

**Results of the
National Level Essay Competition
organized by
Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Cell of
Dnyanprassarak Mandal's College and Research Centre, Assagao, Goa**

The Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Cell of the college recently organized a national level online essay writing competition on the theme *Opportunities and Challenges for my state post – COVID-19* from 29th May to 5th June, 2020.

A total of 50 students took part in this activity and the following are the results of the competition:

First Place: Kingshuk Chatterjee and Akshay Kumar from St. Xavier's College, Ranchi.

Second Place: Naincy Verma from St. Xavier's College, Ranchi.

Third Place: Sagarika Singh from St. Xavier's College, Ranchi.

The essays were evaluated by Ms. Prashanti Talpankar, Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Dnyanprassarak Mandal's College and Research Centre, Assagao, Goa.

कोरोना:राज्य के लिए अवसर व चुनौति

बदलता दौर चुनौतियों के साथ अवसर भी लाता है चाहे वो कोविड-१९ जैसी विश्व-व्यापी महामारी ही क्यों न हो। चलती का नाम जिंदगी है और हमारा झारखंड राज्य कोरोना काल के साथ भी और इसके बाद भी पूर्णतः तैयार है। अपने कथनों को आधार प्रदान करने हेतु हम झारखंड के विभिन्न पहलुओं से अवगत होंगे।

वो कहते हैं न की किस्मत अच्छी हो तो लत छूटता है और किस्मत बुरी हो तो घर छूटता है। और हमारे राज्य की गरीबी का आलम ही कुछ ऐसा रहा है कि देश की नेशनल हॉकी टीम में शामिल हो चुकीं झारखंड की बेटियाँ आज सब्जी और रेजा का काम करके अपना गुजारा करने पर मजबूर हैं। झारखंड दिव्यांग क्रिकेट टीम के पूर्ण कप्तान जितेन्द्र आज खेतों में कुदाल चला रहे, राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय फलक पर अपनी तीरंदाजी का लोहा मनवाने वाली सोनी खातून सब्जी बेच गुजारा कर रही है। और न जाने कितने झारखंड के लाल देश के नाम रोशन करने में अपना सबकुछ दाव पर लगा दिया और आज उनकी हालात ये हैं की वो किसी तरह अपना गुजारा कर रहे हैं।

कोरोना काल से पहले मैं खुद झारखंड की ज़मीनी हकीकत से उतना रु ब रु नहीं था जितना आज हुआ हूँ मैं सम्पूर्ण भारत की पत्रकारिता पर टिप्पणी तो नहीं कर सकता मगर हमारे झारखंड के पत्रकारों को कोरोना काल में राजनेताओं की रैली और उनके झूठे सच्चे वादों के विश्लेषण से हटकर आम जनता के जीवन और उनके संघर्ष की ओर केंद्रित हुआ है आज जाके हमारे दैनिक अखबारों में बड़े-बड़े मूर्ति बड़े-बड़े योजनाओं के वादे नहीं बल्कि रोटी कपड़ा मकान स्वस्थ और शिक्षा के पैमानों की खबरें आने लगी हैं। और मैं ये कह सकता हूँ की लोकतंत्र का चौथा अस्तम्भ कहे जाने वाली मीडिया का रुख एक दफा फिर सामाजिक पारदर्शिता दिखाने के रूप में देखा जा सकता है।

किसी भी पहलू के निष्कर्ष तक पहुंचने के लिए हमें उसके भूत और वर्तमान के ज़मीनी हकीकत से अवगत होना परम आवश्यक हो जाता है।

