

National e-Conference

On

“The Impact of Digitization on Education and Educational Policies, Social Media, Human Behavior and Social Interaction during COVID-19”

On

14 – 15 July, 2020



Organized by

*Dr. L. D. Balkhande College of Arts and Commerce
Pauni, Dist. Bhandara*

Editor

Dr. Anil Kosamkar
Organizing Secretary

Index

Sr.No.	Name of the paper	Author	Page No.
✓ 1	Impact of Digitalization on Society: Covid – 19	Dr. Anil Kosamkar	1
2	Impact of Social Media on Engineering Students	Dr. G.N.Nimbarte	6
3	Mental Health Issues and Challenges	Dr. Jaya Golatkar	11
✓ 4	Migration Problem and Effect on Indian economy During COVID 19	Sanjay M. Nandagawali	18
5	The Impact of Digitization on Education	Dr. MILLI BABY	23
6	Change in trends of education from Classroom learning to e-learning in India due to Covid-19	Mrs. Varada V. Khati,	26
✓ 7	Social Media and Youths	Mangesh G. Wahane	33
8	Critical Analysis of E-Learning Education	Dr. Kanchanmala Kshirsagar Miss Asma Bano	37
9	Domestic Violence and its various forms. A Study	Dr. Rajshri Gajghate	42
10	Role of Library in Society and present Digital Era	Dr. Ashish A. Thanekar	48
11	The Impact of Digitization on Education and Policy during Covid-19	Damodhar Govinda Ramteke	55
12	How to utilize lockdown time	Dr. Vaishali S. Panhekar	59
13	Role of Music in Releasing Mental Stress	Dr. Monali Masih	64
14	Social Issues and Problems due to Digitization and COVID-19	Archana A Gupta	66
15	Yoga for overall Mental and Physical Health Development	Dr. Shubhangi Kukekar	76
16	Music and Mental Health in Context with Covid-19 Pandemic	Dr. Ahinsa Amar Tirpude	82
17	Impact of Covid – 19 and Youth: A Digital Era	Dr. Mahendrakumar Katare	85
18	Impact of COVID-19 on Educational and Agricultural Sector	Parag M Hedao	93
19	COVID – 19 Pandemic: Tsunami of Mental Illness	Dr. Shital Salve	98
✓ 20	Impact of Covid-19 as Social and Economical Perspectives	Jagdish K. Jangale	103
21	The impact of Digitization on Education and Educational Policies, Social Media, Human Behavior and Social Interaction during COVID-19	Prof. Sudhir M. Ukey	108
22	Impact of COVID-19 as Social, Economical perspectives	Dr. Sushma Bageshwar	111
23	The Impact of Digitization on Human Behaviour during COVID-19	Sanjay Chainrao Girhepunje	115
24	Unemployment Among The Youth In Current Scenario	Dr. Sanjay Dudhe	118
25	Impact of COVID-19 on business in India in Digital Era	Dr. Sanjay B. Bagde	122
26	Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Industry in Digital Era: A study	Dr. Sanjay Dhanvijay	129

Migration Problem and Effect on Indian economy During COVID 19

Sanjay Motiram Nandagawali
Associate Professor, Dept. of English
Dr.L.D. Balkhande College of Arts and Commerce
Pauni Dist. Bhandara

Abstract:

Indian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic have faced tremendous problems. Innumerable workers in India walked thousands of miles for their home after losing their jobs, many died in accidents on their way back to their home. Migrant workers who decided to stay back during the exodus faced assault from their neighbors, who accused them of being infected with coronavirus. Migrant workers majorly comprise of daily-wage laborers working in the manufacturing and construction industries. Railways transported 48, 00,000 migrants back to their homes in the special trains allocated for them between 1 and 27 May while this service was not initially free. The Prime Minister on 19 March urged businesses and high income segments of society to take care of the economic needs of all those who provide them services. Governments, policymakers, economists, and others now know they cannot take migration lightly or migrants for a ride.

Key Words:

Migrant workers, Pandemic, Prime Minister, Economic, Lockdown.

Introduction

Prime Minister Modi announced the first 21 days of India's lockdown on 24 March 2020, during this address to the nation he said, "*Jaanhaitohjahaanhai*"

The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced new words and phrases which now became deeply familiar to us. Corona, quarantine, thermal screening, tracing, testing, isolation, and vaccination and, most prominently, stranded migrant workers. Migrants are an often invisible group in the population, never factored into urban planning nor included in the city's population, and rarely counted in their villages. There are estimates on their population but no official statistics, with no central registry of migrant workers. According to the World Economic Forum there are an estimated 139 million migrants in the country, The International Labor Organization (ILO) predicted that due to the pandemic and the lockdown, about 400 million workers would be poverty-stricken. Most of the migrants in the country originate from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, followed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Indian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic have faced tremendous problems. The factories and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown declared by Prime Minister in the country, millions of migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future. Reports compiled by aid workers show that more than half of the stranded workers who contacted them in distress during the lockdown were out of food and money.