

Review on impact of covid-19 in households with special reference to urban areas in India

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Abstract: The flood of Pandemic struck India in late January. The curfews and lockdown to rehearse social removing and check the infection from spreading impacted the entire world in numerous ways particularly in financial and ecological height. The metropolitan family was hit and individuals were languishing over ordinary suppers. This paper covers the sections of urban slums and urban farmers and how the pandemic influenced their lives. India requires screening their metropolitan populace and needing to carry out arrangements for their work in future monetary relapse.

INTRODUCTION:

The surge of Pandemic struck India in late January. The curfews and lockdown in order to practice social distancing and curb the virus from spreading affected the whole world in many ways especially in socio-economic and environmental stature. The coronavirus has also awakened the humanitarian values among people all over the world. Though India had less infection during the early stages later on it was one of the most infected countries in the world. The imposition of lockdown created a pandemic induced unstable inflated market. Due to the shutting down of various projects and companies, many employees lost their jobs. The economic and climatic changes brought by the pandemic induced environments were studied by researchers. The impact of Covid in households both in urban and rural India did a huge of irretrievable damages. Yet, tracking the impacts of the epidemic on households has been difficult due to the lack of comprehensive and representative data in the early days. Since it has been a couple years since the start of pandemic, this review literature focuses on the impact of Covid -19 in Indian households especially in urban areas. The imposition of lockdown has affected the household in both positive and negative ways. The negative impacts outweighs the positive changes put forth by the pandemic, though the world is marching towards a new techno world the loss of million lives due to the corona virus is still a subject of much sensitivity. While the world came to rest, it was the households that were suffering the wrath of it. Though in the outer rings it is to be highly believed that the Urban workforce and households were less affected financially due to the work from home culture, the studies speak the opposite truth of the same. The epidemic on a wider scale also had positive changes such as the improvement of the quality of air and environment due to the half of all commutes.

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Gupta & Avinash (2020), studied the environment of household in scenario of loss of income by using Consumer Pyramid Household Survey (CPHS) data. The results states that urban households were more sensitive to employment and income shocks than the rural. At the instance of job loss leads to an immediate reduction in household consumption expenditure by 6.2%, but the decline is twice as large in urban areas (11.1% vs 5.1%), it also revealed that **Rich urban households reported the largest declines in consumption after the shock of unemployment whereas the poorest in rural declined in consumption.**

This study focuses on Bertrand, M., Krishnan, K., & Schofield, H. (2020). The data collected by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy was examined By Marianne Bertrand, Kaushik Krishnan, and Heather Schofield in this paper and studies the sharp and broad negative impacts of household Income. (May, 11,2020). This paper analyzed the data collected by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) as part of its Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS). CPHS is a panel that usually surveys longitudinally, approximately 175,000 households across India were surveyed every four months. CMIE fielded two short-term questions, if the household has a drop in income due to lockdown and secondly how long can your house hold survive without help or financial aid ? to all surveyed respondents in the CPHS between April 18, 2020 and April 30, 2020. In total, 5,779 households were surveyed across 27 Indian states, the paper concluded with the following details . These questions shinned light in the fact that nearly 84 percent of Indian households faced decrease in their income since the lockdown. Further, it established that Indian households have limited ability to cope with the current economic climate ; and that 66 percent of Indian households might go into economic distress in a week with the current resources if unattended , It established that 84% of Indian Households have lost Income due to the lockdown, Households in the second and third quintiles of the income distribution are most severely affected in urban areas

The paper Sharifi, A., & Khavarian-Garmsir, A. R. (2020), strived to shed light on the urban design plan and policies on maintain the sewage of urban households. Ccoronavirus can spread through fecal-oral routes, proper management of urban water cycle is also critical for containing the spread of the virus ([Naddeo and Liu, 2020](#)). Sufficient disinfection of water plants and wastewater treatment plants and measures such as the prevention of sewage leakage into freshwater resources are essential to reduce human exposure to the virus ([Naddeo and Liu, 2020](#)). However, these are challenging tasks in many densely populated areas such as India, where there is a lack of sewage treatment facilities. As COVID-19 can remain for several days in the sewage, this can undermine lockdown and 'stay home' measures aimed at flattening the curve. Therefore, in addition to measures that need to be taken to prevent water pollution at the point source, it is necessary to provide resources to enable onsite water and wastewater treatment by households .ⁱ

