eyes 50% increased in freight loading, “The Hindu” (July 29,2020),<https://www.thehindu.com/news/nature/national/railways-eyes-50-increased-in-freight-loading/article32216110.ece>. Visited on: 22/9/20.

¹²Vignwsh Radhakrishnan, Sumant Sen & Naresh Singaravelu, Data| Domestic violence complaints at a 10 year high during Covid-19 lockdown, “The Hindu” (June 24, 2020),<https://www.thehindu.com/data/data-domestic-violence-complaints-at-a-10year-high-during-covid-19-lockdown/article31885001.ece>. Visited on: 23/9/20.

¹³Shemin Joy, Coronavirus Crisis: No lockdown for domestic violence, “Deccan Heraled” (April 26 2020), <https://www.deccanherald.com/specials/insight/coronaviruses-crisis-no-lockdown-for-domestic-violence-829941.html>. Visited on: 23/9/20.

housekeeping staff being unavailable, the expectation is for women to bear the load, and chances of violence increase if she fails to do so.”¹⁴

C. Legal frameworks done in Covid-19

Herbert Lionel Adolphus Hart legal theory based on the relationship between law and society. He favoured analytical approach to law for a better understanding of it. Thus Hart’s notion of law is altogether different from his predecessors because he believed that law, coercion and morality are related social phenomena. According to his secondary rules which are power conferring, enable the legislators to modify their policies according to the needs of the society.¹⁵

In Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 Central Government had no power to take special measures and prescribe regulations as to dangerous epidemic diseases in section 2 of the Act, the Central Government may take measures and prescribe regulations for the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving or arriving at any port in the territories to which this Act extends and for such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, or arriving thereby, as may be necessary.¹⁶ In July 2008, guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority for Management of Biological Disasters under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. According to this guidelines, other provisions under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 can be applied for establishing law and order, enforcing quarantine, etc.¹⁷ On effects of this guidelines Public Health (Prevention, Control and Management of Epidemics, Bio-terrorism and Disasters) Bill of 2017 drafted by the Union Ministry of Health and Family welfare. This Bill had clear cut definitions for the terms “epidemic, isolation, quarantine, social distancing, public health emergency, public health emergency of international concern, ground crossing, disinfection, deratting, decontamination” and so on¹⁸. Unfortunately, it was not enacted but it is under a consideration in the Parliament to substitute the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897.

¹⁴Covid-19, Domestic Abuse and violence: Where do Indian Woman Stand, “EPW Engage”, <https://www.epw.in/engage/article/covid-19-domestic-abuse-and-violence-where-do>, Visited on: 23/9/20.

¹⁵Dr. N. V. Paranjape, Studies in Jurisprudence & Legal Theory 37 (9th edition,2020).

¹⁶ Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, “Bare Acts Live”, <https://www.bareactslive.com/ACA/ACT1511.HTM>. Visited on 23/9/20.

¹⁷Guidelines of NDMA, nidm.gov.in (July 11, 19). Visited on: 28/9/20.

¹⁸ Mohamed Imranullah.S., Covid-19: Need special legislation to deal exclusively with epidemics, say lawyers, “The Hindu”(March 27,2020), <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/covid-19-need-special-legislation-to-deal-exclusively-with-epidemics-say-lawyers/article31180298.ece>. Visited on: 23/9/20.

The lockdown has been carried out by State governments and district authorities on the directions of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, which was intended “to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”. Under the Act, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was set up under the leadership of the Prime Minister, and the National Executive Committee (NEA) was chaired by the Home Secretary. On March 24, 2020, the NDMA and NEA issued orders directing the Union Ministers, State governments and authorities to take effective measures to prevent the spread of covid-19, and laid out guidelines illustrating which establishments would be closed and which services suspended during the lockdown period. Taking a cue from the guidelines, the state governments and authorities exercised powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 to issue further directions.¹⁹ In case any criminal assault happen during crisis disaster law does not start the government to activating other criminal laws of the territory. On March 15, 2020 Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath ordered the police to book 10 people accused of pelting stones and injuring health workers in Moradabad. A team of doctors and medical staff was attacked by a mob in Moradabad’s Nawabganj area when they went to take away two people suspected of the having novel Coronavirus infection in the area. The mob pelted stones at the ambulance and doctors and even at the police van which to rescue the health workers. Taking stock of the situation, CM Yogi Adityanath has ordered strict action against the accused. He has asked the police to book the accused under the Stringent ‘National Security Act.’²⁰

According to the media reports in India, many healthcare workers are assaulted by the relatives of Covid-19 patients, healthcare workers are the warriors against the Covid-19 to stop the spread of the virus and to treat Covid-19 patients. On April 16, the Resident Doctors Association (RDA) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has written a letter to Union Home Minister Amit Shah, requesting him to implement the ‘Health Services Personnel and Clinical Establishments (Prohibition of Violence and Damage to property),

¹⁹Manuraj Shunmugasundaram, India needs to enact a Covid-19 law, “The Hindu” (May 08,2020),<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/india-needs-to-enact-a-covid-19-law/article31529036.ece>. Visited on: 23/9/20.

²⁰Shivendra Srivastava, Doctors, cops injured after stone pelting on ambulance in Moradabad, UP CM orders probe under NSA, “Indian Today” (April 15,2020),<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/doctors-attacked-in-moradabad-up-cm-orders-to-book-10-accused-under-nsa-1667251-2020-04-15>, Visited on 24/9/20. The National Security Act, empowers the government to keep a suspect in jail for 12 months without any charge. But this period can be extended if the government finds fresh evidence against the suspect. The NSA was enacted by Indira Gandhi government in 1980.

Bill'. The letter pointed out that despite a home ministry advisory to ensure protection to doctors, multiple instances of violence have been reported across the country. The RDA also pointed out 7 such instances of violence against healthcare workers in the wake of the coronavirus outbreak. From doctors being assaulted in hospital premises to healthcare workers getting beaten up while screening residents for COVID-19, the seven are part of many such incidents that have shaken the country in recent times.

- 1) Stones Pelted At Duty Doctors in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
- 2) Patients Assault Women Doctor in Delhi's Lok Nayak Hospital
- 3) Two Women Resident Doctors Assaulted By A Man In Delhi
- 4) Doctors In Hyderabad Hospital Attacked By Family Of Man Who Died Due To COVID-19
- 5) Healthcare Workers Attacked By Mob In Indore
- 6) Surat Doctor 'Threatened' By Apartment Residents For Travelling To Hospital
- 7) Hyderabad Doctor Attacked By Suspected COVID-19 Patient's son
- 8) Police Allegedly Slapped A Doctor in Bharatpur, Rajasthan
- 9) Two Resident Doctors in Bhopal Thrashed By Policemen
- 10) ASHA Workers On COVID-19 Duty Attacked IN Bengaluru²¹

Prime Minister Narendra Modi issued an ordinance to amend the Epidemic Diseases Act to prevent the each and every healthcare workers in India. PM Modi told that stricter punishments to those who are attacking the frontline warriors, working day and night to combat the Coronavirus, will ensure their safety throughout the country.

PM Modi also said that the new ordinance has manifested the government's commitment to protect every single health care worker from being attacked or assaulted. "The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 manifests our commitment to protect each and every healthcare worker who is bravely battling Covid-19 on the frontline. It will ensure safety of our professionals. There can be no compromise on their safety!" PM Narendra Modi tweeted. According to the ordinance brought by the Union Cabinet, acts of violence and harassment against healthcare personnel deployed in combating Covid-19 a non-bailable offence with maximum punishment of seven years imprisonment and Rs5 lakh fine. Asserting that the government has "zero tolerance" for violence and harassment against

²¹Reethu Ravi, Abused, Attacked, Beaten: Frontline Workers Are Risking Their lives every day in India, "The Logical Indian" (April 19,2020),<https://thelogicalindian.com/news/covid-19-healthcare-workers-attacked-20665>, visited on: 24/9/20.

doctors, nurses, paramedics and other healthcare personnel, Union Minister Prakesh Javadekar told a person can be sentenced to anywhere between three months and five years in jail, besides a fine between Rs50,000 and two lakh, for such crimes under new provision.²² The ordinance may become ineffective after the Covid-19 pandemic is over.