पूरे भारत के 41% खनिज का हिस्सा झारखंड से निकाला जाता है। इसी बात का फायदा लेते हुए राज्य के नेता गणों ने इसके विकास के वादे के साथ बिहार से अलग होने का संघर्ष करते रहे । और अंततः 15 नवम्बर 2000 को बिहार से अलग होकर एक राज्य बना इस उमीद में की इसके संसाधनों के सही उपयोग से इसे एक फलता-फूलता राज्य बनाया जा सके। मगर बितते वक्त के साथ राज्य ने बढ़ती गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और यहाँ के लोगों का अन्य राज्यों में पलायन को देखते हुए झारखंड के खुद के खनिज सम्पदा को प्रकृति के अभिशाप के रूप में कहा-सुना जाने लगा। मगर मेरा मानना है की भला प्रकृति विनाश भूखमरी का कारण कैसे हो सकता है ये तो यहाँ के राजनेताओं के लालच का शिकार हो गई और इन लोगों ने झरिया चंद्रपुरा में कोयले खोदने के साथ-साथ झारखंड के अस्तित्व को भी खोखला सा कर दिया।

जब कोरोना की मार झेल रहे 15 लाख श्रमिक राज्य को वापस लौटे तो पता चला की यहाँ के नवजवान किस मजबूरी में अपना घर आंगन खेत खलिहान छोड़ प्रदेश में जा बसे। झारखंड की बेटियाँ दिल्ली मुंबई जैसे सहरों में नौकरानी का काम करतीं रहीं व मजदुर भाई अपनी खुन पेशीनों से ऊँची ऊँची ईमारतों को खड़ा करने में अपना सहयोग दिया। मगर कोरोना काल में जब भूखे पेट के मारे जब इन्होंने गुजारा मांगा तो इन्हीं सहरों ने इन्हे प्रवाशी बना दिया। कितने मजदुर तो पैदल ही अपने प्रदेश की ओर चल पड़े। एक रिपोर्ट में मैंने पढ़ा की लौटते

मजदुर ये कह रहे थे की भईया अपने गाँव मे सूखी रोटी खाकर गुजारा कर लेंगे मगर वापस से नहीं जाएंगे। तब एक बात समझ आई ' घर ही वो घासला है उन हौसलों का जो कभी भूखो नहीं मरने देता।

वो कहतें हैं न की बुरे वक़्त मे अपने ही साथ दिया करते हैं, और गरीबों की विपदा देख झारखंड सरकार ने केंद्रिय मंत्रालय से झारखंड के श्रमिकों को वापस लाने की गुहार लगाती रही और परिणाम स्वरूप 1 मई मजदुर दिवस के तोहफे के रूप मे देश मे पहली श्रमिक ट्रेन 1200 मजदूरों को लेकर तेलंगाना से झारखंड के लिए रवाना हुई। पहली श्रमिक ट्रेन रात 8 बजे हटिया रेलवे स्टेशन पहुँचती है।

उनके उतराते के साथ ही प्रशासन की अोर से उन्हें सेनेटाईज किया जाता है हाथों में गुलाब का फूल, खाने के पैकेट और पानी देकर उनका अपनी धरती पे स्वागत किया जाता है। फिर सहजता से स्टेशन के बाहर लगे सरकारी बसों द्वारा उनको उनके ज़िला मे भेज दिया जाता है। 2 मई को अखबार मे मजदुरों द्वारा हाथ मे गुलाब लिए झारखंड की धरती को चूमते हुए उनके ये तस्वीर इस बात का सबुत दे जाती है की उन्होंने कितना संघर्ष किया होगा तब जाके वापस आ सके। इसी प्रकार राज्य मे अबतक लगभग 11 लाख श्रमिकों की वापसी हो चुकी है। राज्य के हाईवे पे कोई भी मजदुर पैदल न चले इसके लिए जिला अधिकारियों को निर्देश दे दिया गया है की उनके लिये राज्य की सीमाओं तक वाहन उपलब्ध कराई जाये। कोरोना काल मे सबसे बड़ी चुनौती भुख की रही है इसे दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूबे के सभी थानों मे CM किचन बनाया गया है। हाईवे के प्रत्येक 20 किमी की सीमा पे भोजन वितरित किया जा रहा है। हाँ जब भी देश पुकारेगा झारखंड सबसे पहले आएगा।

