

A Study on Increased Crime Rates in India During Covid Time

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Abstract: *The present study aim of this research paper is to study on Covid-19 will lead to increased crime rates in India. The research technique used in the research is convenient sampling method where responses have been collected by the respondents in online to the research questions for the research paper, The test used for the research is test, Chi square test, crosstab. The total response collected is 217. The first ever Coronavirus outbreak was identified in Wuhan, Hubei, China in December 2019 and was recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March 2020. The cases of COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) are increasing exponentially around the globe. Various measures like Social Distancing, Complete lockdown and Curfew are seen in the likes of India, China, Italy among others. India, as a nation, got an opportunity to learn from their experiences and initiated a complete lockdown in the whole country until the end of April. The economies around the world got hit by such lockdowns due to which, as many economists predict, a recession seems inevitable. The unemployment rate will likely increase and people will be left with less disposable incomes, paving the way for an economic crisis. With the experience of major crisis in the past, we have noticed that the crime rates in and post such situations tend to increase. This paper has studied the past economic recessions and changes in crime rate during and post economic recovery. It also aims to enlist a variety of measures that the government of India is taking to fight the crisis arising due to COVID-19 along with some suggestions to control the situation afterwards.*

Keywords: COVID-19; Unemployment Rate; Income Level; Repo Rate; Economic Crisis; Arrest Rate.

I. INTRODUCTION

The deadly COVID-19 or more popularly called Coronavirus has taken the world with surprise. The impact to fight the pandemic of COVID-19, has already shown its colors, with India taking a bold step of a historical total lockdown in the country. The initial impact of the lockdown clearly hints at a possible economic meltdown of the Indian economy. Such a recession may lead to an increase in crime rate. Crime, in simple terms, is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority of power. Any act which tends to disrupt the dynamics of law and order in a state is termed as crime. There are four definitions of crime which are as follows: 1) an illegal act for which someone can be punished by the government; 2) a grave offense especially against morality; 3) criminal activity; 4) something reprehensible, foolish, or disgraceful. A person who is involved in crime is commonly known as a criminal. Post the times of recession (Financial Crisis 2007-08), a spike in crime rates has been observed around the countries. We face a similar situation in the present times. Post COVID-19, developing countries like India, may face a deepening challenge to control the rising crime rate. It becomes important to be prepared for such situations in advance. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the world to a stand still, threatening nations' economies and causing unprecedented human and socioeconomic losses. To contain the spread of the virus, governments around the world have introduced strict lockdown and shelter-at-home restrictions. As of the beginning of May, a third of the world's population was under lockdown. Until the threat of COVID-19 has been fully contained, lockdowns are likely to remain in place across the world, and several regions in Europe are re-imposing lockdowns. Understanding the consequences of these measures is therefore This paper studies the impact of lockdowns on criminal activity and violence against women. Lock-downs have a direct impact on criminal activity, but its net effect is uncertain. On one side, they have resulted in a redirection of resources away from crime prevention and

towards lockdown enforcement. In most countries, the police enforces and monitors compliance with these measures, which adds extra pressure on some already overburdened systems. Initial findings from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) estimated a significant 32% reduction in total crime excluding fraud and computer misuse during April and May 2020 compared with a two-month average in the pre-lockdown period. Underlying this reduction were significant falls in theft offences, particularly domestic burglary and other theft of personal property; this reflects the increase in time people spent at home during the lockdown period, a reduction in opportunities for theft in public spaces and the closure of the night-time economy. Similar to findings from the TCSEW, police recorded crime levels during the lockdown period were much lower than respective months in 2019, with 25% less crime in April 2020 and 20% less crime in May 2020. Reductions were seen across many types of crime; in particular, theft offences fell in April and May 2020 to almost half the level recorded in April and May 2019. On the other hand, fewer people on the streets reduces the number of potential victims. This increases criminals' costs of offending, and could, therefore, reduce the incidence of crime. Studying the unintended consequences of lockdowns and their impact on criminal activity is important not only due to the huge socioeconomic burden of crime, but also to provide vital information to policymakers to make informed decisions on (i) the length and geographic coverage of lockdowns, (ii) how restrictive they should be, and (iii) the reallocation of resources to cope with potential shifts in crime. This study focuses on India, which experienced the biggest lockdown in the world with nearly billion people staying at home. Moreover, the data collected for this study covers different stages of the lockdown (pre, during and post) as well as diverse level of restrictions across districts.