Role of Supreme Court during COVID-19 in India

The Supreme Court has been handling many Public Interest Litigations (PILs) and Writ Petitions regarding various issues in pandemic. The migrant workers issue is one of the major issue during the time of implementation of lockdown in India, the workers are started walking on foot to reach their home states. Two PILs were files before the SC which were heard on March 30 seeking basic amenities for migrant workers stranded in various parts of the country due to the lockdown, taken up by a Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justice L Nageswara Rao. Initially Supreme Court declined to interfere in the migrant labour issue, however after several criticism and letters addressed to the Chief Justice by jurists and ex-judges requesting to provide relief to the migrants, the apex Court on May 26 took up a Suo motu writ petition on the Problems and Miseries of Migrant Labourers and issued interim order on May 28, directing free train and bus travel for the migrants to their destinations, free food and water during the journey, prompt registration procedures and free health screening on arrival at their destinations. On March 24 of the Supreme Court ordered all states and Union Territories to set up high-level panels which would consider releasing all convicts who have been jailed for up to seven years on parole to decongest jails in an attempt to contain the covid-19 outbreak. The bench suggested that under trials awaiting trial for offences entailing maximum sentence of seven years also be extended a similar benefit. On June 5, the Supreme Court refused to issue general directions to release under trial prisoners due to Covid-19 stating that it is an issue to be considered by the Jurisdictional High Courts. A Bench headed by CJI bobde asked for government's response to whether COVID-19 patients, who are not beneficiaries under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme, can be treated in private hospitals at the same subsidized rates offered under the scheme. The petitioner Advocate Sachin Jain argued that COVID-19 treatment costs only Rs.4000 for an Ayushman Bharat beneficiary in a private hospital, while others have to spend at least Rs.50, 000 for treatment in the same hospital. The court asked the Centre why private hospitals which had been given

²²“No compromise on their safety”: PM Modi hails new law to protect health care workers from attacks, “Jagran English” (April 22, 2020),<https://english.jagran.com/india/no-compromise-on-their-safety-pm-modi-hails-new-law-to-protect-health-care-workers-from-attacks-10011013>. Visited on: 25/9/20.

land free of cost can't treat Covid-19 patients free of cost and also ordered the Centre to identify hospitals where covid-19 patients can be treated free of cost or at minimal costs. A bench led by Justice Ashok Bhushan had also recently issued notice in a petition filed by Avishek Goenka, who contended that private hospitals were charging exorbitant amount to treat COVID-19 patients.²³

The issue relating to treatment of Patients and dead bodies during covid-19, the Supreme Court on June 12th lashed out at state governments and hospitals for the manner in which the Covid-19 dead bodies are dealt with and said the situation in some cases was worse than what animals have to suffer.

The issue relating to spread of COVID-19 in Children's Home, the Supreme Court on June 11 took suo motu cognizance of news reports of 35 children in shelter Home in Roypuram, Chennai who tested positive for COVID-19. The bench comprising Justice L. Nageswara Rao, Justice Krishna Murari and Justice S. Ravindra Bhat has directed the state of Tamil Nadu to file a status report on the issue of spread of COVID-19 in the shelter homes and the steps taken for safeguarding the health of the remaining children.

The issue relating to air travellers, the Supreme Court on June 12th has asked for a response from Airlines regarding the full refund of fare for airline tickets that are booked during the COVID-19 lockdown period, and has also directed the Ministry of Civil Aviation to convene a meeting to sort the technicalities involved in this issue. The Court also stated that if a credit shell is being given, then it should be of at least two years.

The issue relating to payment of Salaries by Private Employees During The lockdown period, the Supreme Court on June 12, on a batch of please challenging the MHAs notification to pay full salaries to the employees during the lockdown period has directed parties to mutually settle the matter between them. The bench has directed the state government to facilitate settlements between employees. Future if no settlement is reached, the employers and employees have been directed to approach the Labour Commissioner. While adjourning the matter, the Court said that it will hear the parties in the last week of July if any issues on wages arise.²⁴

²³ Role of Supreme Court in the era of Covid-19, "India Legal" (June 13, 2020), <https://www.indialegallive.com/top-news-of-the-day/news/role-of-supreme-court-in-the-era-of-covid-19/>.

²⁴Ibid

D. Impact of covid-19 in Rights of the layman

In the condition of pandemic in India, the rights over the layman is restricted and to make rules and regulation to follow the “Social distancing” and to avoid the formation of assembly in India. According to Constitution of India,

- Article 19(b) freedom of assembly²⁵ is restricted

Implementation of lockdown leads to restricted to travel abroad to break the linkage of Covid-19, educational institutions are closed, traders trading are decreased etc.

- Article 19(d) Right to movement²⁶ is restricted
- Article 19(g) Right to profession, occupation, trade or business²⁷ are restricted
- Article 21A Right to Education, a fundamental right is restricted

The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 added a new Article 21A after Article 21 and made education for all children of the age of 6 to 14 years a fundamental right. It provides “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine”.²⁸

Under Article 21, Protection of life and personal liberty which includes Right to Privacy, in *R. Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu*²⁹ popularly known as “Auto Shanker case” the Supreme Court has expressly held the “right to privacy”, or the right to be let alone is guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. A citizen has a right to safeguard the privacy of his own, his family, marriage, procreation, motherhood, child-bearing and education among other matters. None can publish anything concerning the above matters without his consent whether truthful or otherwise and whether laudatory or critical. If he does so, he would be violating the right of the person concerned and would be liable in an action for damages.³⁰ Because of pandemic in India, the Union government’s telecommunication department is offering states the ability to mass track people using mobile network tower data, offering a platform that can let ground-level authorities create virtual geo-fences for those meant to be in quarantine, as well as a second service that can let officials send out SMS messages to people in a specific area for Covid-19 containment efforts, Officials in several states have acknowledged

²⁵Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India 208 (57th edition, 2020).

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹(1994) 6 SCC 632.

³⁰Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional law of India 293 (57th edition, 2020).

previously that they use mobile network information to monitor those meant to be under quarantine, but the Centre's pitch to other states that are not using such services at present details how these tools work and the sort of legal authorization behind it. The first service, a mobile device surveillance system called Covid-19 Quarantine Alert System, uses cell phone tower – also called a base transceiver station (BTS) – data to determine the approximate location of a person. If this person has been put on a watch-list, the system throws up an alert if their phone goes out of that geographic area and connects to a different BTS, according to an official who asked not to be named. To put someone on a watch-list, state authorities will need to send the person's phone number to the department of telecom (DoT). An alert will also be sent of a mobile number if switched off for too long, the official quoted above said, adding that the tracking will not work if people leave their phones behind. "As on April 16, we tracked the movement of 70,422 persons in states including Bihar, Telangana, West Bengal, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh. The service is authorized by the home secretary of the respective states and is allowed under the provision of section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph's act for public emergency," the person quoted above said. The law invoked, telegram act's section 5(2), is used for legal interception of telecommunications that is allowed in the Indian Constitution under specific conditions, such as for national security and to prevent a crime. Breaking quarantine is a criminal offence under Section 188 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, which has been invoked since India declared the coronavirus disease (Covid-19) a health emergency.³¹

E. Impact of Covid-19 in Education system of India.

According to Constitution of India, Right to Education is a fundamental right under Article 21-A, after Article 21 and made education for all children of the age of 6 to 14 years a fundamental right. It provides "The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine." It is well-known that education is a basic human right. For, the success of democratic system of government, education is one of the basic elements. An educated citizen has to choose the representatives who form the government. Education gives a person human dignity who develops himself as well as contributes to the development of his country. The framers of the

³¹ Smriti kak Ramachandran & Amrita Madhukalya, Centre tells states to use mobile tracking method for quarantine enforcement, "Hindustan Times" (April 18, 2020), <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/centre-tells-states-to-use-mobile-tracking-method-for-quarantine-efforcement/story-6IEzD9INPuVQdhOSsgrSgJ.html>. Visited on: 26/9/20.