एक तरफ जहाँ रेलवे द्वारा मजदुरों से किराया लिया जा रहा वही दूसरी तरफ झारखंड मे लोगों को हवाई जहाज से मुफ्त मे लाया जा रहा साथ ही बचे लोगों को भी वापस लाने का प्रयास जारी है। एक तरफ जहाँ लोग कहते नजर आ रहे की कोरोना बाद मे मरेगी भूख पहले मार डालेगी वही राज्य मे कोई भी भूखा न रहे इसके लिए कई निजी लोगों के द्वारा भी अपने अोर से प्रायस किया जा रहा है। अब चूँकि श्रमिकों के साथ ही राज्य मे बेरोजगारी भी आई है। अतः ग्रामीण इलाकों में रोजगार हेतु तीन नई योजनाओं की आधार रखा गया है बिरसा मुंडा हरित ग्राम योजना, शहीद निलंबर-पीताम्बर जल संबुधी योजना और पोटो हो खेल योजना जिसके तहत बाहर से आये श्रमिकों को गाँव मे ही रोजगार मिल सके। श्रमिकों के साथ लौटी है हमारी खुद की श्रम-शक्ति। अब हमारे यूवा हमारे आपनों के बीच लौट आये हैं आशा है उनको अगर उनके गाँव मे ही मनरेगा व अन्य योजनाओं के तहत काम मिल जाये तो झारखंड एक बार फिर फल-फूल सकता है और हम आज इसे राज्य हीत के अवसर के रूप मे देखते हैं। यकीनन यदि राज्य सरकार सही दिशा मे आगे बढ़े तो झारखंड देश के लिए रोल मॉडल बन सकता है।।

ये पहली बार हुआ है की हमारे राज्य के लोग क्रिकेटर व अभिनेता को नहीं बल्कि डॉक्टर DC, SP, DRDO, SDO व CO जैसे आला अधिकारियों को अपना हीरो मानकर उनको ट्वीटर फेसबुक पे फॉलो करना शुरू किया है। बीते दिनों रांची के उपायुक्त महिमा पत-रे के साथ अन्य दो ज़िला के उपायुक्त को देश के शीर्ष लोकप्रिय अधिकारियों की लिस्ट मे स्थान मिला है। ये सच है की स्वस्थ सुविधाओं मे राज्य अभी भी उतना सुचारु नहीं हो पाया है मगर फिर भी अब लगता है कोरोना काल मे झारखंड अपने बुरे अतित को दर-किनार करते हुये सही मार्ग पर चलने का सामूहिक प्रयाश कर रहा है। कोरोना ने बहुत कुछ सिखाया है हमें अब जब हम अखबारों के पन्ने पलटते हैं तो एक नवीन झारखंड की छवि नजर आती है।

साथ ही हम कितना भी नीतियाँ बना ले मगर कोरोना के कुछ चुनौतियों को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है चूँकि कोरोना के अंत का रास्ता अभी साफ नहीं है और अगर ऐसा ही रहा तो राज्य की आर्थिक हालात लाचार हो सकती है राज्य का खजाना खाली होने से मजदुरों के भुगतान में दिक्कत आएगी। मगर मैं आज गर्व के साथ अंकित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज पुरा झारखंड एक परिवार की तरह इस मुसीबत से लड़ने के लिए कदम प्रयत्नशील है निश्चय ही हम सफल होंगे। हाँ मैं झारखंडी हूँ और आज एक बार फिर मुझे इसपे गर्व है।

“किसी ने रोटी बेचे किसी ने निवाले बेचे

हम संघर्ष करना जानते हैं

हमने अपने पैरों के छाले बेचे “

झारखंडी जोहार

Opportunities and challenges for my state post Covid-19

We are living through unprecedented times. The impact of the novel coronavirus has reverberated through every corner of the globe – taking lives, destroying livelihoods, and changing everything about how we interact with each other. At such time of crisis citizens more than ever rely upon governments to make decisions to mitigate harm and support their people. What's more important is that given the grave impacts of the pandemic in our interconnected world, decisions made today will have consequences that will last far into the future, affecting people in every region and community. Hence the state government needs to make policies considering every smallest possibility, opportunities to solve existing challenges which became more troublesome due to the impact of pandemic as well as the new challenges created by it.

