

AN UNTOLD LOSS BY
CORONA

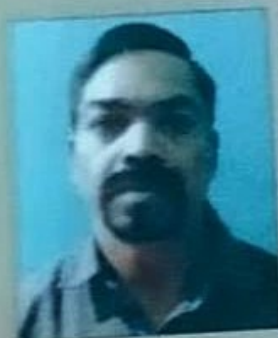
Edited by:
Dr. Ramesh Chandra Sahu



ABOUT THE BOOK

I am happy that the book "AN UNEXPECTED LOSS BY CORONA" is going to be published. It is a product of the joint efforts of eminent historians, professors and researchers from different countries and also from different angles. I congratulate to the writers those who have contributed their research articles, published in this book. I am sure that this will add a new feature to the history of COVID-19 Pandemic in all over the world. While editing these write proper care has been taken not to make any material change in the line of the original writing and views and comments in the light of modern researches have been provided in the running footnotes. The original views of the writers expressed in the first person are given proper respect and are noted verbatim in the third person. No pains have been spared to make this publication handy and up-to-date for the readers interested in the history of loss due to the Pandemic (COVID-19) in India and the World as well. My gratitude goes to the Principal of our college, Office Clerks, my Colleagues, College Library, my family members, Publisher, The book Seller for their help, co-operation and inspiration to prepare this book.

ABOUT THE EDITOR



Dr. Ramesh Chandra Sahu, (M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., PGDCA) Lecturer in History Department, S.B.P. Mahavidyalaya, Samantiapalli, Ganjam, Odisha, India was born in 1973 in the village K. Nuagam near Chikiti (Ganjam) Odisha. He is the author of *Odish's struggle for Independence, Europe History, (15th century AD. to 20th century AD.)* and the editor of *India At A Glance, A New Look on Odisha and Odisha And The Tribals- From Historical perspectives*. He has presented and participated in the numerous Seminars, Conferences, Webinars at International, National, State and Local levels. He is a Life Member of Indian History Congress, South Indian History Congress, Odisha History Congress and also Central India Historical Research Foundation, Gwalior. To his credit a large number of research papers have been published in several historical journals and proceedings in India. Some chapters of his writings have taken place in the book of *Indian Women Through Ages*, published in New Delhi. *Odisha-Past and Present*, published in Bhanjanagar (Ganjam), *Tribals of India, problems and prospects (special reference to Odisha)* published in Kolkata, *Maritime Trade Of Odisha Through Ages*, so far.

₹ 595/-



Published by
NB Publications



Sole Distributors by:
KUNAL BOOKS
(Publisher & Distributors)

4648/21, First Floor, Ansari Road, Daryaganj
New Delhi-110 002 (India)
Ph. 011-23275089, Mob. 9811043697, 9888071411
E-mail: kunalbooks@gmail.com
Website: www.kunalbooks.com

ISBN 978-93-84234-90-9



9 789384 234909

Published By:

N. B. PUBLICATIONS

Sole Distributors By:

KUNAL BOOKS

4648/21, 1st Floor, Ansari Road,

Daryaganj, New Delhi - 110002.

Phones: 011-23275069, 9811043697

E-mail: kunalbooks@gmail.com

Website: www.kunalbooks.com

An Untold Loss by Corona

© Editor

First Published 2020

ISBN: 978-93-89234-90-9

[All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission of the publisher].

The opinions and views expressed are exclusively those of the authors and in no way the editors or the publisher is responsible for the same.

Published in India by N.B. Publications, and printed at Trident Enterprises, Noida, (U.P.)

CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	v
<i>List of Contributors</i>	vii
1. Custodial Punishment vs. Non-Custodial Alternative Sentencing: Effective in Crime Controlling with Special Reference to Sri Lanka <i>Prof. Jeeva Niriella</i>	1
2. Medical Malpractice in Bangladesh: Behind the Mist of the Corona Pandemic <i>Monira Nazmi Jahan</i>	29
3. Society, Life and the Pandemic- An Analysis <i>Dr. Sitansu Panda</i>	49
4. Covid-19 and the Impacts on Mental Health: A Sample From Rio Grande <i>Vanessa Nascimento</i>	58
5. Impact of Covid-19 on Tourism & Hospitality Industry - An Overview <i>Prof. K. Vijaya Babu & Mr. P. Vemana</i>	80
6. Agricultural Economy During Covid-19 <i>Prof Radhakanta Barik</i>	93
7. Role of Media in Pandemics: A Study of Information and Misinformation During COVID-19 <i>Dr. Pradosh Kumar Rath</i>	107
8. Covid-19 Pandemic and Economic Depression in India- a Case Study on Child Labour <i>Dr. Ramesh Chandra Sahu</i>	107