Constitution realising the importance of education imposed a duty on the state under Article 45 as one of the directive policy of state to provide free and compulsory education to all children until they complete the age of 14 years within the 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution. This object was to abolish illiteracy from the country.³² In this lockdown all schools and colleges are closed to break the linkage of Covid-19 in India, at present classes are conducted through E-education method. E-education is the delivery of education or any type of training by electronic teaching methods. This electronic method can be a computer or a smartphone where teaching material is accessed by use of the internet usually.³³ But the negative impact in India is only 4.4% rural households having computer and 14.9% with mobile internet (Numbers from key indicators of Household Social Consumption on Education in Indian report, based on the 2017-18 National Sample Survey).³⁴ The growing digital divide is also being witnessed among rich and poor states of the country. For example, the internet has reached the maximum number of people in Delhi, Kerala, and Haryana, but it is still away from the majority of people in the north-eastern states, except Assam.³⁵ We must try to understand the condition of rural student who are unable to connect internet and some student didn't have smartphones to attend the classes conducted by schools or colleges. According to the NCERT survey also revealed startling facts:

- ❖ According to the survey, 27 percent of students in India do not have smartphones and laptops.
- ❖ 28 percent of students are not able to study properly due to frequent power outages.
- ❖ 33 percent of students admitted that they are not able to focus on studies during online classes.
- ❖ Online classes are not able to solve problems related to maths and science subjects.
- ❖ 50 percent of students said they do not have school books, thus, student are facing problems in offline studies too

³² Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional law of India 377 (57th edition, 2020).

³³ What is the meaning of E-education? "Talentedge" <https://talentedge.com/articles/meaning-e-education/>. Visited on: 26/9/20.

³⁴ Praveen Sudevan, Why e-learning isn't sustainable solution to the Covid-19 education crisis in India, "The Hindu" (May 11, 2020), <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/why-elearning-is-not-a-sustainable-solution-to-the-covid19-education-crisis-in-india/article31560007.ece>. Visited on: 26/9/20.

³⁵ Zee Media Bureau & Arun kumar ed., online education amid Covid-19 pandemic causing digital device among students, "Zeenews" (Aug 22, 2020), <https://zeenews.india.com/india/online-education-amid-covid-19-pandemic-causing-digital-divide-among-students-2304432.html>. Visited on: 26/9/20.

Notably, the NCERT website has provided online access to E-books of many subjects but for that students require internet and smartphone. In lack of it, crores of children in the country are deprived of accessing this facility. The survey has been prepared on the basis of interaction with 34000 students, parents, and teachers studying in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya, and CBSE affiliated schools. Amid this scenario, what will be the future of online education can be easily understood. The number of students going to schools and colleges in India is currently 300 million, but they are unable to attend schools due to the coronavirus situation. According to a National sample survey report, 90 lakh students studying in the country's government schools have no facility for online education. 24 percent of households are connected to the internet through smartphones, and only 11 percent have a computer with an Internet connection, while the situation in rural India is worse. It further said that 16 percent of rural households get electricity from 1 to 8 hours, 33 percent rural households get electricity for 9 to 12 hours, while 47 percent get power supply more than 12 hours. Notably, 66 percent of India's population still lives in villages and if this number fails to get 24-hour electricity, then how will students in villages have access to online education. Out of this 66 percent rural population in India, only 16 percent have access to the internet. 20 percent of poor households, only 3 percent have access to a computer and 9 percent have an internet connection. Those families in rural areas having internet, 3 percent are facing Internet interruptions and 53 percent are confronted with poor internet connectivity. Broadband signals fail to reach 32 percent of the households.³⁶ According to Article 41 of the Constitution of India, directs a state to ensure the people within the limit of its economic capacity and development: a) Employment, b) Education, c) Public assistance.³⁷ Due to impact of Covid-19, the E-education is not given to the people within the limit of its economic capacity and development. Under Article 46 provides directive principle of state policy which includes the promotion of education in weaker section of the people, and particularly people who are came under Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.³⁸ Through E-education mostly the students of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are affected without internet connectivity.

³⁶Ibid

³⁷ Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional law of India 494 (57th edition, 2020)

³⁸Ibid

Conclusion

A global pandemic Covid-19 is causing huge impact all over developed and developing countries in the world. No countries are not found any injection to cure the Covid-19 affected patients, the only solution to protect from covid-19 is wearing a mask and keep our surroundings clean. According to the proverb “PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE”, we must follow the social distancing, government rules and regulations to prevent ourselves from the virus. The impact of Covid-19 causing huge economic slowdown in developed and developing countries. In India a most populous country facing many problems after the implementation of lockdown in March like unemployment, migrant workers immigration by walking on foot, starvation, healthcare workers problems and another increasing the number of countries in the country. When a social change is occur, the law also changed to handle that situation, as like many changes was made by legislation to handle the global pandemic Coronavirus. As per today September 28, 2020, there were no remedy for Coronavirus outbreak but unlock 4.0 is implemented. People must protect themselves and learn to live with the situation of this Coronavirus pandemic to follow all rules and regulations implemented by government.

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2.

A SOCIO-LEGAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN

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Overview of COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown:

The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The disease was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China, became a Public Health Emergency of International Concern in January 2020, and subsequently recognised as a pandemic. As of 29 September 2020, more than 33.4 million cases have been reported worldwide, although the true number of cases is likely to be much higher. A better indicator for case spread is the more than 1 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.

The disease spreads between people most often when they are physically close. It spreads very easily and sustainably through the air, primarily via small droplets or particles such as aerosols, produced after an infected person breathes, coughs, sneezes, talks or sings. It may also be transmitted via contaminated surfaces, although this has not been conclusively demonstrated. It can spread for up to two days prior to symptom onset, and from people who are asymptomatic. People remain infectious for 7–12 days in moderate cases, and up to two weeks in severe cases.

The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020. On 22 March, India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the insistence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It was followed by mandatory lockdowns in COVID-19 hotspots and all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the prime minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, affecting the entire 1.3 billion-person population of India. On 14 April, India extended the nationwide lockdown till 3 May which was followed by two-week extensions starting 3 and 17 May with substantial relaxations. From 1 June, the

government started "unlocking" the country (barring "containment zones") in three unlock phases.³⁹

As we all can witness that there was lockdown for almost 2-3 months in India, where people were home quarantined and no one was supposed to go out in the city without any specific emergency reason. So, this was the time period of the nation lockdown in the country.

Impact of Lockdown on the public: Increase in coronial crimes.

Indian people are having certain traits like they are always attracted to street food, roaming, late night parties, weekend fun, etc. They could have never imagined a life where they would be suddenly one day stopped to do all these and have to stay home. We all are aware that the best way to cure any illness is happiness, fun, positive vibes, but we can witness that this is a time period where people were asked to stay at home as whole world was suffering from this global pandemic and there was a national lockdown announced in India.

In the lockdown period, people who were so crazy about the free life, were not able to make out that how it would be possible for them to live in between 4 walls just like a cage where they could not come out of there houses and would be home quarantined.

There were many major Socio-legal impacts on everyone in India but here we would be mainly focusing over the crimes or maybe we can term it as coronial crime which took place or maybe we can say that it took a rage in the lockdown period. People started committing suicides, domestic violence took rage, marital rape and even rapes within family started increasing, smuggling, black marketing, etc. took rage.

Starting with “**SUICIDE**”

Suicide is the act of taking one’s own life. According to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States, taking the lives of approximately 47,000 Americans each year. Suicidal behavior refers to talking about or taking actions related to ending one’s own life. Suicidal thoughts and behaviors should be considered a psychiatric emergency.

