

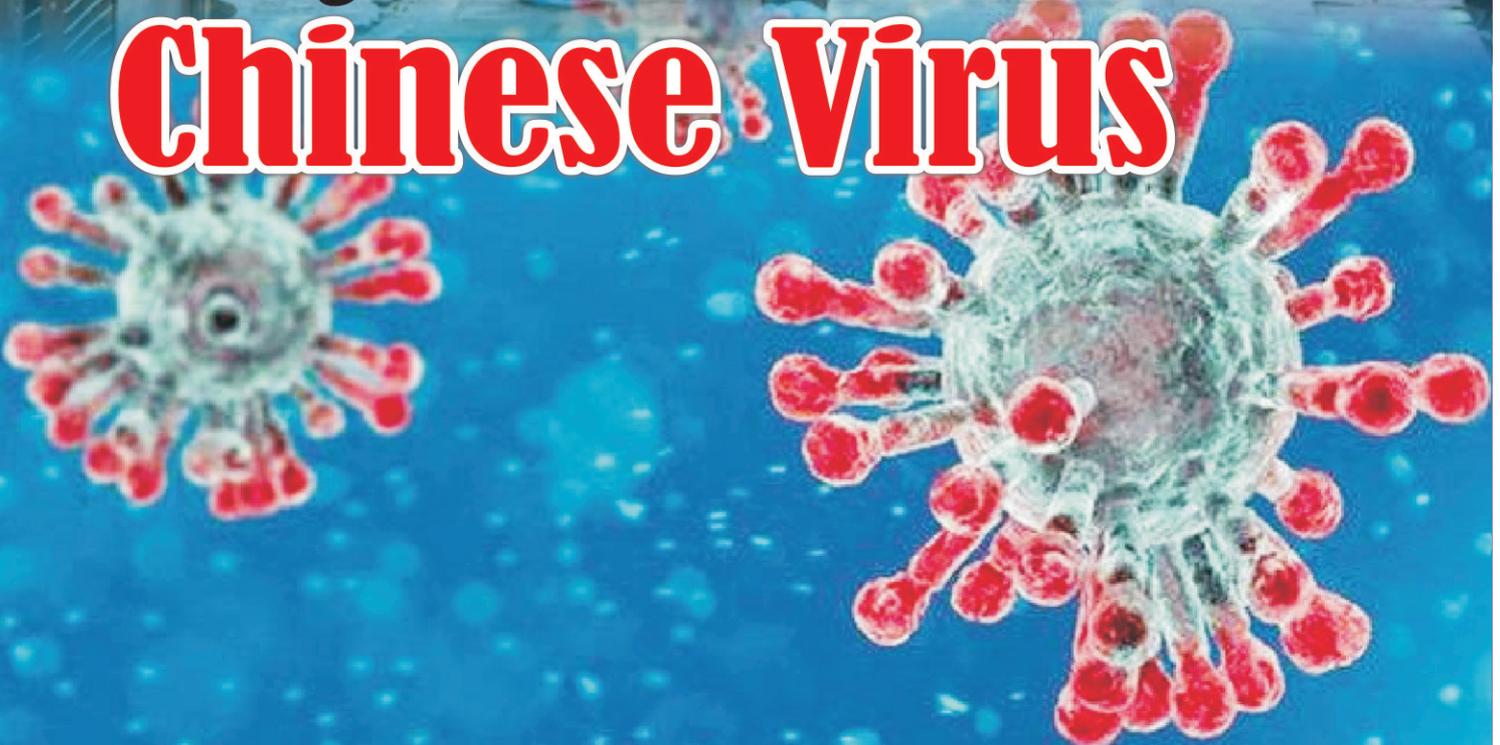
Swadeshi

PATRIKA

APRIL 2020

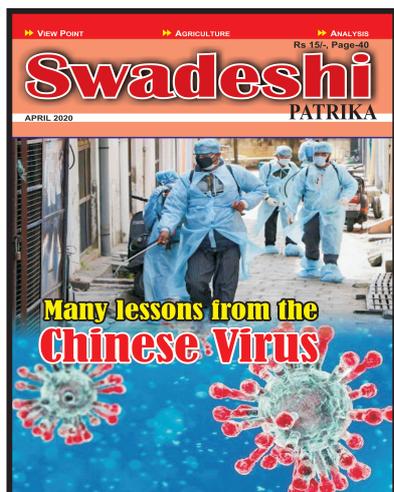


**Many lessons from the
Chinese Virus**



The List of Swadeshi-Videshi Commodities

| <i>Product Name</i> | Swadeshi Product - Use | <i>Videshi Product - Not to be Used</i> |
|--|---|---|
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| Cold Drink | Guruji, Oanjus, Jumpin, Nero, Pingo, Fruity, Sosyo, Aswad, Dabur, Mala, Besleri, Rasna, Humdard, Mapro, Rainbo, Calvart, Ruhafja, Jai Gajanan, Haldiram, Gokul, Bikaner, Wekfield, Noga, Priya, Ashok, Uma, H.P.M.C Product, Him, Switemblica & other Home Products etc. | Leher, Pepsi, 7-up, Mirinda, Team, Coca-Cola, McDonald, Magola, Goldspott, Limca, Citra, Thums-up, Sprite, Fanta, Crush, Appy, Cadbury. |
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| Mobile Phone | Macromax, Karbon, Di and Locally assembled | All Chinese Products Like Mi, Appo, Vivo, LG, Samsung, Xiomi, I-phone, Apple |



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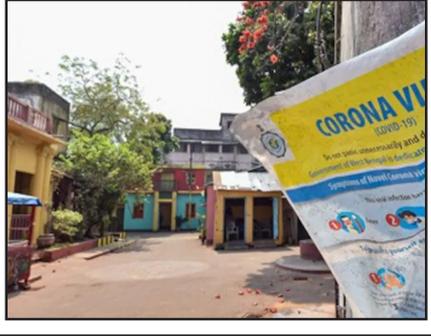
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BWATA in India

With growing concerns regarding the intentional spread by the extremist groups of the corona-virus , perhaps it is now time to take a look of the need of the " Biological Weapons and Anti-terrorism Act (BWATA) " like legislation in India.

BWATA is a U.S. law enacted in 1989 and later amended in 1996. This law was enacted to implement the 1975 ratification of the " Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) " and it applies to the Convention's consent to the countries as well as a private citizen and criminalizes violation of the convention. India has also ratified BWC in 1975 itself. BWATA defines the term biological agent as any microorganism, virus or infectious substance, capable of causing a) death, disease or other biological malfunctions in a human, an animal, a plant or another living organism; b) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies or material of any kind ; or c) deleterious alteration of environment. BWATA specifies that whoever knowingly develops, produces, stockpiles, transfer, acquires, retains, or possesses any biological agents, toxins or delivery system for use as a weapon or knowingly assists a foreign state or any organization to do so can be fined or imprisoned for life or any terms of years or both.

So, it can be said that under the BWATA act any plot to deliberately spread corona-virus is a criminal offence punishable up to life in prison, whether or not the plot is carried out. But in India, no such specific law exists for such crimes and the government has no other option but to use other existing laws like National Security Act in broader meanings. SO, whenever this crisis related to corona-virus will be over there is a need to enact a specific law like BWATA in India.

– Kumar Gaurav, Delhi

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Quote-Unquote



My thoughts are with all those battling the virus, with the families of all the victims around the world, and also with the doctors, paramedics and health officials and all others who have put their lives at risk for the rest of us.

Ram Nath Kovind, President, Bharat



Everyday is crucial in the battle against COVID-19. Everyday we need to be strong. Everyday we need to be together. Everyday we need to take the right precautions. Everyday we need to be self-disciplined.

Narendra Modi, Prime Minister, India



I request that as soon as the corona is completely over, then spend your holidays in the country, eat at local restaurants, buy Indian brand clothes and shoes.

Paresh Rawal, Actor, Bollywood

These days UN and it's institutions are making mockery of humanity and the objectives for which UN was established. First WHO, UNSC and now UNHRC. China joins UN Human Rights Council panel despite troubling record, response to coronavirus.

Dr. Ashwani Mahajan

National Co-convenor, SJM

Victory by lockdown

Today, the whole world is going through a worst pandemic. A century after the Spanish flu of 1918, the world has come to a turning point where even people from developed countries like America, Italy, France, Germany, Canada have reached an almost helpless state, with corona virus has infected about 14.7 lakh people. After getting infected, more than 86.3 thousand people have lost their lives too, as this disease spreads so fast like never before. Due to absence of effective measures in many parts of the world, Corona has been spreading at an exponential rate. The infection was first seen in China, so U.S. President Donald Trump and many others are also calling it the 'Chinese virus'. This infection was first seen in Wuhan city of China and it spread to 81500 people. Although, China has almost succeeded in containing the spread by way of lockdown; however, many of the developed countries who got contacted with this virus got into its web, are facing much worst crisis. They have been badly trapped in the grip of this Chinese virus. In China whereas, 81.5 thousand people were infected with this virus and 3300 people faced death due to the same; however in Italy with 1.39 lakh people infected, the death toll has already reached 17.7 there. Overall the number of infected people is increasing very rapidly in the world.

The World Health Organization, which had an obvious responsibility to play a leading role to save the world from this pandemic, has proved to be merely a 'talking shop'. In this context Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi has been able to perform much better that apart from announcing a complete countrywide lockdown, has also tried to formulate a strategy for a common fight, first by talking with the Heads of Government of the SAARC nations and later with the Heads of the State of the G-20 countries. Whereas, the World Health Organization has been misleading the world by hiding China's sins, the Indian leadership has started an effective lockdown in the country on its own and reduced the outbreak of the Chinese virus.

While governments around the world are trying to grapple with the pandemic, some statisticians, who are not medical experts, are presenting statistics that are creating an atmosphere of fear in the world. According to a 14-member study team, by the middle of May, there could be between 97,000 and 13 lakh infected cases in India. These figures have been calculated based on global estimates of the rate of infection. While these figures may be theoretically correct on the basis of global experiences, they are not applicable in the context of India on practical grounds. It is notable that these projections were published before the lockdown decision. Lockdown was decided in most countries including China only after the infection spread to the third stage. It is a matter of satisfaction that in India that the decision was taken on the second stage itself. By the time this decision was taken, the number of infected people in India was only about 500.