Objective of The Study

Keeping in mind the risk of going into a recession post COVID-19, this study encompasses the following objectives:

- To understand the economic implications of COVID-19;
- To study the impact of COVID in India, especially on crime rate;
- To provide sustainable suggestions for the Indian economy, especially restricting the population getting involved in criminal activities.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Post-pandemic Governance in the Indo-Pacific: Adapting USAID's Strategy in the Face of Covid-19 Dan Runde, Conor Savoy, Shannon McKeown Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Sep. 1, 2020). in the Indo-Pacific Adapting USAID's Strategy in the Face of Covid -19 By Dan Runde, Conor Savoy, and Shannon McKeown SEPTEMBER 2020 THE ISSUE ■ In recent years, democracy has been under siege as its global appeal has waned, and authoritarian coercion and pressure have risen. (Baber)

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Oct. 1, 2020)

Covid -19 should be seen as a wake-up call to the importance of proper natural resource management. Unfortunately, reports are increasingly common that mismanagement of resources is occurring instead as countries and communities react to the virus. Tourism, food, and agriculture sectors have also been significantly impacted by Covid -19. (Baber; Bhadra et al.

COVID-19 and Global Inequality (pp. 161-172) COVID-19 in the Global South: Impacts and Responses Gerard McCann, Chrispin Matenga Bristol University Press (2020) COVID -19 and Global Inequality Gerard McCann and Chrispin Matenga The impact of the COVID -1 pandemic on the Global South will be formidable and will take decades to recover from. Regions that have historically struggled with development issues have been caught highly exposed to the spread of crime. (Baber; Bhadra et al.; Adams et al.)

Carvalho, Melina Risso, Robert Muggah IGARAPE Institute (Aug. 1, 2020) ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IN THE AMAZON BASIN: A Typology for Research, Policy and Action IGARAPÉ INSTITUTE | STRATEGIC PAPER 47 |

AUGUST 2020 Threats to the overseas territory of France Although parts of the basin remain heavily forested, the region also includes major cities as well as smaller Amazon Basin towns.(Baber; Bhadra et al.; Adams et al.; Kumar) Health and Human Rights, Vol. 22, No. 1, SPECIAL SECTION: Mental Health and Human Rights (JUNE 2020), pp. 399-414.virtual roundtable A Virtual Roundtable on COVID -19 and Human Rights with Human Rights Watch Researchers joseph j. amon and margaret wurth Introduction International human rights law guarantees everyone the right to the highest attainable standard of health and obligates governments.(Samaddar et al.)

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Aug. 18, 2020)POLITICAL POLARIZATION IN INDIA Niranjana Sahoo SINCE THE LATE nineteenth century, the primary source of political and societal polarization in India has been a fundamental question of nationhood: Should India be a secular country or a Hindu rashtra (Hindu nation), given that roughly 80 percent of the population.(Samaddar et al.; Malik)

Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Jan. 1, 2020)By pooling expertise at the multilateral level, The African Union is coordinating the effort to the AU has provided technical assistance to its contain the spread of COVID -19 in Africa, but member states, played a critical role in supporting the measures introduced are also significantly coordination among them.(Samaddar et al.; Malik; "Impact of Covid-19 on Birth Rate: A Prospective Analysis of Kerala, India")

COVID-19 Impact on West African Value Chains COVID -19 Impact on West African Value Chains Countries in West Africa were quick to take strong prevention and mitigation measures to stem the spread of COVID -19. But border closure, curfew, market closure and limited internal movement already impact key value chains.(Samaddar et al.; Malik; "Impact of Covid-19 on Birth Rate: A Prospective Analysis of Kerala, India"; M et al.)

Impact on Geopolitics...facts and obstruction of curfew a crime punishable by five years in prison (Scheppelle 2020) Countries are working on using telecom data for tracing those possibly affected by the virus and for ensuring isolation of people during quarantine. A handful of member states of the Council of Europe have already announced.(Samaddar et al.; Malik; "Impact of Covid-19 on Birth Rate: A Prospective Analysis of Kerala, India"; M et al.; Shaji and Shaji)