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TOURISM & HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY - AN OVERVIEW

Prof. A. Ugoa Babu & Mr. P. Harina

Introduction:

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought the whole world to a standstill. Due to this, the global economy has been shut down abruptly. The lockdown has devastated the livelihoods of the entire mankind. The impact of this pandemic has touched every sector on the globe including the tourism & hospitality sector.¹

The world tourism & travel industry is said to be a key contributor to the global economy and job creation. With a share of about 10% of the world's GDP, the sector is accounting for about 8.9 trillion USD. By 2019, the tourism & travel industry of the world created about 330 million jobs which is nearly one-tenth of the total world jobs.²

Origin & Spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic:

Coronavirus originated first in Wuhan, a city in the Hubei province of China. Wuhan city was reported an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown etiology on 1st December 2019 which was initially identified as a new coronavirus by the Chinese

authorities. The disease has subsequently been named as COVID-19 (*Corona virus Disease-19*).³ Within nations, the virus has spread rapidly to many parts of the world like Germany, Japan, Vietnam and the America and hence on 30th January 2020, a Public Health Emergency of International Concern has been declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the global outbreak of novel coronavirus has prevented the spread of the virus.⁴ By March 2020, the number of cases in several countries have been increased manifold and the countries like Italy, Iran, USA were affected largely. Seeing the increased number of cases, number of deaths and the number of affected countries, WHO has assessed this outbreak and being concerned by the alarming levels of spread and severity, WHO has declared the COVID-19 as Pandemic on 11th March 2020.⁵

The COVID-19 has become a great human tragedy causing the disturbance to lakhs of lives that the present generation has never experienced. This global health crisis slowly led to the global economic crisis.⁶

To tackle the COVID-19 crisis, the world countries applied various strategies but all the countries in common implemented the strategies of lock down, stay at home, social distancing and restrictions on the cross border travel etc. These actions had not only just led to closure of business activities but also caused unprecedented challenges in supply chain management. Even for the businesses which were permitted to operate during the lockdown, ended up with meagre transactions. In the case of tourism & hospitality sector, the stay at home and travel impositions had led to the sudden decline of hotel business. Almost all the food outlets were restricted to front their services to takeaways only. The tourism destinations have been closed. The travel segment has been halted.⁷

At social level, the pandemic is creating panic putting the human lives at the center of the situation - generating deep fear, confusion, and impacting in a deeply emotional way. On

out of all the segments of the tourism & hospitality industry as major business events, international conferences etc., have been cancelled. Indian amusement parks industry which earns large revenues during the summer season is ruined with the nationwide lock down during the March, April months. The key players of the industry assessed the losses of Rs. 11 billion for country's amusement industry.¹²

As per the JLL¹³ research report on impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Hospitality Industry, an operators survey highlights that - travel restrictions owing to the pandemic are going to impact hospitality sector in India majorly with the revenue per available room (RevPAR) equations. As per the JLL India research report closure of the leading hotels in the country are about 80% and about 10% hotels served as quarantine centers for 'Vande Bharat Mission'¹⁴. The impact is also going to affect development and opening of new hotel projects and the report opined that the hospitality sector needs a big support from the government for its sustenance. The report revealed the key insights with a practical approach that the hoteliers shall have to wait up to two years to get back to their previous business portfolios. However, few hoteliers of key markets are in positive outlook for an early pick-up in the business.¹⁵

The Deloitte¹⁶ insights on impact of COVID-19 on the hospitality industry assessed that the impact of COVID-19 is going to be huge on hotels, restaurants, theme parks, cinemas like entire ecosystem of the tourism, travel & hospitality sector impacting on cash flows, working capital and profitability. It has discussed the need for taking pro-active steps by the hospitality leaders to mitigate financial impacts and operational issues creating plans to lessen the impact, managing stakeholders, and to use this downside to re-look into the business plans, training needs of employees, developing new and flexible products opening their hotel beds as hospital beds or for hospital employees while changing the hotel concept of 'vacation' to 'staycation' and to look for new opportunities.¹⁷

According to the Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO), the survival and existence of the small to medium scale tourism entities are put at risk. The average losses it predicts to 50 - 80% compared to previous year. The imposition of lockdown in the country from the March 2020 has brought the entire tourism industry to a standstill. In addition to the country's mega destinations like Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Qutub Minar, the other world heritage sites and centrally protected monuments which attract many foreign tourists and earn better revenues are under the impact of lockdown. In addition to the business losses from these monuments, the livelihood of the daily earners around these monuments are also affected badly.¹⁸