According to ICMR's assessment, this transition can be reduced by 62 through social distancing (physical distancing between humans) and ultimately it can be overcome. This is the reason that this infection did not spread in the general society and remained constrained to the family of the infected people and people around them. It is natural that this kind of models of statisticians cannot be applied to India.

Today, out of the total infected people of 14.7 lakh people in the world, 86.3 people died, while only 48 thousand people are critically ill. It is well known that the specialty of human body is that it has the ability to fight against disease or if disease occurs immunity develops automatically. A model, presented by the University of Oxford, has challenged the model of statisticians after the infection of corona virus, and stated that the pandemic has indeed reached its final stage. According to this model, the infection has reached to nearly half of the UK population, but most the people have either no symptoms or very mild symptoms. So there is no need to scare from this disease.

In many countries including China, America, Italy, France and Germany, due to the severe outbreak of this disease, the highly developed health systems there are also proving to be incapable to deal with this problem. The world is appalled by the magnitude of the deaths. In such a situation, a less resource rich country like India, where the world's second largest population lives, is also frightened to imagine the devastation this epidemic can cause. The country has taken a difficult decision to lockdown the entire country. Although the lockdown is mostly successful, Although the lockdown appears to be generally successful, a wave of anxiety all over the country has triggered by the news of gathering of the people from different parts of the country and the world, in the program of Tablighi Jamaat and then their return across the country. In India though there is a spurt in new cases of infection, majority of these new case are linked to those attended the religious congregation of Tablighi Jamaat. We will have to ensure that such kind of irresponsible act is not repeated.

Many lessons from the Chinese virus

Today, the entire world is suffering from the havoc inflicted by the coronavirus. The WHO has already declared it a pandemic. So far, over 17,76,157 people have been infected by the virus worldwide, of which more than 1,08,803 have lost their lives. And the number of people infected is steadily increasing.

In India, more than 8447 people are reported to have been infected, out of which 274 have died.

It is believed that in India, we are currently in the second phase of the corona spread; and the next two to three weeks will be very crucial. So far, most of the cases in India are directly related to people coming from abroad, that is, foreign tourists or Indians coming from abroad and their relatives and friends who come in contact with them. Several random testings done by ICMR showed that there was no community spread at least till then. But this doesn't mean that India will not suffer from community spread of the virus. This is being learned from the experience of China, Italy, Iran, etc.

The human-to-human spread of the virus began in Wuhan, China. Chinese authorities learnt about the virus infection in December 2019 itself. Some people have claimed that the virus originated from the Wuhan Institute of Virology in China and linked it to the manufacture of biological weapons by China. But the scientists of this institute say that both its location and the spread of the virus there is merely a coincidence.

Most believe that this virus reached the human body from animals due to the culture of eating exotic animals in China. It likely came from bats or from an



The havoc of corona on the one hand and the economic crisis on the other have been forcing many countries to think whether China can remain the center stage of globalisation in the world in times to come. Nations around the world may redefine their relationship with China and try to reconstruct their industries.

Dr. Ashwani Mahajan



animal infected by the bats. So there is unanimity that the virus originated in China. Perhaps this is the reason why US President Donald Trump is calling it the “Chinese virus”. This is not the first time that a virus has spread from China. In 2002 too, an infection called SARS in which thousands of people around the world were infected and more than 750 died, came from China. The country mishandled that outbreak too.

Based on the information received, the incidence of this virus is decreasing in China and soon normalcy will be restored in China. Even if we ignore the conspiracy angle or the exotic food habits, the complaint from all over the world is that despite having information about this virus in December, the Chinese government didn't respond properly and allowed its spread.

Did the Chinese government act responsibly? Did they warn the world about this? Based on the information received, it is found that no one other than the Chinese government can be held responsible for the initial spread of the virus that has now turned into a pandemic. How the Chinese government mistreated the doctor, who raised alarm about this virus for the first time and who eventually died, is no secret.

This infection has spread to more than 150 countries throughout the world, and Italy and Iran have been among the worst hit. According to reports, China's 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) Project is a major contributor to the spread of this infection in these nations. Despite being so far away from China, the cause of the outbreak in these two countries can



China has been aggressively pursuing this project for some time to advance its strategic and economic interests.

be explained by OBOR linkages. Significantly, China has been aggressively pursuing this project for some time to advance its strategic and economic interests. Italy and Iran are two countries that are major stakeholders in this project. Italy has opened its infrastructure to transport, and even four major ports, to Chinese investment. Lombardy and Tuscany are the two regions with the highest Chinese investment.

Iran, which has been under severe US economic sanctions for a long time, started encouraging Chinese investment, and in 2019, they officially signed the OBOR for construction of a 2,000-mile-long rail track crossing western China to Tehran and to Turkey. In addition, the Railway Engineering Corporation of China is laying a \$2.7 billion high-speed railway line coming out of Qom. Along with this, Chinese technicians are also renovating the nuclear power plant. Iran's health experts believe that this infection spread to Qom, either from Chinese workers or businessmen coming from China. It's notable that India has said a 'big no' to OBOR right from the very beginning.

China has been capturing the world's markets for a long time by

adopting tactics like dumping, export subsidies and many other tricks. In such a situation, manufacturing declined not only in India, but also in large developed countries like the US, Europe, and other countries around the world. They also started facing payments crises. Unemployment, especially youth unemployment, increased globally. Today, with the import of goods from China not possible due to the lockdown there, manufacturing all around the world has been hit hard.

The havoc of corona on the one hand and the economic crisis on the other have been forcing many countries to think whether China can remain the center stage of globalisation in the world in times to come. Nations around the world may redefine their relationship with China and try to reconstruct their industries. The latest example is the Rs. 3,000 crore plan of our government to revive active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), that is, the pharma industries' raw materials. While the Chinese government has now become active to try and minimise its infamy, the world will soon have to decide the nature of economic activities in the future. □□

Did India overreact? Covid-19 outbreak isn't following the trajectory of Europe and China – so far

Dr N Devadasan is a public health professional with more than 30 years of experience both at the grassroots level as well as in research and teaching. He has worked with the World Health Organisation as its national programme officer for communicable diseases in India. He has contributed significantly to the design of the health ministry's Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme. He has also investigated various outbreaks, including three Nipah outbreaks in Bangladesh and India. He is currently the technical advisor to Health Systems Transformation Platform, a non-profit organisation.

In this piece, Devadasan examines the available data for India's coronavirus outbreak and argues that the country may have overreacted. He addresses four common questions in light of the available evidence.

Will the coronavirus infect millions in India?

In Wuhan in China and Italy, tens of thousands are affected and thousands have died. While the disease spread at both these centres at alarming rates, other countries and especially India are currently not showing a similar trend.

Until March 3, India had only three confirmed Covid-19 cases – students who had returned to Kerala from Wuhan. In the month since then, Covid-19 cases have cropped up across the country, but the number remains 1,251 as of 4 pm, March 31.

Compare this with other European countries or China, where the number of cases has rapidly crossed the 10,000 mark, as the chart below shows.

Among the 195 countries that have patients with Covid-19, India ranks 41st in terms of the number of confirmed cases. Considering that India is the second-most populous nation in the world and usually during epidemics, larger countries tend to have a higher number of cases, what explains the fact that there are fewer cases in the country?

Standardising the cases by population, the number of cases in India is 500 to 2,000 times lower than other countries, especially the European countries.

Are the numbers in India low because of inadequate testing and underreporting?

Many experts have complained that the government has not been testing enough people for Covid-19. However, most textbooks of applied epidemiology will tell you that once the agent of an outbreak or epidemic is established, there is no need to test new symptomatic patients. It is a waste of resources since there is no difference in the treatment provided to a “probable” Covid-19 case and a “confirmed” Covid-19 case.

At this point, we should consider anybody with a fever and cough as a probable Covid-19 patient and ask them to be self quarantined. The patient and their contacts should be monitored closely for any deterioration in clinical conditions (temperature, respiratory rate, fatigue) and if there is a deterioration, then and only then should they be shifted to a hospital where they may be tested for



The bottom line is that the data available so far suggests that the novel coronavirus may not infect millions of people in India as predicted by some mathematical simulations. Most patients would possibly only suffer from a cough and fever and recover without any residue..

Dr. N. Devadasan

Covid-19 to confirm the diagnosis. This strategy will save beds, health staff time and will also keep 80% of patients out of hospitals.

Therefore, the government is right in limiting the testing to those who may be at risk. The effort should not be to diagnose more cases but to ensure that those who are sick are treated promptly.

A related question arises: if India is indeed underreporting the numbers for Covid-19 and there are thousands of untested patients out there, then why have they not shown up in hospitals already? It is nearly a month since the first case of local transmission was reported. Given the panic, it is unlikely that patients are sitting at home. For more than a week now, because of the lockdown, clinics and health centres have been closed, which makes it more likely that the patients will end up in the hospitals, which are few and easily monitored.

While it is true that most diseases are underreported in India, some states do better at disease surveillance: Maharashtra and Kerala, which are reporting high number of Covid-19 cases, are both relatively well-performing states. It is unlikely that the new cases and deaths will be missed in these two states. If there is a surge in patients with respiratory symptoms in hospitals, it is unlikely to miss the attention of the media. Such information is hard to suppress in a country like India. So where are these untested patients? Maybe they do not exist.

Will the epidemic explode uncontrollably in India?

The fear is part of the “spread to millions” discourse. However, comparing countries that con-

firmed their first Covid-19 cases around March 3, we see two different groups of countries, as visible in the chart below.

European countries (red lines) have an exponential trajectory. In contrast, countries located in North Africa and the Middle East (blue lines), as well as India (the thick green line) have a linear trajectory. This is further highlighted when we compare the most affected countries with India.

The X-axis is the number of days since the onset of the outbreak, and we see once again that India is performing very differently from other countries. The number of Covid-19 cases in India is rising by a factor of 1.45, compared to a factor of 198 in Italy.

We are currently not following an exponential trajectory compared to other countries. This begets the question: will the epidemic play out differently in India compared to European countries?

Will the coronavirus kill lakhs in India?