Post-pandemic Infrastructure and Digital Connectivity in the Indo-Pacific (CSIS) (Nov. 1, 2020)to the global Covid -19 pandemic, economic trends already forecast changes to global supply chains. More specifically, trends indicated an increase in global value chains, a heightened focus on closing the infrastructure gap, as well as greater digital expansion, diversification, and connectivity in the Indo-Pacific.(Samaddar et al.; Malik; "Impact of Covid-19 on Birth Rate: A Prospective Analysis of Kerala, India"; M et al.; Shaji and Shaji; Gupta)

The world after Covid-19From: After Covid-19: Australia and the world rebuild (Volume 1)

Australian Strategic Policy Institute (May. 1, 2020)world after Covid -19 Health preparedness and biosecurity Paul Barnes and Anthony Bergin In 1854, London was beset by an outbreak of cholera in the vicinity of Broad Street in Soho. A local doctor, John Snow, convinced town officials to take the handle off the communal water pump on the street.(Hegde)

Security Implications of Mass Returning Migrant Workers due to COVID-19 Crisis

Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (Jul. 1, 2020) lessen the shock created by the COVID -19 crisis and for the longer-term challenges. Short, medium and long-term best practices and recommendations are offered to address the security challenges generated by the mass return of migrant workers. Introduction As the wave of COVID -19 infection rolled into the U.S. and India.(Iyer)

The Makeup of the U.S. Economy Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Sep. 1, 2020) total value-added output and jobs. The value added by of people out of work for a sustained period of time and manufacturing production as a percentage of GDP has create a drag on growth. fallen sharply, from 16.1 percent in 1997 to 11.2 per- Prior to the Covid -19 outbreak.(Stonaker)

YOUTH PROBATION IN THE TIME OF COVID-19Emily Mooney, Nila BalaR Street Institute (Jun. 1, 2020) medical isolation and halts to in-person visi- tation and programming, further undermine the efficacy of incarceration during this time , and exalt the need for effec- tive community alternatives. YOUTH PROBATION IN THE TIME As of May, at least ten states had publicly announced state- OF COVID -19 wide.(Felbab-Brown et al.)

Health and Human Rights, Vol. 22, No. 1, SPECIAL SECTION: Mental Health and Human Rights (JUNE 2020), pp. 367-370..viewpoint COVID -19 and Detention: Respecting Human Rights joseph j. amon The world is increasingly

focused on COVID -19. By March 23, 2020, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), 332,935 people had been diagnosed with COVID -19 in 190 countries and territories around the world and 14,510 had died. (Michael Ryan) Terrorism and COVID-19: Actual and Potential Impacts Gary Ackerman, Hayley Peterson. a large extent we are in uncharted territory. The last time the world experienced a pandemic as global and consequential as the one caused by COVID -19 was during the 1918–1919 influenza pandemic (often erroneously referred to as the “Spanish Flu”). At that time , several decades before the so-called “modern”. (Michael Ryan; Komarovskiy)

The UN at Crossroads of COVID-19 Horizons: Journal of International Relations and Sustainable Development, No. 17, SPECIAL ELECTIONS ISSUE: AMERICA AT CROSSROADS (AUTUMN 2020), pp. 66-75 HorizonS The UN at Crossroads of COVID-19 The UN at Crossroads of COVID -19 Richard Gowan AS the spread of COVID -19 accelerated markedly since Donald Trump took erated worldwide in March 2020, office in 2017, in line with the wider there seemed to be little to feel worsening. (Brown)

When pandemic meets poverty: Pandemonium for pastoralists in the Sahel Loïc Bisson Clingendael Institute (Jul. 1, 2020) Sahel, market closures, border closures and movement restrictions to stop the spread of COVID -19 have disrupted the structurally weak pastoral sector, already made vulnerable by conflict. There are several signs of the negative impacts of COVID -19, such as difficulties in moving food and people, poor access to markets, rising. (Brown; Radhika Devi and Subbulakshmi)

COVID-19:: NATO in the Age of Pandemics

Thierry Tardy NATO Defense College (May. 1, 2020) COVID-19: shaping future threats and security policies Thierry Tardy What does the COVID -19 crisis say about our understanding of threat, security, and security policy Over the last decade the security environment in the Northern hemisphere. (Gargi Sharma et al.)