³⁹India Corona Virus, Independent.co, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/india-coronavirus-lockdown-modi-speech-cases-update-news-a9421491.html>(Last Visited on 30 Sept, 2020)

You can't see what a person is feeling on the inside, so it isn't always easy to identify when someone is having suicidal thoughts. However, some outward warning signs that a person may be contemplating suicide include:

- talking about feeling hopeless, trapped, or alone
- saying they have no reason to go on living
- making a will or giving away personal possessions
- searching for a means of doing personal harm, such as buying a gun
- sleeping too much or too little
- eating too little or eating too much, resulting in significant weight gain or loss
- engaging in reckless behaviors, including excessive alcohol or drug consumption
- avoiding social interactions with others
- expressing rage or intentions to seek revenge
- showing signs of extreme anxiousness or agitation
- having dramatic mood swings
- talking about suicide as a way out⁴⁰

When Lockdown was implemented in India, people were unable to live their life like they used to live before lockdown.

“Suicide was the leading cause for over 300 “non-coronavirus deaths” reported in India due to distress triggered by the nationwide lockdown, revealed a new set of data compiled by a group of researchers.”

The group, comprising public interest technologist Thejesh GN, activist Kanika Sharma and assistant professor of legal practice at Jindal Global School of Law Aman, said 338 deaths have occurred from March 19 till May 2 and they are related to lockdown. According to the data, 80 people killed themselves due to loneliness and fear of being tested positive for the virus. The suicides are followed by migrants dying in accidents on their way back home (51), deaths associated with withdrawal symptoms (45), and those related to starvation and financial distress (36). “There have been a staggering number of suicides, caused by fear of infection, loneliness, lack of freedom of movement, and alcohol withdrawal during the lockdown.” For instance, unable to handle withdrawal (a medical condition), as many as seven

⁴⁰Suicide: Suicide signs, behaviors, Healthline.com, <https://www.healthline.com/health/suicide-and-suicidal-behavior#suicidal-signs>(Last Visited on 30 Sept, 2020)

people have died after consuming aftershave and sanitizer lotions. A large number of migrant labourers stuck in quarantine facilities, away from family, died by suicide, fearing infection, and sometimes even the stigma attached to the disease," the group said in a statement.

Other causes of the "non-coronavirus deaths" were exhaustion (24), including workers travelling long distances on foot or queuing for ration, police atrocity/state violence (11), lockdown-related crimes (12), including vigilantism for violating rules, and denial of medical care (38).⁴¹ Apart from this many people lost their jobs due to the pandemic, so there was no source of income for them, and where a person is suffering for his basic bread and butter and unable to fulfill his expenses then he was left with no option then to end his life as the mental pressure was increased and it was tough for them to sustain in such conditions. People were facing immense financial crises and even we have witnessed many tv actors, film stars of Bollywood, film stars from South India, etc. committed suicide and when investigation was done, it was known that they were unable to handle the debts and they committed suicide due to financial crises. 388 deaths in just a period of 1.5 months is quite a large number as these were not natural deaths and not coronial deaths as well but these were suicides which took place due to the above-mentioned reasons. India is having a law for suicide which is specified under section 309 of IPC

Attempt to commit suicide: - Whoever attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such offence, shall he punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year [or with fine, or with both].

On one side we are having this COVID-19 pandemic and on another side, we were having lockdown so people were stuck in both manner that in any circumstances they have to suffer. So, we could make out that, suicides, which were rare in number before lockdown increases to such an extent during the lockdown period.

The second major aspect of the coronial crimes are the "**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**".

Domestic violence (also named domestic abuse or family violence) is violence or other abuse in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. *Domestic violence* is often used as a synonym for *intimate partner violence*, which is committed by a spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner, and can take place

⁴¹JDU appoints Ashok Chaudhary as working president of Bihar unit, [Economictimes.indiatimes.com](https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/jdu-appoints-ashok-chaudhary-as-working-president-of-bihar-unit/articleshow/78351971.cms), <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/jdu-appoints-ashok-chaudhary-as-working-president-of-bihar-unit/articleshow/78351971.cms> (Last Visited on 30 Sept, 2020)

in heterosexual or same-sex relationships, or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, domestic violence also involves violence against children, parents, or the elderly. It takes a number of forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, and sexual abuse, which can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and to violent physical abuse such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that results in disfigurement or death. Domestic murders include stoning, bride burning, honor killings, and dowry deaths (which sometimes involve non-cohabitating family members).

Globally, the victims of domestic violence are overwhelmingly women, and women tend to experience more severe forms of violence. They are also likelier than men to use intimate partner violence in self-defense. In some countries, domestic violence is often seen as justified, particularly in cases of actual or suspected infidelity on the part of the woman, and is legally permitted. Research has established that there exists a direct and significant correlation between a country's level of gender equality and rates of domestic violence, where countries with less gender equality experience higher rates of domestic violence. Domestic violence is among the most underreported crimes worldwide for both men and women. Due to social stigmas regarding male victimization, men who are victims of domestic violence face an increased likelihood of being overlooked by healthcare providers.

We all are aware that domestic violence has been a part of Indian society since ancient time. It is always considered that a man is the head of the family and in that belief, husbands are always been playing a dominant role in the society. Prior to lockdown as well, Indian society was facing the issue of domestic violence, where generally it was observed that after work, when husband use to come home, the couple used to have quarrels and then it used to lead to domestic violence.

India's condition is not an exception to the trend of an increase in violence against women during the pandemic.

In the first three weeks of the nationwide lockdown, data of the National Commission for Women (NCW) indicated the expeditious upsurge in the number of domestic violence cases "between March 23 and April 16. NCW registered [587 complaints](#) related to domestic violence against women. This was a notable upsurge from 396 complaints received in the

past 25 days between February 27 and March 22". Moreover, most of the cases were reported from states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, and Punjab.⁴²

As we all are aware that domestic violence is an under reported crime. Women in Indian society considers their husband as their god and how can they complaint against the god. So, this is the reason that many women just tolerate it considering it as a part of life and does not file complaint against their own husband. We can witness that this crime has raged up to 1.5% than normal rate due to lockdown.587 are the registered complaints of domestic violence, no one knows how many unregistered complaints are there.

If we see the reported crime from a different angle of the states from which maximum number of reports were filed, we can make out one thing that those are the states where the literacy rate is quite low and mainly that those were the states where alcohol is permitted. We can presume one thing as specified under Suicide as well that when people are withdrawn from alcohol, they become aggressive. So, their aggressive behavior leads to the rage in domestic violence.

Not only we can blame withdrawal of alcohol alone, but we have witnessed many other cases as well where alcohol was not the reason. One of the cases was as follows:

A woman in Vadodara, Gujarat, was severely injured when her husband thrashed her and injured her spinal cord after he lost to her in an online ludo game. According to a [report](#) in *Times of India*, the woman wanted her husband to stay indoors instead of venturing outside where he would hang out with others despite the lockdown. The woman convinced him to play ludo on the mobile phone. But when she defeated him consecutively, the man was aghast and he thrashed her so badly that she was hospitalized with an injured spinal cord.

The report quoted 181 Abhayam Helpline counsellors as saying: "A sore loser, he started arguing with his wife and the verbal duel turned ugly. He started beating her with such ferocity that the woman developed a gap between two of her vertebrae. The 181 Abhayam is a 24x7 helpline that supports women in distress and in threatening situations like domestic violence. The counsellors of 181 Abhayam Helpline said that the husband's ego was hurt

⁴²Pandemic Triggers Domestic Violence, Theleaflet.in, <https://www.theleaflet.in/pandemic-triggers-domestic-violence/#>(Last Visited on 30 Sept, 2020)

when his wife outsmarted him in the game and also the fact that she contributed to the family income.

After treatment, the woman decided to stay with her parents. The 181 Abhayam Helpline counselled the couple and warned that physical torture is a crime and he could be arrested if his wife lodged a complaint.

The wife, however, did not file a complaint and the husband apologized.⁴³

We can make out that till what extent the lockdown had made people frustrated and even after such a big injury, no complaint was filed by the wife, as specified above, its INDIAN SOCIETY.