Many have been rattled by the mortality rate often cited in the media: 3%-5%. However, one needs to look closely at this figure. As of March 27, the average case fatality rate in India was 4.5 deaths among 100 patients. However, the average is not the right measure to use in such a situation since it is affected by extreme values. For example, in Tanzania, out of three Covid-19 patients, one died, so the case fatality rate is 33%. You will see this similar pattern in countries with low incidence of the Covid-19. Their case fatality rate is high and this contributes to the higher average.

On the other hand, the median is not affected by extreme val-

ues and gives you the 50th percentile of the case fatality rate. Using the median, the case fatality rate for India drops to 0.4 deaths per 100 patients, nearly ten times. Data from 195 countries shows 95% of the countries will suffer a case fatality rate between 0 and 0.8 deaths per 100 patients. This case fatality rate further falls if we include the untested asymptomatic patients into the calculation. As I do not have those figures, I hesitate to arrive at any conclusion.

However, it is worth looking at population-based death rates to get some perspective. Hubei province where Wuhan is situated has a population of 5.85 crores, comparable to any of our medium-sized states. This province saw a total number of 3,295 Covid-19 deaths, that is, a death rate of five persons per one lakh population. Without the Covid-19 outbreak, an Indian state with a population of six crore would have seen about 420,000 deaths every year, that is, 1,150 deaths every day because of heart attacks, strokes, road traffic accidents, diarrhoea, pneumonia and cancers. At the current rate of cases in India, Covid-19 related deaths are likely to be less than 1% of this usual number of deaths.

In Italy, the estimated deaths for a similar population size would be 27,000 – nine times more than Wuhan. The point to note is that most of the deaths happened among adults more than 70 years of age. Given that 23% of the Italian population is elderly, it is not surprising that the death rate in Italy is high. On the other hand, India, with only 6.3% of its population above 65 years of age, is unlikely to see this level of mortality.

[Continued on page no. 19]

Post COVID-19 New Global Paradigm: Swadeshi In, WTO out



Why, President Trump, the most powerful person on the earth, is so helpless today? USA and EU promoted concept of globalization aggressively. What is the outcome? America and EU companies lost capabilities to provide basic drugs, healthcare facilities and medical support services. If this is the meaning of globalization, who needs it?
Vijay Sardana



Where are the champions of globalization in COVID-19 era? Where are those 5-star advisers, champions of the free market and advocates of free trade regime at the cost of local employment? Why WTO is not able to address the issues faced by goods and services supplies during COVID-19 crisis?

I don't see any article of those so-called champions of the free market

economy, on how to manage COVID19 crisis. My request to all those advisers will be to please go and clam down, world leaders like Trump and corporate leaders those who are finding themselves helpless in this COVID-19 crisis.

In all my discussions, I have always stated that for a country like India there is no world market to meet our demand. No one can supply our requirements for 1370 million people. This will always be against our national interests. We need employment to feed out people but WTO promoters wanted to capture our markets at the cost of employment to build their balance sheets for their greedy shareholders.

On the other hand, strategically, no one wants to see progressive and stronger India. Our dependency on the world market is the wrong approach for any large democratic country like India. Sufferings of Europe and America are live examples in front of us, how not to manage economies. Unfortunately, many experts due to their agenda and hidden vested interest of their donors pushed policies and policy notes which pushed the custom duties down, discourage local industries and forced our dependency on external unreliable sources at the cost of employment and national self-sufficiency. COVID19 has exposed these issues wide and open.

Swadeshi movement was ridiculed by these foreign-educated and foreign-funded intellectuals, with no field level experience of working in India or any other underdeveloped economies. These intellectuals only used secondary data and cooked up arguments but no first-hand experiences of ground realities. Swadeshi movement was declared as inward-looking people, protectionist people with no vision. My humble request to these champions of the free market, please tell us what world should do now to ensure reliable and cost-effective essential supplies in 208 infected countries. What provisions are there to with governments to meet such emergencies due to trade disruptions?

Unfortunately, the citizens of the biggest champions of the free market economy are the worst sufferer. This is because their policy-makers and corporate were balance sheet oriented not welfare-oriented. For the welfare of society is CSR activity, that too under compulsion for brand building and advertisements. Many were operating as a wolf under the skin of sheep when they started changing exorbitant for life-saving drugs in the name of IPR and openly declared that we are making life-saving drugs only for those who can afford and give us exorbitant profit. These drugs were not for humanity. Through their money power, they discredited alternate and cheaper sources of healthcare and time tested traditional healthcare systems.

Now when leading promoters of WTO are the biggest sufferer in COVID19 crisis. Their political leaders are losing patience and appearing directionless. The world supplies are stopped, they do not have basic medicines and basic facilities to protect their citizens and medical staff. They are also failing to produce essential products and services for their own needs. This all happened because we only had one parameter to look at i.e. profitability and the margins in the business. Greed was the only predominant driving force for development.

Time for course correction:

WTO was always having fundamental weakness, it never focused on employment generation and welfare of society. It was projected as an outcome but never as an intent. The WTO creators were from imperialistic society and never

wanted to focus on employment but to invade other markets for their corporate dominance and profits at the cost of society, environment and welfare of people. WTO never came forward to help societies in crisis when people were losing jobs and livelihood. It was left to other UN bodies and NGOs. WTO only promoted economic exploitation of nature and societies. It was a hidden agenda of economic imperialism that is why it started facing headwinds after 2005. During COVID19 era WTO is emerged as a total failure and responsible for so many sufferings in all society because societies were forced to discourage their domestic capacities & entrepreneurship.

The way forward:

COVID19 disruptions remind us Swadeshi is the only way forward. I have no problem with any investor coming to India and invest to work in the Indian market, as long as they stick to domestic rules and policies. No special concessions should be given to any investor which can create weakness in the domestic supply chains. Every country must reassess its essential requirements and plan domestic production system. Essential products and services like food, medicine, healthcare products, sanitation products, etc. which cannot be transmitted through digital systems, therefore, must be reserved for domestic production and exports to countries those who demand.

Thanks to COVID19, we are entering into a new world economic order. We should start using inputs from our ground realities, in policymaking. We should learn

from borrowed knowledge but should be careful while planning and adapting them in local situations. Vested interest and lobbies will work all the time, we should have a very objective assessment of what is right and never overlook what is right for us. Let us learn from past mistakes and avoid repeating history.

Huge Opportunity for investors in India:

Post COVID19 era, we will witness a new world order, driven by self-sufficiency on essential and critical supplies, prepare yourself for the same. It is high time for countries to look deep within their core strengths and come up with their unique policies and strategies not only to overcome but also to lead in post COVID19 era.

Please note, I am not promoting isolation, I am promoting every country should build self-reliance to face the crisis like COVID19. Over-dependency on outsourcing of essential goods and services, which cannot be moved by telecom systems, may not help in securing the nation in COVID-19 like crisis. In coming days, securing servers will also become need of hour because if enemy country cuts off the access of vital data, GPS and servers, what will happen? We have start thinking now. Who imagined CORONAVIRUS outbreak in China will be suppressed by local Chinese authorities and world will suffer because of their known or unknown agenda? We can only learn and plan better to secure ourselves. New world order will be called post COVID-19 era. Be ready to face the changes. □□

<https://sardnavijay.blogspot.com/>

Shared Stakes, Really?

Most national problem need cross country solutions. We can hardly deny the interdependence of humanity. In times of COVID-19 monitoring of its progress and halt, search for cures and vaccine, the sharing of containment protocols, and supplies of medical equipment are all multilateral needs. The worst global crisis of our times recognises no national borders. On last count 206 countries were affected to different extent. Yet, countries are not united. Iran is one of the most severely affected. It faces already in place sanctions. It needs medical attention and assistance. Yet it is invoking conspiracy theories, even rejecting offers of such aid. A new cold war is brewing between the US and China, both sides pulling no punches to hit each other. U.S. has even allegedly tried to poach German scientists working on a vaccine for the virus.

Then problem afflicting nations are cross domain too, for example, conflicting issue of food security (through usage of toxic technology) vs. health security (need for producing safe good). Such conflicts also demand multilateral process. COVID-19 is not merely a serious health issue; rather it has dislocated global value chains worldwide and created demand shocks due to decline in employment. Bodies like WTO, WHO, the whole UN need rehabilitation. A rule based multilateralism should surely be in order? G-20 nations had affirmed that they will work to ensure the cross border flow of vital medical supplies essential agricultural products etc. Time India takes a lead?

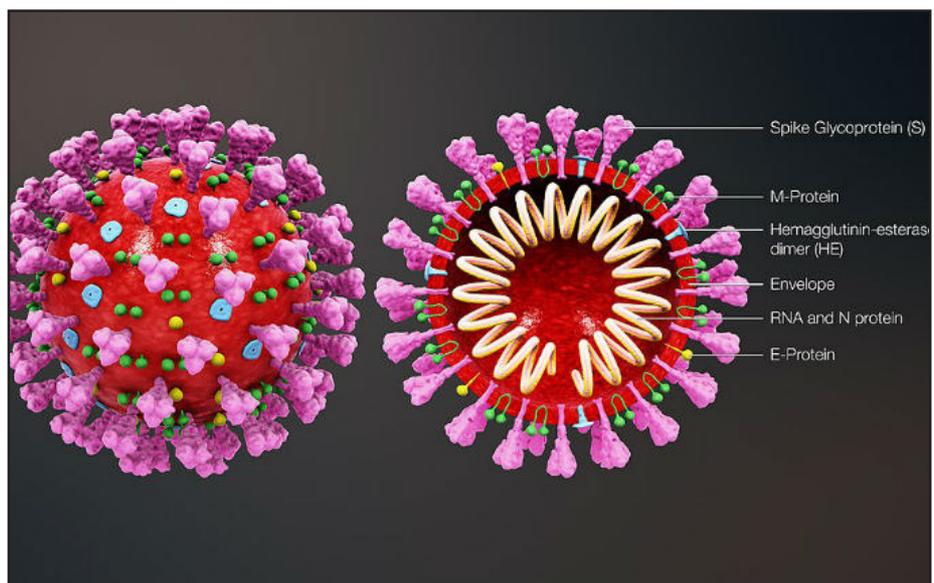
Let us not jump to conclusions so fast and so unequivocally, however.

There are indeed new and substantive objections to globalization. Economic globalists invoke the efficiency argument, wherein the fundamental principle of cross border trade is based on national specialization which lead to increase in



Globalisation is conceptually a mouth drooling concept, but in real world it has proven to be a chimera. There is a strong undercurrent of rejection against it.