The Incarceration State in the Age of COVID-19 (pp. 13-24) Kristen M. Budd, Bianca E. Bersani Policy Press (2020) the Age of COVID-1 9 Kristen M. Budd and Bianca E. Bersani As COVID - 19 started to spread throughout the United States, organizations like Human Rights Watch warned that custodial settings, such as federal and state prisons and immigration detention centers, would be particularly vulnerable to outbreaks. (Harris)

III. METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on primary Data collection by the researcher and the secondary data from journals, and in online sources. The present study used convenient sampling method for selection of samples because the population is too high. A total number of respondents 217 samples in the age group 18-60 years were selected randomly and forward the Analysed question in online randomly . Through the implementation of random sampling method or also known as convenient sampling method the data was collected 217 samples from respondent. Both primary data and secondary data have been used for this study. The study used SPSS Software to analyse the data collected through statistical measurements. The use of SPSS software to analyse and present the data collected from the frequency table, cross tabulation, chi-square tests and Anova.

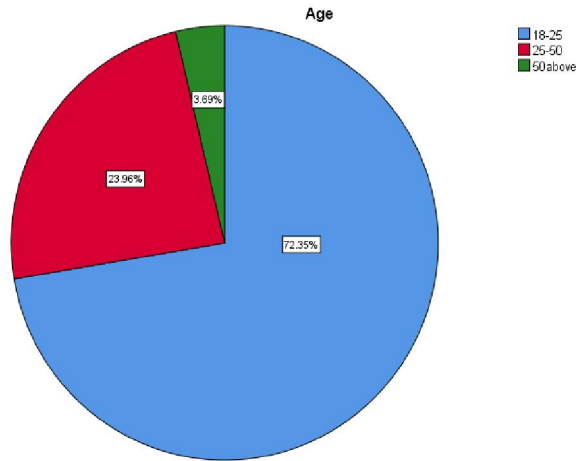
Frequency Table
Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25	157	72.4	72.4	72.4
	25-50	52	24.0	24.0	96.3
	50above	8	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	217	100.0	100.0	

LEGEND:

Totally 217 responses were collected from the general people in online in this above table the more people in age limit 18-25 have answered more Frequency 157, percent 72.4 valid percent 72.4, Cumulative percent 72.4. Age limit 25-50 have answered more Frequency 52, percent 24.0 valid percent 24.0, Cumulative percent 96.3. Age limit 50above have

answered more Frequency 8, percent 3.7 valid percent 3.7, Cumulative percent 100.0.Total have answered more Frequency 217, percent 100.0 valid percent 100.0.



(Fig 1)

RESULT:

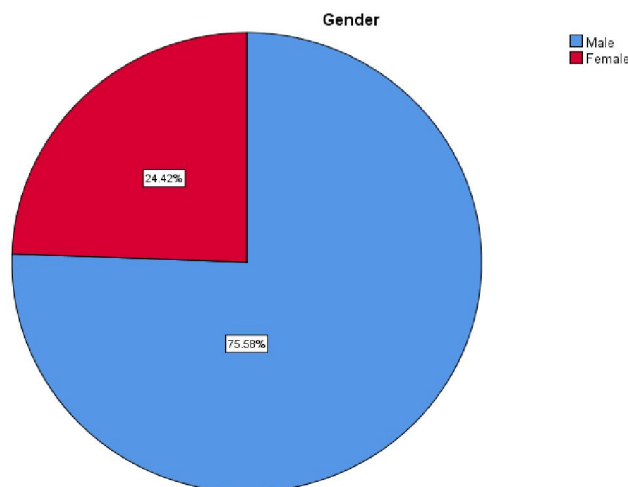
In this above Pie analysis the most number of people answers is age limit between 18-25 72.35%.

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	164	75.6	75.6	75.6
	Female	53	24.4	24.4	100.0
Total		217	100.0	100.0	

LEGEND:

Totally 217 responses were collected from the general people in online in this above table the gender male have answered more Frequency 164, percent 75.6 ,valid percent 75.6,Cumulative percent 75.6.Female have answered more Frequency 53, percent 24.4 valid percent 24.4, Cumulative percent 100.0 .Total have answered more Frequency 217, percent 100.0 valid percent 100.0.



(Fig 2)

RESULT:

In this above Pie analysis the most number of gender answers where in male 75.58%

Age * Gender

Crosstab
Count

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Age	18-25	104	53	157
	25-50	52	0	52
	50above	8	0	8
Total		164	53	217

LEGEND:

Totally 217 responses were collected from the general people in online and compared with age table analysis. Age limit 18-25 Male 104, Female 53 and total 157. Age limit 25-50 male have answered 52 and female 0 and total 52. In total male have answered 164 and female answered 53

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.801 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	40.491	2	.000
N of Valid Cases	217		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.95.