As we were talking about states like Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, etc. There was another very shocking incident which took place in this lockdown. The case is of Bhopal and is as follows:

A 45-year-old man has been taken into custody along with his wife for allegedly raping their daughter in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh. They denied charges claiming that she was trying to implicate them over their objections to her relationship with a local youth. Survivor is an 18-year-old girl who alleges being raped by father, twice within 16 days of Covid-19 lockdown period. First assault was committed on March 26 around 2pm when the accused grabbed her while she was working in the kitchen, said police quoting her statement.

He tied her to the bed while mother stuffed a piece of cloth into her mouth. She stood mute spectator while he raped saying it would only make things less painful after marriage, said sources.

Later, they locked her inside a room so that she could not inform police. On April 10 she escaped and reached her aunt's house, but the accused took her home where she was raped again.

She was rescued by police after her elder sister rang up 1098 toll free number operated by crime against women cell, said sources. Girl has showed bite marks on her cheek and ligature marks on her wrist, narrating ordeal she went through. She was youngest among three daughters. "We have detained the couple following her complaint. Her statement would be recorded before the magistrate," said Morena SP Asit Yadav told TOI. "Parents have a

⁴³Vadodara Man Breaks Wife's Spine After She Consecutively Defeats Him in Online Ludo, Outlookindia.com, <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-news-vadodara-man-breaks-wifes-spine-after-she-consecutively-defeats-him-in-online-ludo/351592>(Last Visited on 30 Sept, 2020)

different version. We will have to seize corroborative evidences including the cloths that she worn on the day she was raped,” said the officer.

Girl told police her father had been trying to molest her since she was in the high school. He had made similar attempts on her sisters too. Investigations are under way. Accused is said to be a retired school education department officer.

These were just few glimpses of some cases, there were many more similar cases across the country. This was the impact of lockdown on Indian society from an angle of Domestic Violence.

Next component for discussion is **“CYBER CRIMES”**

Cybercrime is criminal activity that either targets or uses a computer, a computer network or a networked device. Most, but not all, cybercrime is committed by cybercriminals or hackers who want to make money. Cybercrime is carried out by individuals or organizations. Some cybercriminals are organized, use advanced techniques and are highly technically skilled. Others are novice hackers. Rarely, cybercrime aims to damage computers for reasons other than profit. These could be political or personal.

Here are some specific examples of the different types of cybercrime:

- Email and internet fraud.
- Identity fraud (where personal information is stolen and used).
- Theft of financial or card payment data.
- Theft and sale of corporate data.
- Cyberextortion (demanding money to prevent a threatened attack).
- Ransomware attacks (a type of cyberextortion).
- Crypto jacking (where hackers mine cryptocurrency using resources they do not own).
- Cyberespionage (where hackers access government or company data).

The first two months of the lockdown saw a sharp spike in cybercrime, with a majority of them directed at elderly people and single women. According to City Crime Records Bureau data, March and April together saw 1,308 cyber-crime cases with a jump in bank

fraud and scams in which people impersonating government officials trick people into transferring money for welfare schemes or a government-run relief fund.

“Cyber attackers pretending to be bank officials make calls (vishing) or send emails or SMSes (phishing) to customers, asking them for their account numbers, credit or debit card numbers, CVV, OTP etc.,” a cyber-crime police officer said. From January to April, police registered 2,103 cases. Figures for May have not yet been released. “Six of every 10 cases we see are related to senior citizens,” the officer said.

Although banks do warn customers against revealing account information, an expert points out another serious problem. “No one really wonders what happens before a transaction reaches the OTP stage. Where did the criminal get card and CVV numbers?” said Nagendra Rao, former bank official and bank-related cyber fraud expert. A cyber-crime police officer who also wished to remain anonymous agreed. “Data leak is a big issue.

We have found that staff of private mobile network providers, hospitals, insurance companies, banks, online platforms, etc, have all sold data. With most services now being outsourced, it is very easy to access data and the risk of that being sold is very high,” he claimed. The officer said that in several cases, elderly people who had been swindled, used their debit cards only at ATMs. “They don’t even know how to do online transactions, but their cards were used in a distant part of the country. It’s likely that card numbers and CVV were leaked from banks, but banks are focused on the OTP alone. Efforts to solve such crimes and reduce them should start from the root cause, which is the leaking of card data,” he explained.⁴⁴

As per data released by the Cyber Crime Cell of Ahmedabad Police, over 15,300 complaints related to financial frauds have been received from all over Gujarat between January and July this year. Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot are the major centres from where the complaints originated.

“Out of these complaints, almost 14% of them were related to PayTm KYC (Know Your Customer) frauds, nine percent were [OLX](#) website related frauds, 13% were impersonation related frauds, while the remaining constitute of a variety of subheads as the MO in cyber

⁴⁴Cyber crime shoots up in lockdown, over 2000 cases reported till April, Newindiaexpress.com, <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/karnataka/2020/jun/11/cyber-crime-shoots-up-in-lockdown-over-2k-cases-reported-till-april-2155009.html>(Last Visited on 30 Sept, 2020)

crime is ever evolving. We have a dedicated team which keeps on researching new MOs,” said Amit Vasava, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Cyber Crime Cell.⁴⁵

As the lockdown was imposed people were facing financial crises. So, some of them who had this skill of hacking started using it and eventually here are the cases, more than 2000 cases were reported for cyber crimes in just 4 months’ time period. We could witness that most of the cases were reported where the hacker was having some or another pecuniary interest in hacking but there were cases where students have hacked the college server for extracting the examination data and answers as well.

Student of electrical engineering at ITM Universe college confesses; had hacked students’ data to deter GTU from holding exams during pandemic. Investigation into the hacking of GTU website, during which data of 1,250 students was stolen and made public, led the cops to 22-year-old ITM Universe college, Vadodara, student Aeron Verghese who used his talent for the wrong purpose. Even previously, the website of the Gujarat Technological University (GTU) was hacked and personal information of Bachelor of Engineering (BE) students including their photographs, PAN card, Aadhar card and voter ID card details were stolen and uploaded online. The GTU Registrar had then filed a complaint with the cybercrime cell.

Our next impacted area is “**BLACK-MARKETING AND SMUGGLING**”

The literal and basic meaning of black-marketing is: an illegal traffic or trade in officially controlled or scarce commodities.

We have witnessed that when the lockdown started, people were rushing and buying the masks and sanitizers, gradually it created a scarcity of mask and sanitizer in the market. At that time many medical shops started doing black-marketing. A normal Rs. 60/- sanitizer was sold for 4-5 times of its cost and people were buying it as well, as they were in fear. So, with the start of lockdown itself, the impact started. That was the best time for the people involved in these activities, as we witnessed that people were so much desperate to buy mask and sanitizer that many people started selling non-authenticated mask and sanitizers as there was a shortage of mask and sanitizer in the market. People started producing single layered masks just for the sake of money not concerning about the health and safety of the public.

⁴⁵Gujarat turns hub of cyber crime during lockdown, Indianexpress.com, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/ahmedabad/gujarat-turns-hub-of-cyber-crime-during-lockdown-6570017/> (Last Visited on 30 Sept, 2020)

Along with that even when the government started donating the food packets to the needy one's, people started doing unethical practices there as well. For eg. Government if was issuing 50 thousand food packets a day, then the authority used to take the charge for 50 thousand food packets from the government and simultaneously used to collect thousands of food packets which were donated from general public and used to distribute those packets to the needy one's and used to keep the money with them.

Next impacted area is **“EMPLOYMENT”**

As in lockdown people were supposed to be at home, company's production houses were shut down, they were not allowed to call employees to offices. So, companies started removing employees from the company. Following rules and regulations were set up for the termination of employees without any reasons:

It was recommended that the employer, before making a decision to terminate, shall at all times ensure that they are in compliance with the provisions of termination under the employment contract and the SCE Act of the State where the employee is located and engaged in services, as the case may be,

When the employee is terminated, it is also highly likely for the employee may disagree to the interpretation that he is not a 'wages' earner and hence cannot be terminated. Hence, it is very important to issue a carefully worded termination letter.