Some common challenges faced by the state

1. **Distorted production and employment structure** - excessive sectorial imbalance in productivity, income and employment of the workers.
While agriculture, in which about 50 percent of the workers are engaged, contributes only about 16 percent to the GSDP of the state. The mining sector contributes about 12 percent to the GSDP of the state by employing only 2.3 percent of the workers. Manufacturing contributes about 14 percent to the GSDP of the state by absorbing only 7.7 percent of the workers (**NSS, 68th round**)
It indicates high incidence of disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector on one hand and very low labour absorptive capacity of mining and manufacturing sectors on the other
2. **Development Gaps** - most of the development indicators, related with health, education, gender, amenities and infrastructure, Jharkhand lags behind the achievements made at all india levels.. As a result, the gap has been narrowed down, but, the state has to strive to bridge this gap completely.
3. **Disparity within the State** - development indicators there exists wide disparity among the districts, among their blocks and between the rural and urban areas in the state.
Districts of the state, those which are more urbanized and industrialized or are rich in mineral resources are more developed than the rest. The developmental efforts, therefore, should take the regional disparity into consideration. Planned efforts in multiple directions are required from all sources, government and non-government, for an overall, inclusive and sustainable development

Some of the major opportunities that can be created in the different sectors by the state government are as follows

Doubling farmer incomes - increase the income of farmers and subsequently double in the next few years.

1. Increasing the net irrigated area and its utilization Potential - by effectively implementing the PM KSY, restoring of existing water reservoirs, water management measures which focus on increasing the area under micro irrigation.
2. Increase in crop productivity by Sustainable agriculture:-
 - Proper soil management for improving crop productivity and sustainability
 - Soil health card scheme, Distribution of soil health cards to 100% farmers for judicious use of chemical fertilizers, including secondary and micronutrients along with organic manures and bio-fertilizers.
 - to promote organic farming under the **Parampragat Kheti Vikas Yojana**
3. Strengthening agricultural marketing - enroll all APMC markets on e-NAM to help farmers sell their produce directly to consumers/traders across the nation and fetch better prices + promote collective /cooperative marketing- approach through organized channels
4. Crop insurance - ensure 100% coverage of farmers under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
5. Expanding animal husbandry-based/non-farm livelihoods -
 - improve animal health service by strengthening the existing veterinary hospitals
 - State should undertake research and development work to overcome the challenges faced in agriculture, like unavailability of improved varieties, post-harvest losses, poor soil quality, low water use efficiency.

Healthcare services is one of the most important issue exposed by the current situation especially at the rural levels

So there is a need for Universal, Affordable and Quality Healthcare Services for sustained growth of the State' -

- Special effort needs to be made for districts/areas lagging behind and communities/section of the society which is most affected or deprived of quality health services.

- Health infrastructure - the State should emphasize on upgrading the existing public health facilities to meet standards set by the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS)
- Medical college, dental college, nursing schools should be opened to meet the gaps of skilled human resource for health.
- Health financing - targeting financial risk protection coverage to all its citizens with focus to cover more of the BPL population, and other vulnerable citizens under state health Insurance and other central schemes
- **Bring in a shift towards 'preventive' care from current 'curative' care.**
- Communicable diseases - Diagnostic and treatment for prevalent diseases such as TB, HIV ,other common vector borne diseases should be made available in all public health facilities
- Non-communicable diseases - implementation of the National Programs for Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke to all districts, though adequate infrastructure and deployment of health human resources.