RESULT:

On the application of pearson chi square formula, the expected count is less than 0.05 indicating the rejection of the null hypothesis and verification of alternative hypothesis.

Age * Does economic downfall leads to increase in crimes during covid period

Crosstab
Count

		Does economic downfall leads to increase in crimes during covid period			Total
		Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	
Age	18-25	149	0	8	157
	25-50	0	21	31	52
	50above	0	8	0	8
Total		149	29	39	217

LEGEND:

Totally 217 responses were collected from the general people in online and compared with age table analysis. Does economic downfall leads to increase in crimes during covid period. Age limit 18-25 agree was 149 and strongly agree was 8 total 157. Age limit 25-50 disagree 21 and strongly agree 31 total 52. Age limit 50above disagree was 8 in total the

sample collected by all age people agree 149 ,disagree 29, strongly agree 39 and total sample for this research question is 217.

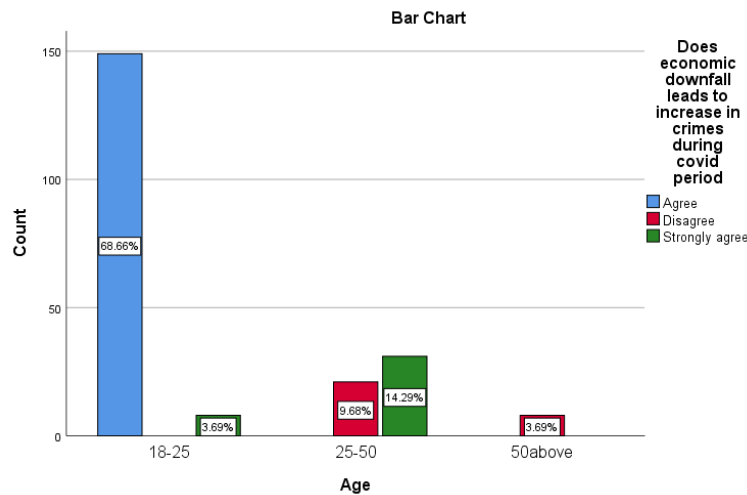
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	217.361 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	229.272	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	217		

a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.07.

RESULT:

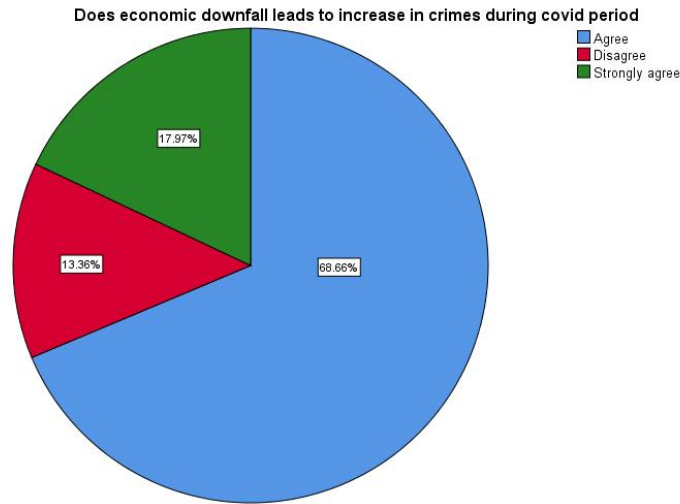
On the application of pearson chi square formula, the expected count is less than 0.05 indicating the rejection of the null hypothesis and verification of alternative hypothesis.



(Fig 3)

RESULT:

From the above bar chart we can see that 18-25 agree more with 68.66% and age limit between 25-50 have strongly agree 14.29%, Disagree 9.68% .



(Fig 4)

RESULT:

Does economic downfall leads to increase crime during covid period from above pie anlysis we can see that agree have been answered more 68.66.

Age * Whether covid 19 lockdown increase cyber crime in India?

Crosstab
Count

		Whether covid 19 lockdown increase cyber crime in India?		Total
		Yes	No	
Age	18-25	113	44	157
	25-50	44	8	52
	50above	0	8	8
Total		157	60	217

LEGEND:

Totally 217 responses were collected from the general people in online and compared with age table analysis. Whether covid 19 lockdown increase cyber crime in India. Age limit 18-25 Yes was 113 and No was 44 total 157. Age limit 25-50 Yes 44 and No 8 total 52. Age limit 50above No was 8 in total the sample collected by all age people Yes 157, No 60 and total sample for this research question is 217.