About 40-50 million direct and indirect jobs will be at risk in 2020 in tourism & hospitality industry. The aviation sector which contributes 2.4% of Indian GDP is affected with an estimated loss of USD 11.2 billion. The losses for hotel industry is estimated about USD 6.3 billion. In this scenario, for a country like India, disruption of tourism eco system which is a large employment generator for millions of people will be a big challenge to cope up with.¹⁹

From the recently announced economic relief package by the government of India, the tourism & hospitality sector did not receive much support. Government need to take up at least certain short-term relief measures for the industry in view of the livelihoods of the millions of people dependent on it.²⁰

However, the National Tourism Task Force formed by the Ministry of Tourism including state tourism ministers, concerned central ministries and representatives from FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, WTCL representatives and tourism & hospitality associations seems to be one of the positive hopes to provide some relief to the industry and is expected to play a vital role in survival and revival of the sector.²¹

However, to boost the tourism sector in India, Government of India has already introduced several schemes such as

transformation of its supply chain management, encouraging innovation ecosystem among the industry stakeholders and boosting the relationship between the public and private sectors. These coordinated actions surely will lead to the socioeconomic impact and reinforce tourism as a key partner for recovery, putting people's safety first.

Looking at opportunity in adversity, this is a good time for the industry also to examine the platter of resources to materialize the recovery steps with adaptable strategies to accommodate immediate needs, initial recovery plans and mid-term framework for seamless navigation through the challenges ahead. Restarting tourism is nothing but return of hope and opportunity for millions of people.

Table Showing the Statistics on COVID-19 Cases & Deaths as on 3rd September, 2020

	New Cases	Deaths	Total Cases	Total Deaths
World	2,74,556	6,285	2,60,50,424	8,63,724
India	78,357	1,045	37,69,523	66,333
Telangana	2,892	10	1,30,589	846

(Source: Eenadu Telugu Daily News Paper, 3rd September, 2020)

REFERENCES:

1. DoganGursoy & Christina G. Chi (2020) Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on hospitality industry: review of the current situations and a research agenda, *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 29:5.
2. World Travel & Tourism Council Economic Impact Report, 2019.
3. Joint ICAO and WHO Statement on COVID - 19 Travel Advisory.

4. IHR Emergency Committee for Pneumonia due to the Novel Coronavirus 2019 - nCOV Transcript of a press briefing - 30 January 2020.
5. WHO Emergencies Press Conference on coronavirus disease outbreak - 11 March 2020 Transcript.
6. Singh, M. K., & Neog, Y. (2020). Contagion effect of COVID 19 outbreak: Another recipe for disaster on Indian economy. *Journal of Public Affairs*, e2171.
7. DoganGursoy & Christina G. Chi (2020), Op. Cit., hospitalitynet- <https://www.hospitalitynet.org>
8. UNWTO's Document - Global Guidelines to Restart Tourism, 28 May, 2020.
9. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/business/international-tourism>.
10. WTTC's Key Highlights on India, 2019.
11. FICCI - Grant Thornton report, Travel and Tourism Survive, revive and thrive in times of COVID - 19, June 2020.
12. Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL), together with its subsidiaries and affiliates, is a leading global provider of real estate and investment management services.
13. 'Vande Bharat Mission' - This program has been launched by the Government of India to bring back stranded Indians from foreign countries after suspension of regular international flights in view of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
14. JLL India - Research Report on impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Hospitality Industry, July 2020.
15. Deloitte - Deloitte Touch Thomatsu Limited, generally referred to as Deloitte is a multinational professional services network.
16. <https://www2.deloitte.com/ni/ni/pages/consumer/articles/impact-of-covid-19-on-the-hospitality-industry.html>
17. <http://www.businessworld.in/article/Impact-Of-COVID-19-On-Tourism-In-India>
18. <https://www.granthornton.in/globalassets/1-member-firms/india>
19. <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/travel-and-tourism-industry>

21. <https://travel.economictimes.indiatimes.com/tag/tourism+task+force>.
22. FICCI - Grant Thornton report, Op. Cit.,
23. The New Indian Express, published on 20th March, 2020.
24. 'OYO' - Oyo Rooms/Oyo Hotels & Homes, is an Indian hospitality chain of leased and franchised hotels, homes and living spaces.
25. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/telangana/telangana-govt-private-hospitals-quarantine>
26. *ibid.*
27. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/temples-malls-in-telangana-reopen>
28. www.tourism.telangana.gov.in/home
29. UNWTO's Document, Op. Cit.,
30. <https://webunwto.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3b-public/2020-05/UNWTO>
31. Dogan Gursoy & Christina G. Chi (2020), Op. Cit.,