Access to safe drinking H₂O & sanitN - Ensuring the basic services of 'safe drinking water and sustainable sanitation for all'

Strengthen initiatives in sanitation & safe drinking water through high priority programmes such as **Swachh Bharat Mission and National Rural Drinking Water Programmes.**

- Access to drinking Water:- The State shall provide access to safe drinking water to 100% of its citizens
- Ensuring water availability through Expediting laying of pipelines in rural areas and maximizing the use of surface water for drinking purposes through restoration of water reservoirs, rain water harvesting system , check dams
- Quality assurance through Enhancing the capacities of existing water treatment plants , establishment of new water treatment plants by government or through PPP/ community ownership model
- Improving sanitation -
 - to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in all districts and towns in Jharkhand
 - Implementing solid and liquid waste management system in Gram Panchayats , municipal corporations , ULBs and **Awarding and recognizing of bodies that sustain ODF status**
 - Waste segregation in all urban households and treating of solid waste in urban areas
 - Setting up regional institution for capacity development, research and innovation in water sanitation and hygiene

Construction of toilets and awareness generation

Construction of individual household toilets

Strengthening ODF implementation plan with focus on Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies

Access to quality educN - education is a key enabler for human development and hence a 'holistic, inclusive and quality education plan is the need of the hour to inflict a paradigm shift in the state literacy rate

- increasing primary-level enrollment to 100% and achieving zero dropout by further strengthening of Initiatives such as 'Zero Drop Out', 'Bal Sansad' and 'PRAYAS Scheme
- Setting up of new schools, infrastructure of the existing schools shall be upgraded in compliance with RTE norm
Strengthening coverage and inclusion: **To address the issue of regional disparity** in remote areas, especially among the tribal students and girls, to resolve such issues universal access to education is required in the state
- Building of upper-primary schooling facility, secondary school, and higher secondary school within a range of 6-7 km of habitation across the State.
- Strengthen special allowance and facilities for girl students to promote gender equity and inclusion
- Promotion of education of girl child will be continued to raise awareness, increase enrolment and reduce dropouts
- Promote financial support through scholarship
- Enable distance education for students who cannot pursue regular mode of education
- key focus for the State is to enhance access, quality, enrolment and equity in the higher and technical education along with industry and private sector collaboration through PPP in under-served
- Continuous professional development of faculty by promoting industry relevant research

Skilled workforce + growing entrepreneurship - skill and entrepreneurship development are critical for overall socio economic development. Some initiatives that aim at empowering individuals by equipping them with industry-demanded skills leading to sustainable livelihood opportunities and economic growth are

- Owing to the diverse demographic profile of the State, various types of short-term and long-term training, shall be offered to the youth
- Skill training shall be imparted through centrally sponsored programmes such as (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) as well as State flagship programmes

- Institutions for training of trainers and assessors will be established •
- Incubation centres can be established in all the 24 districts under **Start Up India, Stand Up India**
- Establishing entrepreneurship Hubs across the State as part of national mandate
- All skill-training programmes funded by State will be made National Skill Qualifications Framework compliant. And will adhere to the common norms as notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- Focusing on Entrepreneurship Development
- Creating an eco-system of easy access to credit and strong market linkages.

Inclusive growth - Jharkhand is home to 32 different tribes, comprising 26% of the State's population. More than 50% of tribal population is below the poverty line, dependent on subsistence farming with no secondary source of income, resulting in high distress migration

- Ensuring holistic development of Scheduled areas & disadvantage communities, especially ST including PVTG has become very challenging as well as crucial
- Sustainable poverty reduction measures are crucial for development of the ST population
- The approach should envision strengthening the overall policy for development of STs and PVTGs and enhancing the implementation of the ST/ SC Prevention of Atrocity Act.
- Providing educational and skill development initiatives for these groups,
- Considering distressing health indicators of SC, ST communities, hospitals will be made in the scheduled area
- **Developing tribal museum as per Budget 20-21** , Model Villages' with all basic services and facilities for promoting tribal art , craft, culture and heritage **as recently the Sohrai Kohvar art form got the GI Tag**
- Enhancing community participation and ensure collective ownership of community assets for the sustainable enhancement of their livelihood.