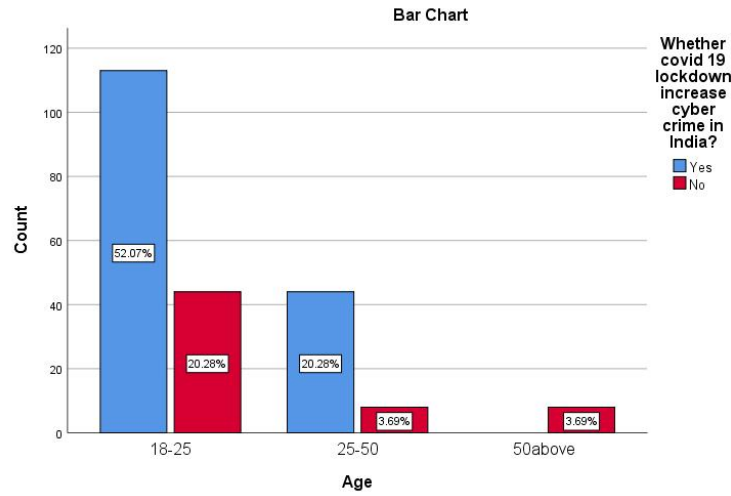
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.855 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	24.980	2	.000
N of Valid Cases	217		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.21.

RESULT:

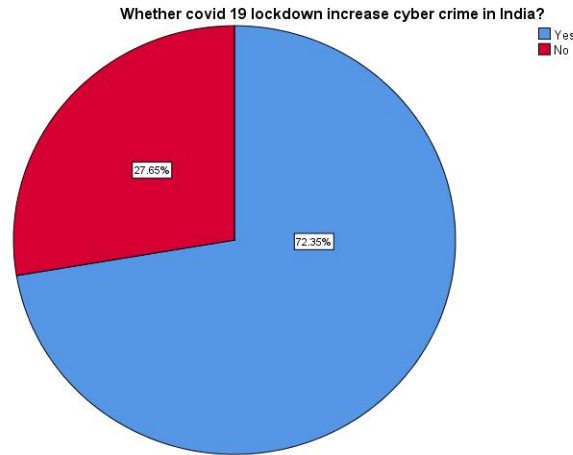
On the application of pearson chi square formula, the expected count is less than 0.05 indicating the rejection of the null hypothesis and verification of alternative hypothesis.



(Fig 5)

RESULT:

From the above bar chart we can see that 18-25 Yes more with 52.07% and age limit between 25-50 Yes 20.28% and 50 above disagree 3.69%.



(Fig 6)

RESULT:

Covid 19 lockdown increase Cyber crime in India pie anlyis we can see that Yes have been answered more 72.35%.

Age * During covid time which of the below crime occurred more in India?

Crosstab
Count

		During covid time which of the below crime occurred more in India?			
		Cyber crimes	Medical crimes	Street crimes	Total
Age	18-25	47	110	0	157
	25-50	23	0	29	52
	50above	0	0	8	8
Total		70	110	37	217

LEGEND:

Totally 217 responses were collected from the general people in online and compared with age table analysis. During covid time which of the below crime occurred more in India..Age limit 18-25 Cyber crimes was 47, Medical crimes 110 and Street crimes 0 total 157. Age limit 25-50 Cyber crimes was 27, Medical crimes 0 and Street crimes 29 total 52. Age limit 50above street crimes was 8 in total the sample collected by all age people Cyber crimes was 70, Medical crimes 110 and Street crimes 37 and total sample for this research question is 217.

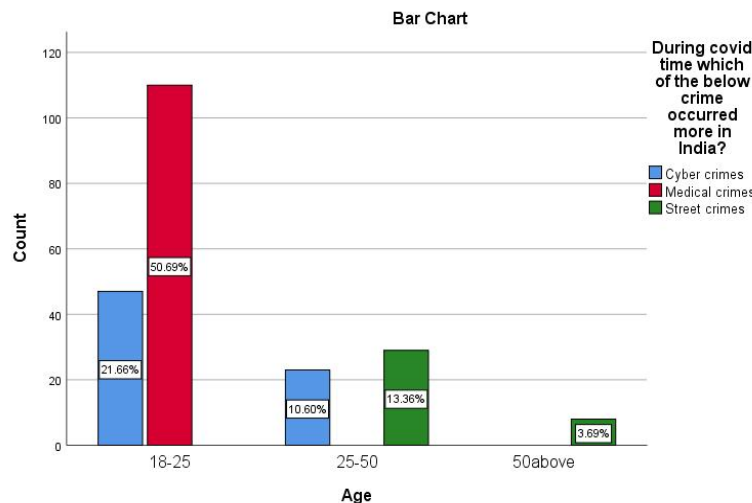
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	151.964 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	175.737	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	217		

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.36.

