

Article

Sustainable Health Practices of Covid-19 Patients in Tamil Nadu

Journal of Development Economics and Management Research Studies (JDMS),
A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

ISSN: 2582 5119 (Online)

06(06), 49-56, October-December, 2020

@Center for Development Economic Studies (CDES)

Reprints and permissions

<http://www.cdes.org.in/>

<http://www.cdes.org.in/journal/>

Sustainable Health Practices of Covid-19 Patients in Tamil Nadu

Dr. C.K.Gomathi

Assistant Professor,

PG & Research Department of Economics, Pachaiyappa's College, Chennai-600 030.

Abstract

India has occupied the 153rd rank during 1990 in global health care access and quality (HAS) and slowly improved and taken the 145th rank in 2017 among the 195 countries. Yet the health situation in India is strongly anchored with poverty, malnutrition and various etc. In the situation, COVID-19 is a major challenge for over 130 crores of people of country. The COVID-19 will have significant implications on employment and the health condition of the people. Temporarily educational institutions are closed as a result of COVID-19. The impact of the corona virus pandemic and the lockdown it triggered is clearly visible in socio economic conditions of people in Tamil Nadu directly and also impact on more sectors like tourist sector, health sector, infrastructure market formal and informal labour market, unemployment, total educational system, transport system, large-scale industries and small scale industries goods market and financial markets.

Keywords: malnutrition, pandemic, global, health, COVID-19, death rate, patients.

INTRODUCTION

A healthy population is an essential ingredient for promoting socio-economic development in the society. India has borne the brunt of a large number of natural disasters like cyclone, earthquake, flood and viral attack. India was in the 153rd rank during 1990 in global health care access and quality (HAS) and improved to 145th rank in 2017 among the 195 countries. Yet the health situation in India is strongly anchored wide spread of poverty, malnutrition and various disputes of life. Today COVID-19 is a major challenge for over 130 crores of people among the other nations. India is also suffering this dangerous evil disease. The

comparative study of India and world countries while corona confirmed patients are very low in India and recovered also high i.e. 27% still this date and death rate was very low in India only 3% compare to other countries. Italy is first place of death rate and this data only for tentative one.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

In Tamil Nadu, with a population of around 7.2 crore the availability of Covid-19 health care serving with utilisation by the people and government position in and other factors faced by the government like necessary equipment, hospitals, patient beds, ventilation doctors, drugs and other things like op patient and required food facilities. In Tamil Nadu till date about 2, 10,538 passengers were screened at the airports of Chennai, Trichy, Madurai and Coimbatore. The home quarantine was 1, 08,337. And 87,159 were completed 28 days quarantine follows up. Currently 1, 09,972 passengers have put home quarantine. And 145 1,917 are under hospital isolation. The government and private testing institute of preventive medicine and research. The State government began using the term 'single source' in their bulletins last Monday to prevent the pandemic from taking on a communal. Chennai district is highest corona effected patients totally 1248 cases compare to other districts and Coimbatore is second place and there is no corona effect in Krishnagiri district. Recovery of patients is very high in Chennai and also very low death rate of patients in Chennai. This necessitated undertaking this study of 'Sustainable Health Practices of Covid-19Patients in Tamil Nadu'.

COVID -19 IN TAMIL NADU

The current COVID-19 crisis deeply impacts men, women, girls, boys and other genders differently. While majority of Patients' those who have died from the virus, people bear the brunt of disproportionate care burdens, disruptions in income and education, poor access to health and other essential services, greater risk of being dispossessed of land and property, and pay. For already living in poverty, these impacts can be a shock to their economic stability overall and impede their ability to purchase critical necessities, such as medicine and food. The COVID-19 crisis will have significant implications for state government economic empowerment, including the people Development and Prosperity (W-GDP) initiative, the Development Finance Corporation's initiative, and investment in Entrepreneurs Financing Initiative. The social norm manifestations of COVID-19 present an urgent need for governments, businesses, community leaders, and decision makers to act.

- ❖ Employment in the health sector disproportionately exposes them to COVID-19. It comprise about 70% of state health care workers and are front and center to exposure to COVID-19 and stigma within their communities for working near COVID patients'

Additionally, the global health workforce is 11%; lower pay means decreased ability to purchase necessary supplies or access care.