K.K. Srivastava



global production due to efficiency in production. This then can be exchanged among nations. But the world does not work on ideal premises. Exchange is between unequal's, the terms of trade are favourably tilted towards the mighty. In real world then there is a more forceful argument against economic globalisation.

Moreover, the Nationalists say, and rightly so, that nations are not merely economic units; they are inhabited by political and social communities. Globalisation has turned the table against the marginalized of the world who remain undefended a world where the return on investment on globally deployed capital has been fabulous. So while the clarion call to embrace multilateralism may be nice slogan-eerism, the world is travelling backwards from the peak of expansive globalisation and hyper connectivity. India too should perhaps move to diversify production base, use short supply chains, and hoard essentials to prevent vulnerability in such times of crisis as the current one.

The cause of anti-globalisation is helped no less when we stare at the freshly painted image of China suppressing information about the new virus and allowing countless numbers of Chinese to move out of Wuhan to the rest of the world. Then it made WHO, to which it is the second largest contributor, toe the Chinese line that Chinese flights to other destinations need no banning.

Rising tariffs, Brexit, trade wars, American bullying on trade, all these are new normal. Although there have been growing global linkages – physical and digital- these are likely to be reviewed by nations.



Look contextually at the debate about rejecting Huawei as the source of 5G; this time the company could sail through next time Chinese companies may not prove so lucky.

Global alliances are under constant threat. And in wake of the latest crisis the state will try to be more muscular, intervening more in the market functionality. Free markets may become a dream. The state will supplement but also supplant the markets when it thinks interests of its subjects are being compromised by global capital.

Geopolitics is in a constant state of flux and the business strategy has to take a cue from this. Both the output and the factor (talent, capital, technology) markets need to be re-strategized. New political and economic plots are emerging dividing rather than unifying the world. Markets are getting fragmented. Politics has started ruling over economics. Little wonder, Russia now wants that Trump should lose the next Presidential election!

In times of Pandemic particularly the role of state has got accentuated. The state right now has totally subdued and eclipsed the market. And this may not be transient, it may prevail in long run. Governments may adopt Chinese model of capitalism, where by the state would rule over the marketplace; business would be used as a tool to advance political interests. Back in India due to increasing

dominance of China economically and politically; India has already started forging new relationships with Japan, the U.S. , and others while Russia has been treated again as an old ally. Look contextually at the debate about rejecting Huawei as the source of 5G; this time the company could sail through next time Chinese companies may not prove so lucky.

So while the science will eventually defeat the virus, the world will never be the same again. Since 2008 financial crisis it self the earlier capitalist model has come into scrutiny. It will be dissected thread bare again post COVID-19. As a reaction many developments may take place. One, globalisation will be replaced by regionalism (and even nationalism) of increasingly rapid pace. Two, borders will become harder to cross for both the factors of production and finished goods. Three, there will be a tendency to hoard 'essentials' (medical supplies, oil foods etc.). Four, newer geopolitical alliances and realities would surface. To be sure many of these forces were already evolving; the recent pandemic will add a lot of fuel to the fire; the changes will accelerate.

Nationalism is in, globalism is passé! □□

6 Important Economic Lessons of Coronavirus



*'The coronavirus epidemic highlights the need to start thinking more actively about multilateral coordination, including, but not confined to, health emergencies and climate uncertainties,' says **Rathin Roy**.*

The outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic is neither unprecedented nor intractable. However, its genesis in China, and its transitive impact on global economic activity, portend important lessons for economists.

Globalisation brings structural risks that have to be analytically recognised and addressed.

Globalisation represented the triumph of the theory of comparative advantage as technology and innovation lowered the barriers to locating production in the most globally competitive locations.

Production costs fell, and global aggregate demand increased, just as predicted by that theory.

China was the biggest driver of this structural change due to its sheer size and scale.

The outbreak of coronavirus in China has effectively shown that there are serious structural risks that can disrupt the working of the principle of comparative advantage.

Macroeconomic interventions will not counter

these risks.

The Federal Reserve acted swiftly to cut interest rates by 50 basis points.

But this only assuaged the US stock markets for 15 minutes as they recognised that such cuts, which essentially cheapen the price of capital and indicate a higher tolerance for inflation, would not address the structural problem of a breakdown in global supply chains. This breakdown could mean, simply, that increased consumer spending would not be matched with a supply response, resulting in inflation without a corresponding counter-recessionary benefit.

Domestic investment to create alternative supply chains would take time, and would only respond to cheaper capital costs if businesses perceive the rate cut to be permanent and — importantly — if aggregate demand would not dampen, given that alternative supply chains would be more expensive than the China driven one.

A conversation with an Indian manufacturer of transformers confirmed this to me.



His profitable company would not relocate production of intermediates currently imported from China.

Such a relocation, even if financed by cheap capital, would require the company to sell its product at significantly higher prices, which would not support current demand levels. It would make better business sense to wait and shrink production in the interim.

Decentralised supply chains:

Economic activity traditionally involved integrated production clusters because of the high cost of logistics. Competition served to provide alternative suppliers for intermediate goods. Supply chains tended, therefore, to be decentralised and to operate with multiple competing suppliers.

Globalisation and supply chain integration meant that only the most efficient location survived: Within that location there is competition, but the location itself becomes an effective monopoly.

Decentralised supply chains will become competitive if the risks to such locational monopolies, made apparent by the coronavirus epidemic, are incorporated into investment decisions.

Precautionary inventory management

Before the era of cheap logistics, inventory management was focussed on ensuring that firms did not suffer market share losses due to supply chain disruptions. But the logistics innovation and information technology revolutions have made it attractive to minimise inventory holding.

This is likely to reverse as companies learn that risks posed by global supply chain disruptions can increase fragility.

When Jaguar Land Rover has to ship car parts in suitcases so as to counter supply chain disruptions, then a rethink on optimal inventories is inevitable.

The demise of multilateralism will need to be reversed

It is a paradox that globalisation was accompanied by the collapse of its potentially biggest safety net — multilateral coordinated action.

Notwithstanding the great success of multilateral coordination in abatement of the HIV AIDS crisis, and the demonstrated success in dealing with potential disruptive threats like cartelised oil prices and the ozone hole challenge, multilateral coordination to al-

leviate real sector global threats declined precipitously over the past 30 years.

Multilateral coordination became focused on trade and financial regulation.

The coronavirus epidemic highlights the need to start thinking more actively about multilateral coordination, especially when it comes to supply chain management and global human shocks, including, but not confined to, health emergencies and climate uncertainties.

Importance of domestic demand and frugal logistics

This is perhaps the most important lesson for both developed and developing countries.

The pharmaceutical supply chain has involved India producing generics and exporting these to Europe while importing intermediates from China.

India supplies 26 per cent of Europe's generics and 24 per cent of US generics.

But the coronavirus crisis has meant that India's ability to produce these generics has been constrained by a bottleneck on intermediate imports on China.

This has led to export restrictions on generics, which has caused a supply crisis in the developed world.

We thus need to rethink the role of logistics in maximising growth, and the costs and benefits of being part of global supply chains.

This does not mean we turn inward but rather that we recognise the importance of being frugal with logistics. A frugal logistics chain promotes both decentralised supply and lower risk of disruption.

Going forward, there are two important things that large emerging economies like India need to consider.

First, a growth strategy that is based on meeting a broad-based composition of demand is a more resilient strategy than logistics-intensive export-led growth.

Second, attention should focus on how to deliver output with less, as opposed to cheaper, or more plentiful, logistics in a quest to better fit in with global supply chains that we now see pose significant risks to economic activity when there are disruptions.

Making local with less movement of goods, inputs, and people offers a more resilient growth path.

Rathin Roy is director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy. Views are personal.
<https://www.rediff.com/business/column/6-important-economic-lessons-of-coronavirus/20200313.htm>

Covid-19 lockdown to change contours

Higher prices, taxes to hit world; Poverty may rise, wages to be cut

India, like the world, faces a deep crisis as shipping charges reach critical highs and lows amid less known impact of corona and government revenues slump. It may impact trading and governance costs. The global G20's \$ 5 trillion package, US congress \$ 2.2 trillion domestic package, Australian \$ 189 billion rescue offer, Indian package of Rs 1.7 trillion (lakh crore), UK's self-employed pound 2500 a month income support scheme and many more, the world is gearing up to fight the predicted downturn.

The UK scheme is stated to cover 95 percent; the Indian about 55 percent population or 80 crore people – largest in the world. It is varied as it covers women, registered labourers, MNREGA wagers, self-help groups and farmers and is laced with free 5 kg wheat and rice for three months.

The RBI has meanwhile infused Rs 1 lakh crore liquidity through short-term variable repo-auction. It would infuse funds to the banks. It cuts repo rate to 4.4 percent. The FM and RBI together give about Rs 2.7 lakh crore or about 1.5 percent of the GDP. Together different schemes aim at sustaining the most vulnerable people of the world. The G-20 announcements with US President Donald Trump, Russian President Vladimir Putin and Saudi Arabian King Salman come amid 21000 covid-19 deaths and over millions people locked down in the west, in addition India's over a billion. The US plan to ensure \$1200 each direct payment to those who earn up to \$ 75,000 with an additional \$500 per child. It may benefit 90 percent of Americans. One significant aspect, unlike the 2008 Lehman sub-prime crash incentivisation, it so far excludes the corporate.

Even Finance Minister N Sitharaman's package is silent on corporate packages. The Rs 15,000 crore health package, however, would help industries pro-



People of the world would face lower interest earnings, higher commodity prices, bank charges, rail and transport fares, taxes, tolls, physician's fees, tuition fees and many more. As the people and governments are likely to lose the large companies would want more pound of flesh. Lockdown needs relook.

Shivaji Sarkar



ducing various medical aids.

The packages indicate that overall poverty or problems of the working classes have increased during the past over a decade. Their savings are at stake and the cost of living rose manifold. Various UN and World Bank reports indicate it.

France and many other European countries had been facing people's ire against severe and harmful bankisation of the economies. The lowering of interest rate on saving, rising fees and taxes are causing discontent. Even the Economic Survey 2019-20 speaks about the problems in India.