Rural prosperity and quality of life - Jharkhand is among those States which have very high percentage of rural poverty in the country, being at bottom 10 in the HDI ranking of the country

Development of rural areas should be one of the key priorities for the State Government

- 'creating gainful and diversified livelihood opportunities for the poor and deprived, providing basic services, adopting comprehensive and inclusive social protection schemes
- Targeting to be amongst the top States in the country in HDI ranking, moving from its current position in the bottom 10
- Access to basic services for improving quality of life - All villages to be ODF , households to have a pucca house , Electricity for all households with 21-23 hours of power supply , Ensuring food security for all
- Some of the key targets under State /Central government schemes will be-- Providing 100 days of employment for every household under MGNREGA.
- Eligible households to have access to food security through NFSA and the enhanced PDS system.
- Providing 100% coverage of all eligible beneficiaries under pension schemes.
- Strengthening **Jharkhand Rajya Sewa Dene ki Guarantee Adhinyam, 2011** to guarantee the delivery of all government services.
- State government project **Jharkhand Opportunity for Harnessing Rural Growth (JOHAR)** with support from the World Bank can be a game-changer in this aspect

The current pandemic situation inflicted great disaster over the world paralyzing global chains and systems, made countries inward looking, made existing problems more subtle, even the most powerful economies are facing massive challenges to control it. But to **see opportunity in every disaster and transform that negative situation into an education, a skill set or a fortune** is what we need to do. This global pandemic has been a wakeup call for us to realize the damage that human beings have inflicted upon the environment, the loopholes in the healthcare and pharmaceutical sectors, the instability in rural livelihoods, problems of the migrant workers, and protection to the weaker section of the society. but in its wake it also created opportunities in the fields of AI ,robotics , e-governance , e-healthcare system , e-courts , science and tech , proper sanitation , video conferencing , delivery services , online education etc. so now it is upto us to whether live in fear and trauma of the current situation or mark this event as an opportunity to create a world full of new possibilities.

Opportunities , what are they?...are they rare ?NO.. just like the sunrise which heads over the darkness , the doubts , come with immense hope shining on the flowers , blowing with the wind each day.. but what's the use if someone chooses not to embrace it... "opportunities is through curiosity and looking at it in new ways that we have always mapped our path"

When we talk about opportunities and challenges they form LIFEthe most unpredictable theory ...we have lots of discussions over it ...but still comes with greater unpredictability with each try , its simply closing eyes and turning your face into the wind ,feeling it on your skin in an invisible ocean of exultation and suddenly you know you are alive.. Everyone was busy with the pressure , excitement , love this life offers but suddenly a sunrise came with a pandemic ... about which nobody heard of , nobody expected ...again life played its role of being unpredictable...with a pandemic..CORONA VIRUS. The morning seemed different , voice could be echoed in the streets,they were not as silent before. "The small children with a heavy bag which were so painful" ,were not seen ,the rush of life just stopped. The offices were dusted and closed for which many people use to leave their breakfast on the table. The morning came where only shop's closed door could be seen . But yes the birds chirping were louder ,echoed in each house ,now no horns could dominate their happiness of being "free" to fly till sky where no pollution could reach their eyes or scare their wings..Humans - who invaded the sky ,the moon ,the mars were limited till the soil , "from which they are made of". When we talk about challenges ,we should talk about the people whose hands get stained with blood , the people who sweat all day ,each day to have meal in their plate rather than the challenges for people sitting in sofa discussing over the lose of lakh of rupees in this pandemic for them or the discussion over which dessert to make today. A lot of people migrated or say revolted against the pandemic to not give up . They walked miles ,empty stomach , bare foot imprinting the road with their footprints of blood , to shout the failure of society and government "somewhere ". The challenges should be discussed about the cobblers who polish soo many footwear ,the reflection from the polished Shoes on their eyes with a question that will it be enough for today to have meal tomorrow. We should discuss about the food vendors who are day roam and stand the whole day to ensure that everyone will sleep with full meal in the family . All the animals who suffered for their food . This pandemic came with great challenge ,tears , questions raised to the almighty or say the energy up there. The whole world got affected immensely. Through this pandemic the mankind experienced the power of nature as the nature was all free and mankind is chained . Nature showed that mankind belongs to this nature not nature belongs to mankind. A lots of lessons we got ,like we don't need to save or conserve mother Earth , nature itself know how to heal itself but at that point mankind will suffer and the source of power is THE NATURE . The power begins from it and end in it.