- ❖ The disease hurts the people and healthcare systems, and under-investment holds systems back from preparedness in times of crisis.
- ❖ Unemployment over representation in the informal sector heightens during crises. The International Labor Organization estimates that 195 million jobs could be eliminated globally due to the pandemic effect of this corona virus.
- ❖ With a majority sectors are informal sectors labors are more predominated by women because more than 90% of people work under the informal work sector. So this covid-19 directly affect this sector employment.
- ❖ Further more than 6 crores of men and women labour around the state work in the informal sector and as low-wage workers, daily coolies and seasonal employment labours are more in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Employment that is vulnerable to elimination due to COVID-19 and which often lacks protections against exploitation and harassment. 13000 Migrant labour working in non-essential service industries such as food service and hospitality and domestic workers in predominantly female-heavy sectors (e.g., housekeeping, childcare) are particularly vulnerable to being laid off or exploited for their labor during COVID-19.
- ❖ During public health crises such as COVID-19, care burdens dramatically increase to include caring for the sick, vulnerable elderly family members, and children who are home due to school closures.
- ❖ The virus from infected family members, but also reduces time spent on generating an income, operating a business, or other economic activity. The disproportionate impact on people due to COVID-19 threatens the stability of food security in the Tamil Nadu state. Most of labors comprise on average 43% of the agricultural workforce in poor livestock keepers.
- ❖ Limits to food supply could require countries to focus on domestic production, which puts at a greater economic disadvantage as their land rights are already less securing. Additionally, this will likely increase the risk of violence and exploitation by landlord sharecroppers and credit services in countries and state where social norms restrict labours from harvesting the land they own. If field laborers are not able to travel to farms to assist in planting, weeding, and harvesting, this could lead to increased demand for labor, which In addition to sell agricultural products in local and informal markets; as markets close due to the COVID-19 crisis will experience further losses in income. Violence increases in emergencies, impeding people from participating in economic activities. Stress and disruption caused by crises often exacerbate underlying norms that lead to gender-based violence. Sources in China, France, and elsewhere have already reported that cases of domestic violence have increased dramatically during the COVID19 crisis, particularly as a result of necessary stay-at-home measures. As in other

types of crises, engaging in economic activities, decrease their productivity, and control over earnings to abusers.

- ❖ Education is disrupted by crises more than with lasting impacts on the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in the economy. During crises, education is likely to be disrupted with school closures. Often, they take on additional care giving responsibilities for state educational system, domestic labor, or other income-generating activities outside the home instead of continuing their learning. Temporary educational disruption as a result of a crisis such as COVID-19 can lead to permanent removal from school. Families being unable to pay school fees resulting from loss of income during the crisis, the loss of educational infrastructure such as peer networks and teachers are prominent concerns. This has long-term negative impacts on access to opportunities and resources to improve their lives and ultimately, on their educational, economic, and health outcomes. Unequal laws or practices regarding inheritance and property ownership regulations have an acute impact on women and girls during crises.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu government provide 1000 rupees and free ration goods system to each family this Lower pay means many people will have reduced ability to purchase necessary supplies needed to engage in preventative activities around COVID-19, purchase household necessities, or access crucial healthcare services – especially when access to affordable health services is already limited.
- ❖ The crisis will result in people inability to access critical cash transfers and other financial services via digital platforms currently being prioritized by governments in light of social distancing measures. The digital divide can also lead to challenges for people to engage in distance learning, for entrepreneurs to transition to e-commerce platforms and opportunities, and employees to engage in remote work necessary to maintain their jobs. Additionally,
- ❖ Resources diverted from existing services during this crisis will negatively impact state people health, raising economic implications. To respond to urgent health needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, resources will be diverted away from ongoing programs supporting lifesaving health services. Additionally, access to services is hindered by overwhelmed health systems. This is compounded by people loss of income leading to decreased ability to access available health care.
- ❖ At a time when chronic and non-COVID related health concerns persist, this will have strong implications for men, boys, women's and girls' health and well-being, particularly on those with underlying medical conditions such as the elderly and persons living with disabilities. Poor health is inextricably tied ability to participate in economic activity and puts further strain on already overburdened infrastructure.

IMPACT ON COVID-19 IN TAMIL NADU

The impact of the corona virus pandemic and the lockdown it triggered is clearly visible in socio economic conditions of Tamil Nadu state people directly affects physically and psychology of the people the following impact on more sectors mainly Tourist sector, health sector, infrastructure market formal and informal labour market ,unemployment, total educational system, transport system, large-scale industries and small scale industries goods market and financial markets. But there is still no clarity on the deeper impact that it is having across businesses and industrial sectors. Based on assessments made by different analysts and industry body here is an impact analysis in healthcare sector. The healthcare sector is at the epicenter of this unprecedented global pandemic challenge, and the private sector has risen to the occasion by offering to the government all the support it needs, testing support, preparation isolation bed for treatment of covind-19.

Healthcare sector

- ✓ While the public healthcare sector is fully prepared for every eventuality, it is also a reality that, unlike other sectors, the sector is facing a twin-burden:
- ✓ Investing additional manpower, equipment, consumables and other resources to ensure 100 per cent preparedness for safety in the hospital(s) and eventual treatment of patients, if needed.
- ✓ Experiencing a sharp drop in OP footfalls, elective surgeries.
- ✓ Private health sector units Loss of business trend is expect to foreseeable future (3to 6 months) in fact all sectors cost predominating 80% fixed expected losses and severe impact on cash flows.
- ✓ The government a fiscal stimulate industry will be looked at favorable also benefit from increased awareness about healthcare and more government focus endure is likely result.

Medical industry taker hit country import consumable's disposable, capital equipment including orthopaedic implant, gloves, syringe, bandage, due to more affected patients increased in Tamil Nadu particularly Chennai district. Due to the Covid-19 china economies adversely affecting the margin and profitability of Indian companies importing medical device for manufacturing finished product, upward pressure of medical device in the short term.