The Employee may approach the COVID-19 employee helpline and use the helpline as a forum to register a complaint and seek relief against the employer for non-payment

of wages from the Government. During the epidemic situation, there is high probability of the administration taking a very conservative view and not go by legal interpretation/ opinion of whether an employee is eligible to be terminated or not. There is a strong possibility of the labour department, overstepping its jurisdiction, and to entertain complaints from employees sympathetically (and also recommend to the police to register a complaint) and directing the employer to pay wages to the complainant employee on compassionate grounds.

In such an eventuality, we advise, that the employer pays the employee salary 'under protest' with a disclaimer that the company reserves the right to recover the same from the employee after the COVID-19 crisis. It is recommended that companies adopting these measures create

appropriate termination letters and incidental documentation as evidence for future purposes, if the matter ends up in Courts.⁴⁶

Hence these were the rules and regulations made for the termination of employees from their workplace due to lockdown.

There was a great socio-legal impact of lockdown as we have discussed above. The COVID-19 pandemic is such a time period where whole world is suffering due to it and India was no exception to it. Lockdown was imposed so that people can stay safe at home, they were quarantined for their betterment, strict rules were imposed so that everyone be safe from COVID-19 and eventually the disease will eradicate from India. That was the basic idea for imposing the lockdown but it didn't work, rather, people got frustrated, many got depressed, many committed suicides, it raged the activates like domestic violence, marital rape, black-marketing, etc. It affected the education system of India as well as the schools and colleges from the child to the Ph.D. Scholars were shut down and people started adopting the "New Normal" which is the Online classes. So, there was a great impact as well because many people would just join the session for the sake of attendance and would go to sleep, people would surf on other applications which the classes are on, they would copy in examination, and much more. The overall socio-legal impact was also seen on the judiciary as the function of courts were stopped, then they adopted the new principle of the zoom meetings and now the courts are also functioning virtually, its also a very difficult task for the judiciary to adopt something like this.

CONCLUSION

As discussed earlier, in the final conclusion I would like to specify that, the socio-legal impact of lockdown on general public have been very harsh, as people were unable to adapt to such environment which they never witnessed before, it was very difficult for them to live their life as prescribed by the government. That's the reason the suicide rate has raged to 1.5 percent than normal one. People started facing the financial crises and if we talk about India, it had led to tremendous decrease in the GDP level in the entire history of India. People go so much mentally disturbed by the lockdown that they become much violent, resulting in the

⁴⁶India: FAQ's For Indian Employers: Can Employees Be Terminated During COVID-19, Mondaq.com, <https://www.mondaq.com/india/employment-and-workforce-wellbeing/923218/faq39s-for-indian-employers-can-employees-be-terminated-during-covid-19>(Last Visited on 30 Sept, 2020)

raged activities of domestic violence in India and the most shameful was that due to lockdown the father raping his own daughter and mother being a woman then also supported him. People were totally out of their mind. The crime rate had decreased due to non-movement of the public, but on other side the cyber crimes took a rage. Hence, it was never expected that we will have to one day face such days and that's the reason that no one was prepare for it, but there are always some positive aspects of any act, here we can say that the number of cases in India are these much after lockdown, we can't even imagine the proportion of numbers if lockdown was not there. Environment got the chance to flourish at its best, new species were found of varies animals, birds and insects. India being a family-oriented country, people in a family got time to spend with each other and much more.

Hence by this, I would like to conclude that these were the socio-legal impact of Lockdown in India and we can just pray that this virus gets a suitable vaccine soon and people can be free again and live their life's as they want.

3.

COVID-19: MADE MORTALS MEND THEIR LIVINGS

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Panoramic Introduction-

Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood, Now is the time to understand more about nature, humans, positive energy and most importantly hope of going back to normal, so that we fear less. Once you choose hope, everything's possible to cure, even COVID-19. Starting it with a positive note, 2020 would have not been so good year for every individual in a nation. A sudden striking of novel corona virus has misinterpreted the mere existence of all the beings. A reasonable person with rational thinking cannot see any field and aspect which has been kept untouched by Covid- 19. It has severally affected the broad perspectives inclusive of ecology, economy, culture, politics, general society etc. It has also shaken the world peace through shaking the diplomatic pillars of the world i.e. international relations. There are few sectors which got benefitted but there are more sectors which got destruction. Talking about India, starting from the first case registered in Kerala⁴⁷ to the governmental unlocks in the nation, it has gone through various spectrums as a result of pandemic spread. Starting from big companies in the economy to that of the migrant workers all got the bitter tastes of downfall. Falling the dream of becoming 5 trillion dollars economy and tripping of GDP from around 4 percent to minus 23 percent⁴⁸ instead of raising it to 12 percent squeezed many potentials and capacities of people in the nation. Heritages stuck closed which were attracting a huge tourism, religious gatherings banned and unwished restriction of movements are some of the reasons which made mortals suffer. One of the wonders in the world Taj Mahal has not seen any visitors to see its piercing beauty these days. Pious temples such as ISKCON have not been able to see the devotees and many more such instances can be cited to portray the full stop on lives of human beings. Saga of suspected, recovered and confirmed cases popping up on media platforms is not over yet. Hunt for the medicine, vaccine and

⁴⁷ Refer India's first corona virus infection confirmed in Kerala by *The Hindu*-
<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/indias-first-coronavirus-infection-confirmed-in-kerala/article30691004.ec>

⁴⁸ Refer India's economy contracts by 23.9%, worst in decades.

treatment for Covid 19 is still on. A nationwide 21 days lockdown and then regional lockdowns for months as well as several isolations have shaken the political aspects too. Revolving around all these ground realities, studying the impacts on society and doing proper analysis of the problem can result into the appraisal of solutions. Looking at the wider picture, this disease has not left any part of the world untouched. The need is the global integration and fighting with the virus all together because it has become a global issue as well as global social havoc. Each nation should not wait for the complete downfall of the existence; instead one must try to make life regular because any disease cannot be greater than the human capabilities as well as their curiosity to lead a perfect life. Synchronisation of efforts is the mere real solution to fight Covid-19.

Boosting Corners of Economy (PROS)-

One of the prominent personalities said that when one make list of pros and cons, the person realizes that some of those cons are what make numerous of the pros possible. Covid-19 can be regarded as one of the toughest situations in the era of such an eccentric century. There are abound of demerits striking from individual to the entire economic breakdown, but one has to bind with the nature of having two sides of each element in this world. Looking at the positive sides it is also very important in order to have balance in each and every aspect of the society. The boosting corners of the economy must provide assistance to the other sectors. There are several sectors in the economy which are benefitted in general at large.

1. E- Business gone augmented- Due to the huge outbreak of corona virus, people commenced relying more on e- retailing and websites. For instance, Amazon and Jio Smart have made huge customers lists due to benefit of ease shopping during such pandemic where the movements are merely restricted. E-commerce gains its popularity by its general reach and global capacity. There have been seen emergences of several sites and reseller apps that gave some opportunities to technological entrepreneurs.

2. Educational Boosts- Online education got riveting responses as students are curtailed into homes from attending physical classes. Emergence of certain new courses can be regarded as cherry on the cake. Apps such as Google Meet and Zoom gain their actual potentiality during this unwished outbreak. Large people assembling at one particular prominent seminar is also a great benefit of online education.

3. *Medical Dynamism*- Covid-19 pandemic provides immunity to the medical sector of the society. For instance, their constant efforts made them gain humongous esteem. It led to research and even foundation of various unique featured pills in order to fight such viruses in varied medical sciences. It tossed up the dynamism handling potentiality of science field. Examples such as Ayurvedic pills and tricks to boost immunity are embellishing.

4. *Accord of nations*⁴⁹- Covid-19 pandemic has brought-in some serious issues affecting the economies of the world. But this has brought-in some intangible benefits as well. It has been proven since long that even worse-case scenarios can be brought a solution to by an accord. Covid situation has enabled international blocks such as United Nations and its other arms to call for a global accord of nations. Accord of nations has helped in creating funds such as the COVID-solidarity fund for the WHO which will help in further strengthening the health infrastructure in developing countries such as INDIA and mutual accord between nations of the world which will prove to be beneficial post Covid-19 as well. As an eminent part of this global village one must emphasis on the development of one's nation in accordance to sustainability keeping into the picture. Glancing at wider picture, there is need for nations to come up together and retaliate to this unwished virus. As rightly said by one of the prominent personalities in the world that Impossible says I am possible. Keeping positivity and psychological balance can help a lot to survive to the best. One must thank the protectors and corona warriors in order to give full support for the safety of the nation's people. This subordination of individual interest into general interest is really worthy for appreciation.