In the paper Das, S., Rasul, M. G., Hossain, M. S., Khan, A. R., Alam, M. A., Ahmed, T., & Clemens, J. D. (2020) assessed the determinants of food insecurity and coping strategies in urban and rural households, the research was limited to Bangladesh with 106 urban participants. The paper established by the results that 90% of households were suffering from food insecurity, the insecurity was seen higher in urban areas than rural. The urban households showed 45% and rural households resulted in 15% The food insecurity was either resolved by choosing to compromise. The rural households with mild/moderate food insecurity adopted either financial (27%) or both financial and food compromised (32%) coping strategies, but 61% of urban mild/moderate food insecure households applied both forms of coping strategies. This coping mechanism by urban households might result in long term health deficiency and nutritional consequences.ⁱⁱ

This paper deals with the study of Sukhwani, V., Deshkar, S., & Shaw, R. (2020).The food supply chains were cut-off due to the lockdown restrictions, the urbanhouseholds were badly affected since the majority of the fresh food supply hails from the rural areas. The study also aimed to highlight the importance of urban–rural partnerships for strengthening local food systems. This paper mainly focused on the food system of Nagpur. ⁱⁱⁱ

The restoration of supply chain partnership can be restored and and the food insecurity faced due to the lockdown can be minimized by home gardening and urban agriculture. India has seen a rise in the sale of homegrown products. This paper suggests ideal ways for implementing the Home garden in urban areas.^{iv}

]The diet diversity of urban Indian households were studied with the subjects of four hundred and fifty households across Indian Cities. The study established that the upper middle class in urban households did not experience any constraints in accessibility and availability of food except the meat group. Even during the lockdown, the some parts of urban households were not affected by the food insecurity. Some sections of urban households hoarded loads of groceries and household products from the market because they were anxious about the availability and quality of the products.

Auerbach, A. M., & Thachil, T. (2021)., In this study it is noted that Covid 19 pandemic has made it evident that most of the urban population depends on the slum-settlers for everyday works. Slum settlements like Ganpati Nagar have received significant attention for their vulnerabilities to the spread of Covid-19 during the lockdowns. ^v The household of urban slums became a main hotspot because of the density of population in such a small places. The residential issues such as unable to maintain social distancing in the smaller households with lead to everyone testing positive for Covid 19. The paper studied on the effect of Covid 19 in slum areas and how the slum leaders were key factors in facing the livelihood threats putforth by the pandemic. The slum settlers of urban society were considered to be the vulnerable group of people and they were to be the most affected in the pandemic.^{vi}

The paper studied the Zhongming, Z., Linong, L., Xiaona, Y., Wangqiang, Z., & Wei, L. (2020). The changes in consumer pattern due to the impact of Covid 19 in the urban and rural India was studied in this paper titled Impact of epidemics and pandemics on consumption pattern: evidence from Covid-19 pandemic in rural-urban India, by Rahul Kumar and Md. Shahnawaz Abdin. – It was found that epidemics and pandemics have a profound impact on the pattern of consumption in India. The study reveals that consumers resort to panic buying in the initial stages of epidemics and pandemics. It was found that consumption habits of consumers went a sea change and they were spending largely on essentials only. The study also reveals that the majority of consumers would like to continue in the same consumption habits as that of during COVID-19. The consumption pattern of urban consumers witnessed more change than the consumption pattern of rural consumers. It is due to the closure of eateries and restaurants, shopping malls, movie theatres, etc., in urban areas that forced the change in the consumption pattern of urban consumers^{vii}

The effect of pandemic in the migrant urban households was the focus of the research, market-oriented small-scale to medium-scale urban farms operated by low-income individuals or households. This paper reveals that the urban farmers and their households are more secured when it comes to the pandemic situation. They were better at food security and nutrient at their households where as the other studies reveal that rural and urban households were dependant on the market and dealt insecurity in foods and health issues. ^{viii}Therefore, it was concluded that the rural migrants doing agriculture in the urban context when given the opportunity. The research findings in household food security suggest that migrants who pursue agriculture in the city as a livelihood could be in a better position to meet nutritional needs.