RESULT:

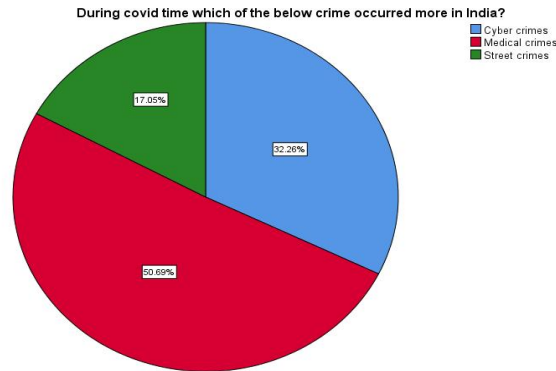
On the application of pearson chi square formula, the expected count is less than 0.05 indicating the rejection of the null hypothesis and verification of alternative hypothesis.



(Fig 7)

RESULT:

From the above bar chart we can see that 18-25 Medical crimes more with 50.69% and age limit between 25-50 Street crimes 13.36% and 50 above street crimes 3.69%.



(Fig 8)

RESULT:

During covid time which of the below crime occurred more in India from above pie analysis we can see that medical crimes have been answered more 50.69%.

IV. LIMITATIONS:

In this research survey use of online and mobile research methods like online surveys has skyrocketed. If our survey is long and/or confusing you might get fake answers. Since there is less accountability, the chances for people just hitting buttons to finish are high. Check the questions you use carefully. People often take surveys because they're promised a reward at the end, resulting in them not accurately contributing to your study. Limited Sampling and Respondent Availability Certain populations are less likely to have internet access and to respond to online questionnaires. Drawing samples is harder based on email addresses or website visitations.

V. DISCUSSION

The Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has taken over the world by a storm. Due to such an unprecedented event, the whole dynamics of the world are on the verge of a dramatic change and are already changing at a very fast pace. According to this research paper I have taken three questions in which first fig 3 and 4 does economic down fall leads to crimes in India in which it will leads to crimes because in this lockdown many job and economic have been affected so they will be have mentality to theft and Robby and for criminal people have more time to think and plan to do crimes so many be agreed. Second question fig 5 and 6 is whether cyber crimes have increased more in covid time it is proved that yes because they have lot of time and many people will be interacting in social media and transfer of money in online which will be in favour of Cyber criminals in which it have been increased more in India in covid period. Third question fig 7 and 8 is during covid which crime have occurred more many people answer for medical crime and next the Cyber crime then street crime which is the result of my Analysis. So from this above research we can say that this covid have increased crime rate and also cyber crime have been done more in this lockdown period and also the most crimes occurred was medical crimes the next cyber crimes atlast street crimes which are the crimes implied more in this lockdown period.

VI. CONCLUSION

A complete lockdown has meant a stoppage in any kind of economic activity for the Indian population, except essential services. Henceforth, a majority of Indian population has no source of income ever since the lockdown. This means that the business houses in the country are on a break, which implies a zero income with regular expenses to be borne by them. Once this lockdown is lifted, the economy is bound to face a slowdown or even a negative growth rate as many eminent economists have predicted. Many leading firms have already cancelled pre-placement offers, offered to students of top institutions. Due to a downfall in work, a lot of companies have been firing employees leading to an increase in unemployment rate. During such times, it would become practically difficult for organizations to hire new

people, thus increasing the unemployment rate. This, in turn, will induce people to get involved in criminal activities for basic survival. It is then, in the hands of the government to curb such increases and provide them with more opportunities. The steps taken by the government of India are a good start but it requires more than that if it wants to keep the crime rate in check. The aforementioned measures may act as a deterrent for entering into criminal activities for the general public. With lower crime rates, India will have a good amount of workforce which can contribute to various productive activities. These measures will also help in ensuring a restoration of all the macroeconomic factors of the economy and will also clear a path for building a 5 trillion economy.

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