The lockdown in India is hitting public and private sector companies. Transporters are severely hit. Most airlines in India have announced 15 percent wage cut. The government has come out with advisories to employers to pay wages. But as lockdown hits their income, it may not be easy for many to meet the commitment. The finance minister's package may take care of that for the most vulnerable section for three months.

The global and domestic Indian packages are aimed at boosting sustenance as well expenditure by people by consuming more. The manufacturers are expected to benefit through higher consumption and rise in sales.

How India would benefit from the G-20 stimulus is to be seen. Leaders are quick to meet online. But it will take time for the situation to normalize. On March 26, the rating agency Moody's estimates the G-20 GDP to contract by 0.5 percent, the US by 2 percent and the Eurozone by 2.2 percent.

Moody's revises India growth from 5.4 to 5.3 percent in 2020. The S&P predicts it at 5.2 percent.

A silver lining is that current account deficit even as corona was hitting the world reduced to 0.2 percent of GDP or \$ 1.4 billion as trade deficit comes down to \$ 9.8 billion in February, according to RBI data on March 12. Out of the 30 major items, 16 export items and 14 imported goods expanded in February. Imports rise by 2.5 percent but petroleum imports come down.

However, the scenario may change as the world is in lockdown uncertainty. The airlines have grounded and ships are anchored. The shipping industry hit by lockdown has approached the government for relief. Ports are hit by steep drop in volumes owing to global slowdown.

Maritime industry is further hit by rising freight rates and overall weak demand. Shipping charges have increased since January as the new International maritime Organisation (IMO) 2020 low sulphur regulation and higher charges came into vogue. This is to impact world trade even beyond corona.

Commodity prices are to rise as selling prices include FOB (free on board) in most cases. It may spike oil prices too despite the silver lining of a 30-year-low of around \$ 30 a barrel. Even inland or coastal shipping charges may go up, which now the Indian shipping companies are pining for their survival.

World Trade Organisation statistics show merchandise trade slumped by 0.2 percent in the third quarter of 2019. For 2020, it says growth may fall further.

The drop in the WTO barometer since November has been driven by additional declines in indices for container shipping (94.8) and agricultural raw materials (90.9), as

well as the plateauing of the automotive products index (100.0). However, the Goods Trade Barometer will be influenced by the economic impact of COVID-19.

Different government packages have their economic and social costs. The corporate packages that ruined the post 2008 economies may follow. In a world of production holiday, problems are to mount. Nobody gives wages or packages for free. The G-20 or individual nations are facing revenue contraction.

Those enjoying working from home or suffering wage losses may have grimmer future. Strangely enough India's rich except few exceptions, corp, movie or sport heroes have not offered a bit from their pocket.

There is nothing like a freebie. Interest cuts and some wage cuts have already been announced. Even some national governments are finding it difficult to pay or delaying salaries.

Most governments have not announced any cut or relief in taxation. Despite that revenue realizations are to slump and hit health and other welfare measures.

People of the world would face lower interest earnings, higher commodity prices, bank charges, rail and transport fares, taxes, tolls, physician's fees, tuition fees and many more. As the people and governments are likely to lose the large companies would want more pound of flesh.

Amid rise in world poverty, fall in government revenues, corona coming as great leveler, may change contours of economy and politics. India would not be an exception. A relook at lockdown is needed. □□

India leads global Fight Against Corona

Given the scale of challenge and danger to human lives, to which (WHO) has described as the “defining global health crisis of our time”, the efforts of Indian government under the dynamic leadership of PM Modi has been applauded widely. On the other hand, Union government has been prompt and decisive ever since the likely chances of Corona virus spread in India made the news around the festive Holi season. Henk Bekedam, the WHO Representative to India, was quoted saying that “commitment of the Indian government from the top level has been enormous, and very impressive”.

At the very outset of crisis, unlike China which remained for long in a denial mode towards Corona virus outbreak, Indian government was quick enough to activate its health management system and also by issuing necessary travel advisories. The same was followed by many state governments, which led to early detection and isolation of infected patients.

Moreover, the state machinery led by Ministry of Health and other related agencies were prompt enough to issue and spread ‘valid precautionary guidelines’ to the people in order to make them well informed and better prepared about crisis.

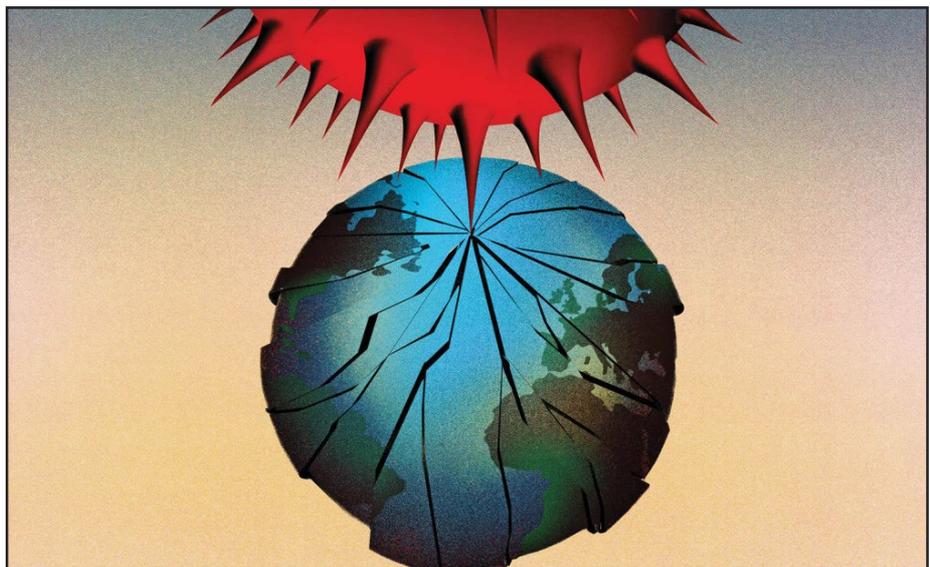
Highest monitoring of the Corona outbreak at PMO level has backed this process and well-coordinated action plans includes careful airport checking’s, active health laboratories and quick setting up quarantine facilities across the country. The strategy of the government has been to stick to the ‘prevention is better than cure’ model to counter any kind of corona virus outbreak in India. This remains critical to manage the outbreak in any present conditions and its likely implication.

More importantly, Indian governments efforts have also been applauded globally for flying back safely much number of Indians, especially workers and students who were stuck abroad in the mainland China and other corona affected



Indian state and society lead the fight against Corona.

Abhishek Pratap Singh



countries, speaking volumes about the states efforts and concerns for its citizens. In addition, Indian efforts remained completely aligned to the WHO guidelines, which has been monitoring the crisis as it begun and adhering for aggressively testing, tracking and isolating as many cases of COVID-19 as possible. Also by actively pushing and cooperating with SAARC countries, and contributing to its the health emergency fund, PM Modi was able to expand the limits of its neighbourhood first policy. (Abhishek, India Today, March 19, 2020)

There is news that the government is likely considering a phased exit from lockdown, based on the number of new cases reported in specific states. According to the containment plan, India is following a scenario-based approach, based on five possible situations. The strategy involves extensive contact tracing and active search for cases, testing of all suspect cases and high-risk contacts, isolation of all suspect/confirmed cases and provision of medical care, quarantining contacts, implementing social distancing measures, and intensive risk communication. (OC Kurian, ORF, Health Expert, April 7, 2020)

To sum it up, managing new virus outbreak is never an easy task for any state, but the way Indian emergency response system has activated and working, it holds lessons for the other countries in future. However, as the situation progresses the political leadership led by PM Narendra Modi must admit the challenges involved and how to communicate them properly with the public. The Prime Minister Modi noted the plight of the urban poor and his government

did take early set of relief measures to contain this challenge. As the challenge unfolds, the need is its proper implementation in consideration to dynamic constituency of urban poor also involving others stakeholders like private industry and state governments as well. In his nation-wide address on COVID19, he apologised for the hardships people and especially the poor had been made to suffer.

We need to support the common people especially in unorganised sector very generously, in very consensual manner with states and union both. And we must take fellow Indians into confidence while enacting the comprehensive containment plan, the way we did in last days as India battles coronavirus. □□

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[Continued from page no. 9]

Did India overreact? Covid-19 outbreak isn't following the trajectory

More questions

Indians have been driven into a panic mode because of the deaths reported in Italy and Wuhan. But India is not Italy, it is not China: our genetics, environment and people are very different.

So far, we have not seen an exponential growth in Covid-19 cases as predicted by various experts and simulations, despite our large population, overcrowding, low level of hygiene and the laissez-faire attitude of the public. We can only speculate about the possible reasons:

- Contact tracing and quarantining ensured that the outbreak was largely limited to family contacts and did not spill over to the community.
- The weather in India is not conducive for the virus to spread as rapidly as it did in Wuhan and Europe. Indians have an innate immunity to the virus, thanks to unhygienic conditions.
- This hypothesis can be quickly confirmed by doing serologi-

cal surveillance among the non-contact populations to see whether they have an antibody to the Sars-CoV2. The Indian Council for Medical Research has already announced plans for such surveillance.

The bottom line is that the data available so far suggests that the novel coronavirus may not infect millions of people in India as predicted by some mathematical simulations. Most patients would possibly only suffer from a cough and fever and recover without any residue. Some will succumb to this virus, but the numbers will most likely not be as high as predicted.

While simulations predict dire situations, we need to keep in mind that simulations are based on assumptions. In contrast, I have drawn conclusions based on the current path of the virus in India based on available data. Let us hope that I am right. □□

The author would like to thank Pranay Lal, Sunil Nandraj, Rajeev Sadanandan and Tarun Seem for their comments on an earlier version of this article.

<https://scroll.in/pulse/957883/did-india-overreact-covid-19-outbreak-isnt-following-the-trajectory-of-europe-and-china-so-far>

Coronavirus pandemic: The impact of a delayed harvest



The rains in the first three weeks of March followed by the nationwide crack-down on the Covid-19 could delay the harvest of wheat in North Indian states. The harvest season for Rabi crops—largely wheat, sown between October and early December — starts in the first week of April. It is expected that due to inclement weather the delay could be for at least a fortnight. But their fear is; because of Covid-19, farmers in most parts of these states may not find ample labour.