This research (Surbhi Kesar, Rosa Abraham, 2021) is one amongst other papers focusing on the behaviors of rural and urban household in loss of employment and earning shortage. It focuses on the development trajectory in which economic development of the workforce has not attained its best growth. It was established that 52% of the urban workers lost their jobs or received no pay during the lockdown. The urban self-employed, largely the small business vendors and everyday sellers were hit badly. It is likely that these sectors also comprised some essential services that continued functioning in urban areas despite the lockdown were the households that could afford to eat through the lockdown without Government financial aid. It also concluded that urban households had to depend on loans from banks for their survival during lockdown.

Chakraborty, & Altekar, (2021). Stated in their study that, Coronavirus might have perpetually changed the manner in which we work by changing perspectives toward telecommuting (WFH). A big part of the people who were utilized before the pandemic are currently working from a distance. A rising number of associations, including Facebook and Twitter, declared that they would permit individuals to work remotely for all time as they see with their own eyes that quality work should be possible from a distance. Efficiency can be expanded even in occupations that nobody imagined should be possible on the web. Under these conditions, ladies have been lopsidedly impacted by the pandemic. Ladies' homegrown encounters, wellbeing, position, and monetary prosperity have all been severely affected. The pandemic has hampered ladies in the present, yet it has likewise hurt their possibilities. This discourse examined the expanded ramifications of work from home associated with COVID-19, and that the effects on ladies should be seen earnestly. (Sanyal, 2007) established in their study that predominant job of the casual area in the Indian economy should be found with regards to the advancement and favorable to showcase changes that were done in the mid 1990s. The development interaction in this model depended on move of assets from means driven customary areas of the economy to development driven conventional areas of the economy. Nonetheless, most of the populace in the customary areas couldn't be invested in the advanced proper areas. The casual area subsequently went about as a "cushion" to retain these needy individuals in the metropolitan business.

(PLFS, 2018–2019). In this paper stated that These variations are reflected as far as compensation holes in casual business. Female income are assessed to be 54% of the male profit in rustic regions and 70% in metropolitan areas of India hence urban household was indirectly being affected by the women unemployment.

In this study Rajagopalan, S., & Tabarrok, A. T. (2020). the present strategy of a countrywide lockdown has forced gigantic weight on the least fortunate Indians. Ostensibly, without extreme estimates like the lockdown, matters could be surprisingly more terrible, as Indian medical clinics were at that point packed and specialists exhausted, and countless COVID-19 patients would implode the medical services framework. Likewise, testing at an enormous scope is troublesome given current limit, and social separating and detachment are troublesome given India's low per capita residing space and its practice of intergenerational family units. India necessities to observe nearby arrangements fit to its extraordinary setting to successfully manage the pandemic. In this concise, we group 10 suggestions for the Indian setting, a large number of which will likewise apply to other emerging nations. These proposals fall extensively inside three classifications: 1. expanding testing limit by eliminating administrative and exchange boundaries, 2. social separating of nuclear families, utilizing inactive government and different structures, and 3. giving alleviation to poor people and the monetarily defenseless during lockdown.

Cahya, D. L. (2016), this paper studied that the fast course of urbanization and metropolitan improvement in West Jakarta will doubtlessly create different metropolitan issues like the inadequate arrangement of food. Metropolitan farming in West Jakarta should be visible as one of the stock wellsprings of food and options in contrast to family food security, one of the useful exercises of metropolitan open space, kind of revenue and work open doors, and work on the nature of metropolitan climate. This paper intends to dissect the maintainability status of metropolitan horticulture in Metropolitan Jakarta. Multi-faceted Scaling (MDS) is utilized for the examination of the maintainability status. The outcome showed that the maintainability status of metropolitan farming in West Jakarta on the current circumstances in practically all aspect delegated less supportable and just institutional and innovative aspect is very feasible. This current condition is important intercession in raising the supportability status of metropolitan agribusiness in Metropolitan Jakarta

This Chakraborty, S. (2020). Paper deals with the dubious idea of work of ladies casual laborers is analyzed utilizing information from the Periodic Labor Force Review (2018-19). To catch the gendered encounters of casual laborers during the lockdown period, information from a progression of fast evaluation studies is utilized. It was found that the inconsistent gendered division of homegrown errands existed even before the beginning of the pandemic, however the COVID-19- incited lockdowns have further deteriorated the circumstance. In wording of paid work, ladies will quite often work in unsafe, dangerous also, demonized positions as bleeding edge wellbeing laborers, squander pickers, homegrown laborers, yet don't get the base wages as specified by the public authority. The women workforce in urban areas was affected.