Several Breakdowns (CONS)-

My inner self says, "When an apple fell on a ground, Newton discovered gravity, Thousands of dreams have fallen; no one discovered ambiguity of innocent mortals." The pandemic situation has brought more breakdowns than opportunities. The issue has globalised itself through its spreading throughout the world. The virus has made very destructive impacts on various societal sectors bringing down the livelihood of majority of people in the country.

1. *Undefined Migrants*- Many people in the country are busy shuffling their phones while thousands of people are starving, are helpless and very far from the homes. These people are migrants who are feeling as hostages rather than the citizens of the nation. These people are

⁴⁹ Refer Boost for global response to covid-19 as economies
<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/21-09-2020-boost-for-global-response-to-covid-19-as-economies-worldwide-formally-sign-up-to-covax-facility>

not being paid, not provided meals and facing many more immortal hindrances. Stories of numerous migrants walking barefoot to their native places and some cycling miles and miles in such a pandemic are enough to challenge the very spirit of being a human being. Throwing them out of the homes and making them homeless due to unbalances in rents is a very brutal step. Government has not been seen taking rigorous steps in order to cater the needs of such people. Various trains have been arranged in order to make these people reach their native places, but are these thresholds really fulfilled is a big question. The media platforms of the nation also come into questioning when it comes to fulfilling their motto, whether showing unwanted news is important or is it core to make nation aware about people died in Aurangabad due to hit and run by a train. These people are none other than migrant labourers.

2. Drudging Labourers & Employment- Due to Covid-19, Indian is still in jobless growth criteria. In past 4 years, India was regarded as fastest growing economy in the world. Even our economic advisors of government dreamt for India as a 5 trillion dollars economy model. But massive unemployment and poverty is hiking and touching sky which can only be solved by massive industrialisation. And massive industrialisation in such situations is nearly impossible. In May 2020, unemployment rate in India rose to 24 percent which could definitely act as an obstacle for economic growth and stability.

3. Revamping Education System- It is in all's knowledge that due to corona virus pandemic all state governments in India have unanimously shut down the schools, colleges and universities. The evidences that it is a hindrance are the problems faced in several entrance examinations for different courses. As per reports, it has affected almost 600 million learners across the globe. The educational institutions have taken steps in order to prevent the virus spreading through shutting down the institutes, sanitizing the premises as well as postponement of several examinations. But these have preventive benefits not educational ones. Online mode of education paved its way into the world, but the question arises on validity of such classes whether learns able to grab or not. Network issues, internet unavailability, poor people unable to afford devices are some of the drastic difficulties which weaken this mode of education. Instances where a father is selling a cow (his only income source) in order to facilitate his children with mobiles for study are enough to make a rational man think on the humanitarian grounds. Several cases and petitions in court related to fees demanding and mishaps between views on conducting exams have created social havoc in the society. Medical students are the perfect examples where practical understanding is the integral part of the professional course. These students are unable to get the practical

assessments due to non-actions on such issues. One cannot neglect the growth of young inspiring minds in any crises by hampering their visions, expectations and chances of contribution. The measures where safety and security as well as educational prospective both get balanced are as needs of the hour.

4. Prolongation of Public Health- General Concern of health is absence of disease but according to World Health Organisation, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely absence of disease. The Covid-19 is affecting the human health in two ways. The Covid-19 damages the respiratory system of a person. This results into the death in many cases. Till date, more than 2 million cases have been reported in India and around 40,000 have died. Those who have survived are having problems in their lungs. Secondly, the people have no opportunities to lead their normal life. They cannot enjoy their time. Many have lost their job suffered business losses and have also got their incomes reduced. All these things affect the mental health. The domestic violence and suicides seem to be on increase. The psychological health of women and children are at stake within the confines of their homes. India has many laws for protection of human health and they are in the nature of preventive laws, curative laws and remedial laws. In case of Covid-19 preventive provisions play very important role. India has Epidemic Diseases Act 1897⁵⁰ to deal with the menace of spread of epidemic diseases. Basically public health, sanitation and dispensary are the subject matter of state list but Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 gives power to the Central Government to take special measures and prescribe temporary regulation that are to be observed by the state governments and public to prevent the outbreak or spread of such disease. But the Act is silent if the epidemic disease hits the mental condition of human beings. But the pandemic Covid-19 is different epidemic. In case of Covid-19 Implementation machinery, health care machinery and public education and participation are crucial to tackle the disease. The Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 gives power needs a thorough overhaul. Thus there is need of the hour to strengthen the public health law in such pandemic situation.

5. Socio-economic downfall- Due to the panic that covid-19 has created, the demand for the supply of essential commodities has gone up drastically. People are panic-stricken and feel they will not be getting what they want for daily use. This has resulted in panic buying and hoarding of essential commodities creating an artificial shortage of goods. Further, the full-

⁵⁰ See *Epidemic Diseases Act 1897*

stop to import and export of commodities, except medical items and some other exceptions, has led to disruption of global supply chain. Situations like this are not at all welcome for developing economies such as India. The social fabric of India clearly thrives on interdependence, both emotional as well as economic, within relatives, families and friends. Mere physical interactions such as pushing and jostling as well as living in crowded housing and other places are very common and are very retributive to 'social distancing' as dictated during this bad pandemic. Despite of the implementation of lockdown, crowding has been clearly observed in religious places, during travel times (for example 'herds' of migrants sitting and standing on buses), or even while buying liquor at the shops. Whereas, 'vertical distancing' is the root cause of inequalities in the major parts of Indian society, the 'horizontal distancing' which is put in place in the responsive action against COVID19 has moreover exacerbated these sort of inequalities in the county states. The more tensioning and troubling thing is the lack of presence of proper provision of safety measures (e.g. food safety) for those hit the worst as well as hardest by lockdown. Due to the huge and heavy scale of the problems the government announced schemes become adversely very inadequate. As a result of the implementation of lockdown, there is great possibility of malnutrition among the various below poverty line people. The Food Corporation of India has recently given 12.96 lakh metric tons of food grains as per and under the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* (PMGKAY⁵¹) as an unique initiative of Government of India in its fighting spirit against the COVID19. Effectivity, Efficiency and Efficacy of this scheme and adequacy of food distribution channels remains to be open and seen to the general public at large covering almost all the citizens of India.

6. *Geo-political unrest*- Due to the American President's imposition of sanctions on China and Chinese firms in the U.S. due to the belief of US president that China did release the virus on purpose, a cold war like situation has been coming up gradually. Born-neutral countries like India have been put in a dilemma due to such situation as both, The US and China, have an influential trade share with India.

7. *Racism*- Due to the origination of Corona virus from China, many people in western countries humiliated and tortured Sino-Americans and people from South-east Asian countries residing there. Even in India, the people belonging to North-eastern states were humiliated just because their looks resemble to that of Chinese people. Instead of

⁵¹ See *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana*

discriminating among the humans, one must focus that whether showing such low standards should be shown or more attention should be given on taking preventive measures and restoring the peace in the entire globe.