The Nirmala Sitharaman-led ministry of finance is looking at an improved disbursement mechanism of minimum support price (MSP) to kickstart the economy in rural India. The Narendra Tomar-led ministry of agriculture expected that

this year's wheat crop could be around 109 million tonnes, 6.27 per cent more than the previous year's output. For this year, the minimum support price for wheat is Rs 1,925 per quintal. Although the agriculture ministry's MSP list has more than two dozen crops, state and central agencies procure wheat in Rabi and paddy in Kharif season.

India's economy is already coming to a halt. The delay in harvest could further delay the recovery. The panic buys at the retailer outlets have spiked the food inflation, the worry is that the delay in harvest might add another spike in the food inflation graph.

Farmers are worried about the impact of Covid-19 and the crackdown on harvest and may find it difficult to hire labour. On March 22, the union government in consultation with their counterparts in 22 states and UTs, announced lockdown in 75 districts. For one week, Punjab and Haryana, along with many of these states will have a shutdown of the public transports. The farm labour generally travels from eastern UP and Bihar to do the job in Punjab and Haryana.

Meanwhile, the farmers say that their fields are clogged with rainwater, or hailstorms have flattened the standing crops. The wheat requires bright sunshine to evaporate the moisture. This requires more time in the field before the crop can be harvested. But the damage is inevitable. Punjab and Haryana have already asked revenue officials to ascertain the losses. These are extraordinary days and will require extraordinary solutions.

<https://www.daily.in/politics/coronavirus-pandemic-covid-19-agriculture-nirmala-sitharaman-coronavirus-in-india-narendra-tomar-finance-ministry-agriculture-and-rural-development-ministry/story/1/32613.html>



Farmers are worried about the fallout of Covid-19 on the harvest season.

Anilesh S. Mahajan

The New Global Economy after Corona

There are three uncertainties regarding the long term economic impact of the Corona Virus. One, whether a vaccine is invented to prevent the spread of the virus or not. Two, whether this virus will get eliminated during the summer months or it will reappear in the next winters. Three, whether the common man will develop immunity against the virus or it will continue to inflict damage. These uncertainties will determine whether the impact of Corona will be like “U” or “L.” “U” would mean that the economy will go down for a while but soon pick up to the old levels; while “L” would mean that the economy will not bounce back and continue on the slow lane for a considerable time. Prudence requires that we plan for a worst-case “L” scenario where the pandemic continues to restrict economic activity for considerable time.

The economic consequence will be hard if the pandemic continues beyond 21 days. It will nevertheless be deep even due to the present 21-day lockdown. Businesses will have to pay interest to the banks for the 21-days of lockdown. They will have no income to pay this interest while the interest burden continues to pile up. Many are likely to go bankrupt. The banks will face trouble if they waive off the interest for this period because they will be required to pay interest to their depositors. They will have no income from the loans while they will have to pay money to the depositors. Reneging on this commitment will lead to a loss of confidence in the banking sector with disastrous economic consequences. People will start buying gold then. Non-payment of interest on deposits will also lead to a reduction in demand by those who depend on the income from fixed deposits and again pull down the economy. Thus, I expect a number of businesses, especially large corporations that have borrowed heavily to go bankrupt. Such bankruptcies will destabilize the entire financial system more deeply than was done



The worst economic fear of this corona pandemic is that the large corporations will go bankrupt which will destabilize the entire financial system.

Dr. Bharat Jhunjhunwala



by IL&FS during “normal” times.

The Governments of India, United States and certain European countries have announced fiscal stimulus to combat this impending slowdown. The basic concept of the fiscal stimulus is that the Government will borrow and invest to jumpstart economic activity. Say, the Government invests in highways. The cost of transport will be reduced. Economic activity will be increased. Government will earn additional tax revenues from this additional activity. The revenue will be used by the Government to repay the loan. However, the present fiscal stimulus will generate no additional incomes. It will only compensate for the loss of income due to the lockdown. The Government will not earn any additional revenues from the fiscal stimulus at present. On the other hand the borrowings will create additional burden on the future revenues of the Government. Thus, these fiscal stimulus will only shift the present burden of the lockdown to the future without generating any additional incomes.

The monetary policy has similar limitations. The Central Banks can reduce the interest rates to encourage the businesses to borrow and invest and to encourage the consumers to borrow and consume. The United States’ Federal Reserve Board has reduced the interest rates to zero. The Japanese Central Bank has been holding to zero interest rate for a considerable time. These steps have not led to lead to revving up of the economy because businesses are not willing to borrow-and-invest in absence of demand from the market; and consumers are not willing to borrow-and-consume in absence

***The way out is to
break up the economy
into small segments
with less inter-
segmental contact.***

of security of jobs in the coming times. Both fiscal and monetary policies, therefore, are unlikely to help in combating even the impacts of the present 21-day lockdown.

We must plan, however, for a longer period of troubles assuming that the lockdown continues beyond 21 days even if at a reduced level of restrictions and the crisis plays out in “L” shape. The way out is to break-up the economy into small segments with less inter-segmental contact. The Corona Virus mainly spreads through person-to-person contact. Such contacts take place between people from diverse areas due to foreign travel, trade and investment. A large number of the Corona patients in India, for example, are those who had been working abroad in certain projects or had been pursuing studies in different countries. Such contacts would be reduced if we break-up the economy into segments and discourage active contact between them. For example, Italy and Spain at the global level, and Maharashtra and Kerala at the national level have had a deeper impact of Corona. The impact would have been less if we had hemmed in not only Italy, Spain, Maharashtra and Kerala but all countries and states into “closed” areas and reduced the contacts between the countries and states. This would require that we find substitutes for the olives from Italy, citrus fruits from Spain, on-

ions from Maharashtra and pepper from Kerala. Countries like Bangladesh and states like Orissa will have to develop their own factories for making steel and cars and establish tuition centers like Pune and Kota. The reduction in inter-segmental trade will help us continue with economic activity in states not affected by the virus. I am essentially proposing a segment-wise lockdown rather than a global- or national level lockdown.

We do not know whether the Corona Virus will be eliminated or not. Prudence requires that we err on the side of caution. The loss by unnecessarily segmenting the economy (if the virus is eliminated) will be less than the loss incurred by continued integration (if the virus continues). It will be easy to reintegrate the segments of the economy if the virus is eliminated. It will be very difficult to segment the economy with every passing week if the virus continues to spread.

I am not happy to say this but I must. We get access to cheap and good quality goods by global integration. But this comes along with epidemics like Corona. We will have to buy more expensive home-produced goods with a segmented economy. But we will have less chances of epidemics like Corona. This is the hard choice that we have to decide. Do we want cheap goods with more chances of pandemics; or are we willing to live with expensive goods with less chances of pandemics? I am not arguing for making iron curtains between countries. I am arguing for lesser integration, greater self-containment and more autonomy even if the standard of living is somewhat less. Let us live without fear even if at a reduced level of income. □□

Coronavirus Outbreak: With a stressed Rabi season, it's imperative to ensure speedy delivery of Zaid, Kharif seeds to farmers



A pandemic is upon us – COVID-19 – and India, more than the world, needs to tread very cautiously if we want to save 1.3 billion Indians from this threat. In the shadows of the coronavirus lies also another threat to India's food security. Deviating from public consensus, some renowned medical experts confirm that India is "100 percent in the third stage"(community transmission phase) and it is only a matter of days before we get confirmed reports of COVID-19 cases from India's food zones – villages.

Despite the commendable efforts by the Central and state governments to stop this contagion, the media has already reported a mass exodus from affected cities back to hinterland villages, now who can ascertain, how many of them are carrying the

virus? How will this disease affect our food supply and seeds?

Agriculture is the backbone of our survival and most of our agriculture today depends on quality seeds and the organised seed sector. Our food production is also dependent on the availability of human resources or farm labour, farm inputs and free movement of agricultural produce – including seeds. All are restricted at this time.

These limitations bring a new dilemma, who will harvest, process, store and transport Rabi wheat and other crops throughout the nation? If we look at China reports indicate weakened food production and high food price inflation due to COVID-19. Plus there is also a shortage of farm inputs — fertilisers, seeds, etc. which will decrease the food production later this year in China too.

Globally, the US and the European Union have shut their borders. Even within the countries, people are scared to venture out and are especially avoiding crowded places. From Vietnam to the US, schools are closed and the streets are deserted. In Italy, friends have to wait in queues extending up to 2 kilometres to get food. World over the agrarian productivity may take spiral downward. How long before India experiences the same?

Farmers in the northern parts of the country were already reeling by untimely rain, and now they are hit by the coronavirus crisis. Many are fearing that this may break their resilience altogether and affect the Rabi crop, as harvest and post-harvest losses may increase.

Overall, if due to the shutdown farm inputs including seed processing are curtailed, we will go China way too. The current environment already heralds decreased availability of farmhands, rising farm wages and increased cost of



*We have to protest
our villages -
India's food zones
from COVID-19
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agriculture is the
backbone of our
survival.*

**Indra Shekhar
Singh**

foods. For the seed sector, minimum support price and seed pricing calculations may greatly deviate for this season and small and medium seeds companies along with seed retailers will face the brunt in the Zaid and Kharif season.

This is not all, a larger logistical nightmare still remains, how will India be ready to supply 250 lakh quintals of quality seed for the Kharif season to the farmers? ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) laboratories are shut, and private seed sector restricted, although seeds are included in the list of essential commodities, The Seed Control (Order), 1983 also clarify the same.

Who will produce and distribute quantity seeds for the farmers and how can India meet her Rabi and Kharif targets without good seeds?

Around 60 percent of India's food supply and farmers incomes are dependent on the Kharif season and March to May is a critical time for preparing Kharif seeds. Seed production is a complex process which needs to be completed before the seed is ready to be sent to the farmers' fields.

Apart from seed production on the farmers' fields, the quality control and production supervisory teams are required to monitor the pollination, pre-harvest and harvest operations. Similarly, the quality assurance teams need to conduct inspections, carry grow out test operations as well as laboratory testing.

Finally, all the seeds need to be processed, packed and distributed across the country so that they reach through millions of retailers to the needy farmers who can take up timely sowing of their crop for

ensuring continuity of food supplies to the Nation. This is a process that needs adequate time and can in no way be done away with.

Is seed a gateway?