- Past two years equity investor's skewed growth of market till came crashing down when the corona virus endemic broke out.
- Market or economy seen pull back value strategies have always out performed arose market value cycles over last 15 years and our value fund has been able to generate long term returns for our investment.
- Great impact on agricultural and agro bases industries
- Industries both large scale and small- scale industries especially 12000 crores of informal labour in industrial sector were take time to reform.

- Transport system directly affects goods market and sudden hike on prices against the poor economic society people so starvation lack of food to poor and migrated people
- Heavy loss of income to government through cinema malls , shops toll gate tax , tax

Suggestions:

- Ensure response and recovery efforts comply with analysis and integration requirement of the large-scale, small scale industries and Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act by making funds immediately available and directed towards efforts including, but not limited.
- Additional personnel and technical assistance to conduct public analyses Act into response and recovery efforts; and Ensure programs address the different impacts of the crisis on all the people , including on their employment, income, access to social safety nets and financial services, violence, property rights and security of land tenure, the capability to fully exercise their rights and influence decision-making, access to agricultural extension services and other support, access to education, and other factors affecting economic empowerment.
- Prioritize most corona virus affected districts the safe and other marginalized populations in decision-making processes related to COVID-19 responses, relief delivery, and recovery at all levels. This means actively engaged in developing community- and context-specific responses, and consulted through the various stages of program design, implementation, and evaluation.
- Fund and implement programming to address the specific economic impacts on affected especially lower income, migrant, and other marginalized people. This support should include the informal and formal sectors, and should expand funding to existing programs for the following:
- Maintaining and expanding existing cash transfer and broader subsidy programs, while also removing conditionality linked to students attending school or families delaying daughters' marriage, and their households are not driven deeper into poverty as a result of COVID-19;
- Supporting entrepreneurs and workers through stop-gap financing measures to firms experiencing losses due to COVID-19. Measures should include resources for entrepreneurs to pivot their businesses to e-commerce, promote remote working, and expand into high-demand markets due to COVID-19, as well as funding for financing and capital to support economic recovery. These efforts must include outreach to public and other marginalized populations to ensure they have meaningful access to financing, capital and other financial services at the same rate as men;
- Prioritizing consumer protection safeguards, especially at microfinance level, to ensure affected people not driven into a cycle of debt in response to COVID-19. Where possible, prioritize cash- and savings-led approaches to support very poor populations;
- Ensuring supply chains take measures to promote job security in light of the instability resulting from COVID-19 and enact protections to prevent the exploitation of

marginalized populations that may be exacerbated under COVID-crisis circumstances. This includes ensuring fair wages, decent work conditions, and other protections are in place for workers both in the workplace as well as those working from home; e. Investing in training, skills development, and job placement programs for women to access jobs in industries responsive to COVID-19 (e.g., health care product manufacturing, information and communications technology, and food and accommodations);

- Addressing and minimizing disruptions to student's education and higher research institution taking special measures to ensure so that their future economic opportunities are not diminished
- Investing in technological solutions to promote employment and entrepreneurship during the COVID19 crisis, including funding and skills building to narrow the digital divide and increase people access to digital tools and platforms; and
- Ensuring any agricultural financial and technical assistance targets farmers and agricultural workers, including small-scale farms, and promote increased access to labor-saving, friendly technology. Provide food assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable populations during this crisis.
- Integrate mitigation plan as well as 'Do No Harm' principles into all COVID-19 emergency response funding and action plans. Funding should be directed to support ongoing programming to increase prevention and to support survivors in the face of likely increases in violence, such as domestic or intimate partner violence during social distancing and lockdowns due to economic hardship or other factors.
- Allocate funding to ensure that social services such as health, education, and other care-related functions can continue at levels prior to the disease outbreak, anticipating that countries whose economies have been heavily impacted by COVID-19 will not be able to fund social services at the same levels. Debt relief measures and other financing cannot come at the expense of social service expenditure.
- Continue and increase support for longer-term initiatives that advance social norms and infrastructure, such as childcare services and programs to support involvement of public, particularly given their additional time at home under stay-at-home measures, disproportionate unpaid care burdens. These measures should also support prevention of public -based discrimination and violence and promote people voice and leadership at all levels.
- Require rigorous monitoring, evaluation, and learning, including the use of standard indicators to assess the extent to which Tamil Nadu. Government strategies, projects, activities, and programs responding to COVID-19 either widen or narrow gaps in the economy and more broadly. Foreign assistance programs addressing COVID-19 impacts, and additional accountability mechanisms to ensure implementation.

CONCLUSSION

The degradation of environment through air pollution, noise, poor quality of water heath and issues like obesity, diabetes, diseases of cardio vascular and nerves system, cancer and now Coronavirus are the major public health problems. This requires the availability of health care serving to the people and other factors like easy approval, sufficient manpower and necessary medical equipment, hospital wards, drugs, testing kits and others. Prevention and treatment is important to the government due to more covid cases in Tamil Nadu. This lockdown created economic problems for not only to our state but also to all other states in our country.

References:

1. www. Corona. Tamil Nadu District control.com
2. www. Govid-19 at world level
3. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/finance/economic-crisis-recovery-perceptions-low>.