Governmental Tactics-

Governmental Preventive Measures against Covid-19 are the steps which somewhere helped to cover the losses. These actions of central as well as state governments need to be studied and analysed in order to access Right to Information of the general public at large. Finance Minister of India announced relief package on 24 March 2020 in accordance to the disease outbreak. There are several taxation measures such as rate deductions and payment deferrals. There are many employment measures taken by many states through state compensation schemes and training programmes. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana says that it will cover almost two- third of the population of the nation. It ensured that each and every individual in the nation gets 5 kg of wheat and rice for 3 consequent months. They also added to 1 kg of pulses as per the choice of the person also for 3 consequent months. All these marked steps will be taken through Public Distribution Scheme. Dealing with the incentives to farmers, as per PM-KISAN scheme they receive INR 6 000/- in very equable instalments. The figures say that round about 86.9 million peasants and farmers will get the advantage of these riveting schemes. There is seen increase of 20 rupees in wages under the scheme of MNREGA. After this, the scheme ensures benefits to almost 50 million families at large. The tactics also involves merits to many disables, senior citizens and widows through deposition of 1000 rupees in equable instalments. Even 500 rupees have been credited to people holding Jan Dhan Account. Adding more to the benefits, it is said that 83 million families below poverty line will get free LPG cylinders for the time period of 3 months. Loans have been provided up to Rs. 2 00 000 to several self help groups which are advancing, enhancing and enriching 70 million households. Many state governments are guided to make proper use of public welfare fund for the purpose of building as well as construction labourers. Dealing with the health care sector, Finance Minister of India has commenced the scheme of providing insurance coverage of Rs. 5 million per health care worker which will enrich round about 2 million health care workers. Peeking into the measures for organised sector, Employment Provident Fund Organisation has seen taking various steps in order to fulfil the livelihood of the employees. In economic sectors too many tactics are used to cover the losses such as liquidity measures, relief for MSMEs, relief for NBFC's and power utilities too.

Talking about the medical sector, there has been seen notification of many measures and sources by the Government of India. There have been prohibition led down on exports of disposable as well as surgical masks, material involved in formation of masks, needed ventilators for various age grouped patients, sanitizers etc⁵². The focused is also set on the import of needy medical equipments. There have been exemptions made from custom duties. In nutshell, several measures are taken in order to ease the effects of lockdown. One major step taken by government is thinking of privatizing two most prominent transport features that are airways and railways. Majorly gaining focus on railways, 5 percent of operational activities will be given to private sector and rest 95 percent of operational activities will be with uphold of government sector. There are obviously pros and cons of the same, but the thing is why government is in need to do so. Nevertheless, even government taking loan from RBI is stressful issue for economists.

Legal Footprints-

There is no single discipline which has escaped from the wrath of corona virus. Each and every nation in the world is also facing issues in legal framework due to Covid-19. Shutting down of courts and virtual hearings are some of the circumstantial evidences that prove the hindrances in legal framework. Closing down of many business firms, disruption in various supply chains and non actions of contracts are some of the adverse effects. It was effects also include red tapism in implementation and calling of various projects. One of the major changes in legal framework is entrance of technological aspect into it. From past many months great use of technology is been in the legal system of India. Legal system includes basic roots to that of Supreme Court hearings. Virtual Lok adalat have also been started in many states such as Rajasthan for stripping down the pending cases in the court. There are also difficulties faced by legal system such as hacking, manipulation of the interest of the parties aggrieved as well as cyber threats. One of the important points to notice is force majeure cases where the parties were involved in the contract might escape route due to the presence of distractions in the chain. Apart from economic factors such as domestic as well as international businesses, legal system is also very much affected. Various important hearings have been postponed; contracts have been terminated as well as many culprits have been freed from the jails. Maintaining court records is also very difficult due to virtual hearings.

⁵² Refer Steps Taken By Government To Fight Covid 19 Virus
<https://www.tatacapital.com/blog/trends/what-are-the-steps-taken-by-the-government-to-fight-coronavirus-in-india/>

Several acts have been passed in order to deal with covid-19 but implementation has not been successfully followed up. The Supreme Court of India, on March 16 2020 announced about hearing on the urgent matters only. Also it was added that only those lawyers are allowed to enter into the court who are there for either of the parties in case of making arguments or oral arguments. The type of restrictions have also been noticed in other high courts suggest Delhi High Court, Karnataka High Court and Bombay High Court too. Stopping of international passengers, tourists and foreigners are some of the preventive measures taken by the government. After World Health organisation declaring covid-19 as a pandemic, this has majorly affected the contracts that are under the purview of civil laws.

Ground Verisimilitude-

Peeking into the ground reality, it seems hard to cover the most affected aspect of nation i.e. economic sector. Government is privatizing the major monopoly sectors due to economic downfall which could be very hazardous in future. Dealing with Airways privatizing, it will merely reduce the debt of Rs. 50 000 crores of Air India which is only the maintenance cost and nothing else. Air India has only 14 percent share in market and spending Rs. 50 000 crores of public is meaningless. Looking after Railway privatizing, government already invited private players for passenger train services. But it will not be easy to privatize the railway sector because Indian Railways almost cover 67415 kilometres which is a broad spectrum. The biggest demerits of privatization are tripping down in government jobs as well as sudden hiking of fare prices. Government should ask the question to itself that what they will do if same economic downfall crash India again. Analysing the package announced by government many prominent sectors of the society have not been included and neglected. When it comes to laws, laws are made but follow up of the provision that is implementation is the main thing to have a check. Covid-19 has not only affected but almost entire world, so if some countries could balance all the things through its capability why not India. Also the question comes that whether all the measures and tactics used by government on various sectors are really benefitting the society or not. Talking about the economic impact of the 2020 corona virus pandemic in India, it has been largely very disruptive in nature. India's recent growth in the reports of fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 strip down to 3.1% according to the Indian Ministry of Statistics. The Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India elaborates specifically that this drop is majorly and mainly due to the corona virus pandemic adverse side effects on the Indian economy. Notably it is also mere fact that India was also critically witnessing a pre-pandemic slowdown, and as per in

accordance to the World Bank Report, the recent pandemic has "magnified pre-existing risks to India's economic outlook". Dealing with such hyper facts, there is urgent need for the ground reality check on various schemes passed by government in order to avoid red tapism and unawareness of actual workings of the provisions under various schemes ensuring the total benefits to the great extent in the society. Pain is definitely inevitable but steps are definitely under the control of human beings. Not a single nation has come across such a devastating virus in these many decades. Fighting all together is the only way out of it otherwise a day is not far when all of the people will be in isolation and quarantine positions. And no one will be that take care of each other. Therefore the only option left is to fight it with the hope of recovering the losses internring the lives of people into a regular comfort zone.

Clinching Conclusion-

In the bottom line, one has to fight with the situation and get through it with mentally being strong. Dean Smith says, "If you treat every situation as a life and death matter, you'll die a lot of times." Supporting the government in order to take preventions as well as understanding the critical situations of people. Each one in the society needs to be aware about the consequences as well as the measures to be taken in order to avoid the consequences. The crashing of COVID-19 brought social and economic life as well as environmental condition to a complete standstill. The study has focused on analyzing the impact on various sectors, such as retail, capital markets, aviation, tourism and oil. International and internal movements and mobility is restricted, and the revenues created by travel and tourism, which contributes a 9.2% of the entire GDP, will take a big toll on the GDP growing rate of India. Aviation incomes will slow down by USD 1.56 billion. Oil has reduced to 18-year low of \$ 22 per barrel in March, and Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) have withdrawn big amounts from India, which is about USD 571.4 million. While lower oil prices will fuse down the current account deficit, thus in nutshell reverse capital flows will expand it at large. Rupee is merely continuously depreciating which is a very unacceptable situation. MSMEs will be undergoing a severe cash crunch recently. The crisis evidenced a horrifying and scary mass exodus of such walking population of migrants on foot, amidst in the situation of countrywide lockdown. Their worries were primarily including loss of jobs, daily rations as well as absence of a social security net in general. India is in a need to rethink on her development programmes and make it much more inclusive in nature. COVID 19 has also somewhere provided some unique opportunities to India. There is a great opportunity to

participate gratefully in global supply chains as multinationals are losing trust in China. To 'Make in India', generally some reforms are needed, labour reforms being one of them⁵³. Making of D 10 i.e. Democratic 10 is also one of the global initiatives to fight China and bring 5G on their own capabilities. In bottom line, there is need for the uplifting of all the major sectors in order to revive the economy back in upcoming future quarter reports.

⁵³ Refer The Rise and Impact of Covid 19 in India
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/544054>