As per the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR), saying that "there is currently no evidence that food including seed is a likely source or route of transmission of the virus. Transmission via surfaces which have recently been contaminated with the virus is, nonetheless, possible through smear infections. However, this is only likely to occur during a short period after contamination, due to the relatively low stability of coronaviruses in the environment."

What this means is that there is no evidence yet and seeds may not be a gateway after all. But fear grows faster than corona.

These are frightful times, where we need courage and truth as our lodestar. We need to make informed decisions, so COVID-19 doesn't evolve to threaten our agriculture and food supply. No governments should impose any restrictions on agrarian products, including seeds. Seeds companies and exporters should take responsibility for the health and safety of workers involved in the shipments.

The staff and workers working in the seed companies may be permitted to move to the extent required for carrying out their job responsibilities. The identity cards issued by the company employing them can be used for ascertaining their identity.

Next measure can be to allow vehicles carrying seeds from

farmers' fields to processing plants, from one processing plant to other processing plant or from a processing plant to the distribution points (C&F agencies) or from distribution points to the retailers may be permitted after due inspection based on the accompanying documents which clarify that they are nothing but seeds or the packing materials, leaflets, treating materials etc., required for packing seeds.

Since the seeds move across states, the intimation will have to be sent to all the states so that the movement of seeds is allowed from state to state without any hindrance. Agro-input retailers may be permitted to sell seeds depending on the sowing season in respective regions/states. For example, the jute sowing has already started in West Bengal. The cotton sowing may start very soon in Punjab, Haryana etc.

In the end, we all have to come together as one nation to fight this virus. Medical workers, government and essential workers including farmers and seed breeders have a critical role to play in virus proofing India. We have to ensure that our food supplies don't plummet and India doesn't descend into a panic like the rest of the world.

Farmers have a very important role, which they cannot enact if good quality seed along with other farm inputs is not made available to them in time. The scarcity of any of these inputs, may lead to declining food production and eventually food inflation and if mismanaged even a famine later this year. □□

The author tracks the agricultural economy. Views expressed here are his own.

<https://www.firstpost.com/health/coronavirus-outbreak-with-rabi-season-under-stress-delay-in-delivery-of-zaid-kharif-seeds-could-trigger-food-crisis-in-india-8182771.html>

Politics in Corona exodus

There is a strange coincidence, if not synergy, between some Twitter handles calling for the national Government to deal with the Coronavirus health crisis, even though the Union Government enjoys a staggering majority, and the sudden exodus of thousands of casual labour from jhuggi clusters across Delhi on Saturday, March 28. This made a mockery of the 21-day national lockdown announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on March 24 and potentially exposed these fleeing families and those they would meet at the end of their journey to the virus, should any among them be silent carriers of the deadly disease.

Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal could have used the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to rein in migrants from the beginning. The Lt Governor and collectors of the capital's 11 districts are also culpable for not realising the developments brewing under their watch and total inaction when exodus began from their respective areas. A new Lt Governor will revive confidence in the city's shaken populace.

The Prime Minister, however, took control of the situation with Sunday morning's Mann ki Baat, where he warned that those violating the lockdown are "playing with their own lives" and that a complete lockdown was the only solution in the global pandemic. He regretted the discrimination against medical personnel, who are risking their lives to save others at this critical time and applauded all those providing essential services.

Simultaneously, the National Executive Committee of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, under Section 10(2)(1) directed all State and Union Territory Governments to keep migrants, who left their current domiciles to return to their home towns, in mandatory quarantine at the nearest shelter for 14 days as per standard health protocol. It asked landlords not to press for rents for a month. It



The reverse migration of daily wagers has made a mockery of the Prime Minister's call for a 21-day lockdown. What prompted this humanitarian crisis?

Sandhya Jain



was later that Kejriwal appealed to all migrant labourers to remain in their current domiciles and not risk catching the infection or spreading it further. He promised to ensure rations and began thermal temperature checks at the bus stand but Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader Kapil Mishra said the buses must stop plying and people must be given rations at home.

Such mass movement of people from all parts of the city requires meticulous planning and execution. The Centre must fix responsibility for the DTC ferrying people all over the city when the service is restricted to staff of essential services at fixed hours in the morning and evening. By the time thousands of people had collected at the Anand Vihar bus stand, it was too late to send them back to their clusters. Many had already been dumped at the Uttar Pradesh border, catching Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath by surprise.

However, he had to order 1,000 buses to pick up the home-bound and ordered a 14-day quarantine of about one lakh people who had entered the State in the last three days. This means some began coming from Thursday.

All district magistrates were given details (names, addresses and phone numbers) of the new arrivals and 60,000 panchayats were asked to share responsibility for the quarantine. Uttar Pradesh has also sent nodal officers to 12 States to help people from Uttar Pradesh, who have business or employment there.

In Delhi, the national and international media had a field day; usual suspects interviewed poor and hungry people walking home in the absence of transport, taking

Whatever the reasons for the reverse migration, it has increased the urgency for the National Population Register (NPR) in order to track migration and job opportunities across the country, which is vital for future economic planning.

care not to ask why they were moving around during a nationwide lockdown. Al Jazeera spoke with painter Ram Bhajan Nisar, who set off on foot with his wife, two children and 11 others from Delhi to Gorakhpur village on the Nepal border, 650 km away. He admitted that an overnight bus took the family from the border overpass area on Saturday up to Shahjahanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. From there, they got a ride on a tractor trolley, ate at a gurdwara and hoped to get Government transport to reach their village. Hundreds more have been spotted walking towards Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar, adjoining Delhi.

The Chief Ministers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have expressed anger at the Delhi Government for facilitating this huge movement of people across the country in defiance of the nationwide lockdown and without any warning to the respective States. Clearly, at this time, there is no need for competitive activism or politics but a coordina-

tion between States to save lives.

The first objective would be to disrupt the Bihar administration with an abrupt invasion of thousands of families, who would immediately need food, shelter and Coronavirus screening, even quarantine. Lack of preparedness on this score would embarrass the Nitish Kumar Government in an election year.

If we destroy the efficacy of the 21-day lockdown, the Prime Minister would have no choice but to extend it further. Failure to resume economic activity and get factories, shops, offices and construction activities going as soon as possible will give the economy a jolt from which it would struggle to recover. It is pertinent that the Centre had announced a slew of incentives for the small and medium manufacturing sector, just prior to the lockdown. This sector is a large source of employment and needs to get on its feet fast.

Can there be any other reason for nudging labour from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to quit the capital? It is difficult to say but some have observed that in all the turmoil, the alleged illegal migrants from Bangladesh — both Bangladeshis and Rohingyas — stayed put. They did not express anxiety about jobs or food and shelter during the crisis; nor did they have an urge to go home. Some kind Samaritans were taking care of them.

Whatever the reasons for the reverse migration, it has increased the urgency for the National Population Register (NPR) in order to track migration and job opportunities across the country, which is vital for future economic planning.

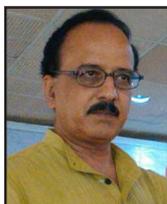
(The author is a senior journalist. Views expressed are personal.)
<https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/politics-in-coronavirus.html>

In America, economy first

Let's be very clear. As Robert Reich, a professor of economics at the University of California at Berkeley and the ex-Secretary of Labour in the then US President Bill Clinton's first term put it: 'The problem is the virus, not the economy.' PM Narendra Modi echoed this when he told G-20 leaders to put human beings first, and then look at economic targets.

But as the world grapples to contain the spread of the deadly coronavirus pandemic, the voices calling for sacrificing people — especially grandparents — for the sake of the economy are growing. In an interview with Fox News, Texas Lt Governor Dan Patrick said grandparents should be willing to die for the sake of America's economy, and for the sake of the younger generation. He said people should be smart to survive, but wanted them to return to work. However, at no stage in his interview did he say that he, being a grandfather himself, with six grandchildren, is willing to sacrifice his life. Obviously, he thinks he is smart enough. And we know the ultra-rich as a class are smart to always maintain a physical distance from the rest of society. Sale of bunkers — in reality, mansions — with special air-filtration systems, escape tunnels and assured food supplies for a year are skyrocketing.

And if you think Dan Patrick is alone in carrying such repugnant views, hold on. US billionaire Tom Golisano told Bloomberg: 'The damages of keeping the economy closed as it is could be worse than losing a few more people.' At a time when the number of people testing positive is increasing in a geometric proportion in the US, and the number of those succumbing to the virus are steadily growing, billionaires are instead busy raising concern over dwindling profits and,



The voices calling for sacrificing people, especially grandparents, are growing.

Devinder Sharma



therefore, the urgent need to restart the businesses. With nearly half the global population under a virtual house arrest, with industries having pulled down shutters, and with international and domestic travel at a standstill, the Wall Street Journal in an editorial — Rethinking the coronavirus shutdown — wrote: ‘No society can safeguard public health for long at the cost of its economic health.’

Columnist Thomas Friedman wrote in New York Times: ‘Let many of us get the coronavirus, recover and get back to work — while doing our utmost to protect those most vulnerable to being killed by it.’ As if human lives don’t matter, and the death rate from coronavirus infection is nothing more than a set of statistics, like the way policy makers view farmer suicides in India, another advocate of ‘choose the economy’ refrain, another US billionaire, Dick Kovacevich, was quoted as saying: ‘We’ll gradually bring those people back and see what happens. Some of them will get sick, some may even die, I don’t know.’

US President Donald Trump tweeted on Sunday: ‘We cannot let the cure be worse than the problem itself. At the end of the 15-day period, we will make a decision as to which way we want to go.’ This was before the infection rate zoomed. Far away in Brazil, far-right President Jair Bolsonaro calls the outbreak a ‘little flu’ and thinks the media is ‘tricking’ people of the severity of the crisis, primarily to topple his government. He is not in favour of a lockdown in his country.