This pandemic came with full power of invading everyone's life , to bring change to mankind , to give the thought of embracing changes for the good but every change demands something but this pandemic challenged everyone . Being challenged is inevitable , being defeated is optional. We all are aware that after this pandemic ,the challenge will not over . A new form of challenges are waiting for us. The challenge to make life stable again especially for the people in below poverty line. The economy of not only states but whole country is shattered . Its not going to be easy to re-establish the economy of the state as well as whole country . But these

challenges came with a hope like the sunrise that we can make it. These pandemic helped us to reach out roots of moral values which was lost in the screens for watching serials , posting concern videos and articles on social media for helping people in need but this pandemic brought action in the behavior of people . They came out of their homes to help people in the streets . This created better understanding between people who came up through the status ,religion ,caste . I personally don't think that this is less than having a opportunity to eliminate barriers of caste ,status and religion ." Sikhs "offering food to "muslims " in gurudwara . This peace among people can add so much of grace to whole county . When people will work together despite the difference in religion . Soo many children invested their time on new skills in this pandemic. The foremost thing the greatest sweep of being independent not as state but as country is fragranced in every heart of youth full of energy and ideas wheres in the mind of people with experience . The government is now searching the all possible outcome for shining as independent country . State like jharkhand is full of mineral and coal , proper planning and execution can prove as milestone for it. Though ideas in words seems easy and smooth but landing into execution is way to difficult but during this time people came together like a movement for change and evolution and this is possible. Government need to focus firstly on the section of people who are affected the most . They should along with us have to ensure that nobody should remain empty stomach or sleep with Empty stomach because we can't celebrate or move forward if any person will sleep empty stomach. Government should ensure that every policy for such people who are affected the most should reach to them . We have to work under the thought that we are each other's harvest, we are each other's magnitude and bond. The only key for getting out of this challenge is UNITY ." UNITY IS VISION ", it must have been a part of the process . When one have two give one to the person in need ..we have to balance it . We can fly high above this storm of COVID like an eagle but the secret of flight is this - we have to do it immediately , before our body realizes it is defying the" laws" . In the Constitution the word begins with "WE" the people of India..which means power lies in "we" not "i " ..we have to work together , we will convert challenges into opportunities and yes we can make it. The vision says- i am the ulimate power for them(people of India) and they are the ultimate source of it.

“No winter lasts forever, no spring skips its turn.” Hal Borland.

The Post COVID-19 world gives us an unprecedented opportunity for reimagining economies, as well as the technologies that will power growth. In India, the possibilities for “new economy” activities and employment based on several challenges and opportunities can be elucidated as:

1. Healthcare: In facing the kind of overwhelming pressure that the virus threatens to unleash, India’s healthcare system has transformed exponentially in a narrow timeframe. Public health departments and healthcare staff have built capacity and efficacy almost overnight, something that will accrue benefits for us long after the current threat has subsided. Our public communications and disaster preparedness functions have matured tremendously just by virtue of having to tackle such an unprecedented crisis

2. Sanitation and public hygiene: The post-lockdown fight against the virus hinges on the efficacy of the healthcare system in isolating, testing and treating cases, and discipline in maintaining sanitation and hygiene practices. We’re hoping that the virus will necessitate behavioural change at scale. Masks are already being accepted as a ubiquitous accessory in public places.