Mahajan, K., & Tomar, S. (2021) this study of urban farmers takes a gander at the interruption in food supply affixes because of COVID-19 prompted monetary closure in India. We utilize a novel dataset from one of the biggest on the web basic food item retailers to take a gander at the effect on item stockouts and costs. We view that as item accessibility falls by 10% for vegetables, organic products, and consumable oils, while there is a negligible effect on their costs. On the homestead door side, it is matched by a 20 percent fall in amount appearances of vegetables and natural products. We then, at that point, show that store network interruption is the fundamental driver behind this fall. We figure the distance to creation zones from our shopping malls and track down that the fall in item accessibility furthermore, amount appearances is bigger for things that are developed or made farther from the last retail location. Our outcomes show that significant distance food supply chains have been hit the hardest during the pandemic with government assistance ramifications for metropolitan buyers and ranchers.

In this study (Ostrom, E. 1996)., An assessment of how India's ghettos are situated to go up against the Covid emergency should outgrow a comprehension of the manners by which these networks are coordinated during 'ordinary times.' Such information is critical for planning and carrying out nearby strength procedures that are "co-created" between the state and networks in the slum settlers household of urban areas

In this paper Bhalotia, S., Dhingra, S., & Kondirolli, F. (2020). Coronavirus exacerbated previous work pay imbalance - those in the top quartile of pre-Covid pay saw their portion in absolute pay increment by 16 rate focuses inside 90 days. A few states in India are discussing a metropolitan work assurance to address the emergency. 70% of metropolitan specialists have no assurance of a base number of long stretches of work in the year. Of them, 70% might want to have an assurance of 100 days of work, principally to survive the occupation uncertainty from Covid-19. A public arrangement responsibility is expected to forestall the current acquiring misfortunes from pushing large numbers of these laborers into metropolitan neediness and the danger of long haul joblessness

In this paper Xinxin Ma, Ximing Chen. (2022), The novel Covid sickness (COVID-19) episode has altogether impacted many lives, as shown by broad lockdowns and limitations. This study explores the effect of COVID-19 on Chinese family utilization. It utilizes the China Household Finance Survey (CHFS) information and observes that there was a huge decrease in family utilization during the episode time frame. Further heterogeneity examination shows that the pandemic smothers utilization in metropolitan families; rustic families are, notwithstanding, less impacted. In addition, versatile installment advances metropolitan family utilization during the pandemic, while rustic families stay unaffected.

In this study Preece, J., McKee, K., Robinson, D., & Flint, J. (2021). Drawing on interviews across three UK urban areas, this article takes care of the changing family schedules of people residing in various kinds of little home, investigating day to day existence previously and during 'lockdown'. Utilizing the idea of metropolitan rhythms, the information show that the lockdown has strengthened existing tensions of residing in a more modest home - absence of room for various capacities and family individuals - while obliging survival techniques, such as investing energy outside the home. Lockdown limitations administering versatility and contact went about as an instrument of special case, upsetting ongoing examples of life and amiability, and compelling individuals to invest more energy in more modest homes that attempted to oblige various capacities, influencing home airs. For some's purposes, the deficiency of ordinary procedures was important to the point that they looked to challenge the new principles administering day to day existence to safeguard their prosperity^{ix}

In this study Rains, E., & Krishna, A. (2020). The beginning expectations by specialists proposed that ghetto networks - thickly stuffed, with shared water taps, and a difficulty of social separating - would be especially hard-hit by Covid-19. Besides, our own examination on ghettos, directed throughout the most recent ten years, highlights how monetarily weak this populace is, with many ghetto inhabitants living only one ailment away from constant neediness^x

CONCLUSION

Coronavirus has upset the Indian economy. Government-implemented lockdown to confine the spread of disease has affected the family economy specifically. We join totals from public pay records and gauges from the microdata of a workforce study covering more than 0.1 million families and 0.4 million people. The total day to day misfortune to families is USD 2.42 billion. While misfortune to income represents 72% of the aggregate, the rest 28% is wage misfortune. Administration based exercises represent 66% of compensation misfortune, and regular asset based exercises are liable for the vast majority of the acquiring misfortune. The predominance of casual work agreements and occupation exchanging in labor markets heightens this, with the most weak gathering comprising of 57.8 million in relaxed commitment, who have a serious level of change starting with one stream of business then onto the next consistently.

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