3. Intra-governmental collaboration: In responding to this crisis, central and state leaders have come together in an encouraging display of intra-governmental and inter-party coordination. However, the migrant crisis is testament to the fact that there is ample room for improvement.

What we must take forward is this spirit of collaboration between leaders of diverse ideologies sitting across the table to work for the Indian people. Equally paramount is stronger coordination, cooperation and knowledge-sharing between states and within states to strengthen our federal structure and ensure decentralised governance.

4. Reducing dependence on animal products: Climate change activists have long advocated for plant-based diets to minimise the damage caused by environmentally exploitative industries fuelling a meat-based diet. Now’s a good time to start. Every epidemic that has threatened humans has largely been zoonotic — Covid-19, HIV, Sars, Mers, Nipah, Ebola, swine flu.... The future of pandemics is contingent on our relationship with animals. However, the very niche market for veganism in India is not yet viable for mass adoption.

Paradigm Shift

The other challenge is the massive economic cost — millions of people are employed in cattle, dairy and fisheries industries. The switch would be akin to moving from fossil fuels to renewable energy. Nevertheless, with a 30% vegetarian population, India can lead the way. We can start by making the process easier for those who want to reduce dependence on animal products. At the very least, we must make every effort to end animal abuse.

Work from home

The Work From Home (WFH) culture is here to stay! What began as a mark of precaution in many companies prior to the outbreak of Covid-19 in India, is set to be the norm for the coming times. Several companies across sectors are having even been rolling out WFH allowances and other benefits for their employees who are ensuring business continuity while operating remotely.

One of the major issues faced while working from homes and other remote locations is the unavailability of a proper workspace setup. The lack of ergonomic chairs, tables and

other could lead to small discomforts such as back aches and neck aches, as a result of prolonged sitting.

We're finding that most of us can, in fact, work from home for prolonged periods. Taking a step back from the current lockdown situation, one can see how these impacts may be overcome. There are plenty of tools such as [monday.com](https://www.monday.com), Zoom, Microsoft Teams and others that work equally as well when we're at home, or in the office. So, inevitably, office culture and ergo, office space utilization will change. Companies will lease smaller space, and optimize their space differently than they did before. Personally, I believe corporate air travel will never return to more than two thirds of where it was pre-pandemic. With less travel, staff will have to overcome some challenges — like learning new languages to better interact with staff and vendors, manage morale across a diverse organization, and achieve 'sign-off' on things they can't 'touch.

Big opportunities : teamwork, remote work tools, authorization and SaaS management tools, digital signatures, proptech optimization and language translation/education, augmented reality.

Big challenges : Commercial real estate, etc., office furniture (and stationery), older on-premise software, Airlines, Hotels (Business).

Social networking

Humanity craves contact, especially in close proximity. The next 18 months or so will be difficult for sports, entertainment and other venues. We may find the NBA playing to empty stadiums, and the franchise will need to find a new way to capture the lost revenues.

Post the 2008 global financial crisis, consumers pared back the most on eating out, alcohol, and entertainment. Restaurants will suffer most, either never opening again or having to deal with small amounts of diners due to psychological after effects (not just financial ones). So too will restaurant supply chains be affected. A restaurant that operates at half capacity won't order quantities it did before. This volume is not entirely taken up by consumers eating at home. Less alcohol and fewer meals out, translates to less procurement from distributors and ultimately less manufacturing, farming, etc. Will this be overcome by growth in population?

Social media

Social games and networks will help bridge contact. Mental, physiological and psychological tools will be a key part to treat a global population that requires support. Watch as D2C startups emerge, armed with apps and products that bridge psychology, physiology and nutrition

Finally post school education will change — universities will trend towards research, where labs etc. are required. MBA's, humanities, commerce and law degrees will trend to online.

A move to greater social responsibility will also occur.

The small segment of challenges described above and others represent huge opportunities. Ultimately, I believe innovation will win. Those companies that increased R&D spending in 2008/9, are the ones that performed well ahead of their competitors in the last decade. So double down on R&D (or cut elsewhere, not in R&D).