With such insensitive responses pouring in from the rich and mighty, if you are wondering what

At these pressing times, Robert Reich finds it ‘morally reprehensible’ on how corporations are exploiting the crisis.

kind of a society we are living in, where economics takes precedence over what might turn out to be gravest of human tragedies, let me tell you it has historically been more or less like this. When the British government asked the then Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, to explain the reasons behind millions of people (3 to 4 million) perishing in the Bengal Famine in 1943, the Viceroy wrote back saying that these poverty-stricken people would have died in any case. As we all know, Nobel laureate Amartya Sen’s seminal work later had shown that there was no shortfall in food production in 1943 and the resulting famine was the outcome of the British government’s deliberate policy of diverting food elsewhere. But instead of accepting the blame, Churchill is reported to have shifted the blame on to the poor Indians, saying they were ‘breeding like rabbits’. Much earlier, at the time of the Irish Famine, between 1845 and 1849, during which time an estimated million people died of starvation and another million migrated, the deaths from starvation were perhaps nothing more than a collateral damage.

At the 150th commemoration of the Irish Famine at Cork

in Ireland, I recall the mayor of the city saying what kind of society existed in Ireland at that time, when people were dying of hunger from the failure of the staple potato crop, devastated by potato blight disease, while the colonial masters were busy loading ships with corn to be carried to Britain. From the starvation deaths to the pandemics — including the Spanish Flu in 1918 that killed roughly 20 to 25 million people — many political economists view it as a subjugation of the ordinary people by a small section of the elite.

At these pressing times, Robert Reich finds it ‘morally reprehensible’ on how corporations are exploiting the crisis. Senator Bernie Sanders said: ‘When we say it’s time to provide healthcare to our people, we’re told we can’t afford it.’ But when the stock markets feel jittery, there is no shortage of money. Out from the hat, the US government pulls out \$1.5 trillion to calm investors’ worries. This is true globally. Hopefully, when everything calms down, the world may see a behavioural change as well as encounter a dramatic change in economic thinking.

Nevertheless, saner voices dominate. The global response to combating the pandemic is on the right track — limiting the spread. India’s response with a nationwide three-week lockdown is a step ahead of the international curve, and rightly so. After all, if you survive the crisis, you can always rebuild the economy.

Nevertheless, the global response is on the right track — limiting the spread. India’s response is a step ahead, and rightly so. If you survive the crisis, you can rebuild the economy. □□

The Matchless People's Capital of India

The medical fraternity is passing through its golden phase. All the doctors, nurses, paramedical staff, along with security forces have been recognized as frontline warriors. It's a once in a lifetime opportunity to contribute and be part of the process. The forecasted impact on human life is incalculable. No one knows exactly what this corona COVID-19 pandemic is.

As time passes and the people follow the instruction of the authorities the dilemma changed its inclination from hopeless to hopeful. It's rightly said that Hope is more powerful than Fear. Indian people discarded fear in favour of hope. Still, there is a long way to go before some rest shade is visible. This pandemic is a good teacher. One thing is for sure: The world is not going to be the same again.

India is preparing continuously for the worst with its existing healthcare system. The existing healthcare system has two extremes. At one extreme India is a leading country in medical tourism and at the other end, it lacks the healthcare system in numeric terms as per the standards of the developed countries.

The Minister for foreign affairs of Singapore -Dr. Vivian Balakrishnan- who is himself a trained medical practitioner (paediatric ophthalmologist) talks about quality of healthcare, standard of governance and social capital as an important tripod in this pandemic. Further it can be extrapolated that three important dimension of healthcare are system, capacity, and people. And all these three can't be achieved in a single day or in a short duration of time. The most important



The hidden talent which is embedded in the Indian social system has emerged as the biggest tool to the nation to serve in the crisis.

Alok Singh



thing is that all three are equally important- none ahead of the other and none behind the other. It's doubtful if any single nation can claim to have access to all three.

The system keeps evolving and is never an ideal- a new task and the system seems outdated. The system then demands revolution and is followed by renaissance. Again the cycle keeps repeating- a new task and a necessity for a new system. The task can be simple but if the magnitude is high, the scale is high, and the system is unable to cater to the requirement- it leads the system to collapse. These necessities are an opportunity – it's an opportunity because it attracts all the resources and all the concerns to match the system to the immediate requirement.

India is passing through such a phase in the healthcare system. The nation has realized the importance of urgent attention to public healthcare. The government of India has been moving steadily to meet the expectation of public health care. Its portfolio includes insurance schemes like Ayushman Bharat, the awareness regarding healthy life practices- through yoga and fit India campaign and at the same time the government has committed to the objective of matching the standard set by the world health organizations in terms of doctors per million people, hospital beds per million people and so on.

The immediate crisis has escalated the importance of the work in progress. The health care system has got immediate attention. A lot of recent happenings in the health care system have accelerated India's speed to reach the objective. No one is wasting time crit-

icizing the other. Everyone is rushing to contribute in their own way.

The system is not run by a single unit. It has inputs, operations and output. A single output requires a lot of inputs and a lot of operations. If a patient visits a doctor then the prescription which a doctor writes is also an operation. The operation can be simplified as a job in the present context. For a healthcare system, the vital operations are performed by trained medical professionals. But they are dependent on tasks of predecessor activities and successor activities in the whole link of output.

The predecessors comprise of the general public who can be anyone who is a patient themselves, or the suppliers or the logistics provider; the successor comprises a lot of people who take care of the patient, engages with the patient directly or indirectly such as family members, friends or the pharmacists or anyone else on the road making ways for the ambulance.

Capacity is something which can be enhanced by increasing resources and increasing trained manpower to run it. It's easier to increase the physical resources in a small period of time, but it's difficult to generate trained manpower in a short period of time. The increased capacity can increase the output but it can't change the cycle time. Cycle time is something that requires great investment in research and development and a lot of innovation to change.

The people who are less educated or are disadvantageous or work in the unorganized sector are emerging as the most precious. It's the social responsibility which is teaching a sabziwalal or a kiranawala to practice rationing. He knows

well that there are disruptions in the supply chain and has to serve every family in the colony. City dwellers have changed their purchasing habits. They rely more on e-commerce companies such as Amazon and big basket for their vegetables, fruits, and groceries.

These big giants are not serving essentials properly or not serving at all in the constrained environment. The visibility of – for example - sabzi2home who engages e-commerce to run the business is noticeable. The business model of Amazon and the big basket is cheap price based on economies of scale while the e-commerce companies like sabzi2home do not commit any price in advance and sell at the prevailing price in mandi as it is on the day of delivery. These companies are local and provide the convenience of e-commerce to end-user buyers.

The Indian owned manufacturers of automobiles and academic institutes and many more have demonstrated their ability to integrate and cooperate among themselves to serve the nation during a crisis, and in a very short period of time they have come up with quick-fix solutions which match the specifications of an acceptable standard. The capability of Indian human resources is unmatched. The social system and the family system of India are its biggest asset which has demonstrated well beyond expectations and has surprised the whole world with its agility.

It's a long way to go before doing analysis. The hidden talent which is embedded in the Indian social system has emerged as the biggest tool to the nation to serve in the crisis. □□

Bhils in the state Formation of Mewar (Southern Rajasthan), Part-1

The tribal social formation has generally been viewed by ethnographers as static the obsession with the primitiveness of the tribal society is largely due to the interests and concerns of anthropologists. To quote Robert Deliege. The definition of Social Anthropology as a Science of Primitive Man” did not Have any doubt about the people they must be primitive Accordingly, the Bhils are not only old but also have a mysterious forgotten language of their own On the other hand, the popular imagination of the Bhils is one of fascination and fear. both lawless and grateful But recent studies on state formation among the tribes and in areas of tribal domination have proved the idea of the tribe as an “isolate” a fallacy. The case of the Bhumika of Barabhum, the Nagbanshis of Chhotanagpur, the Ahoms of Assam.. state formation in Orissa. Castem and north-eastern India have highlighted the process of acculturation which has been recognized in many of these areas, the process has also been aptly described as Kshatriya ization of Rajputization.

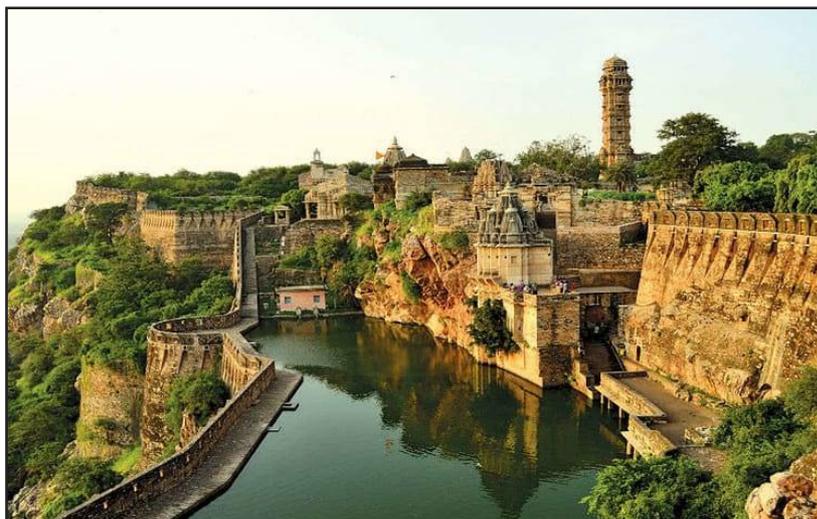
Similarly, the interaction between the tribes and Rajputs in western and central India have been viewed as Rajputization for a section of tribes as well as tribalization for some of the Rajputs The rise of the group of Bhilala (progeny of Rajput fathers and Bhil mothers), Bhils and claims to Rajput origin by several other Bhil groups of southern Rajasthan” are instances of Rajputization Similarly the Girasia of Rajasthan who socially rank just above



It is fallacious to denote the tribal population of India as an 'isolate'. The Bhils of Mewar have historically contributed to the state formation processes in Mewar.

Prof. Nandini Sinha Kapur





The Bhil-Guhila contact in Mewar (southern Rajasthan) is neither a case of tribalization of some Rajputs nor intrusion of Rajputs, forced by the social and political circumstances limiting their expansion elsewhere.

affinity such as Paramars, Chauhans, Rathors, etc. Interestingly, they also claim to be the descendants of Rajputs from Bhil women.

Ekalinga Mahatmya, Sthal-purâna of Eklingji (composed in the court of Mewar in the fifteenth century). Ranachod Bhatta's Amarakaviyam (seventeenth century), and oral traditions of Bhils of Mewar recorded by Col, James Tod in his Annals and Antiquities. The Bhil-Guhila contact in Mewar (southern Rajasthan) is neither a case of tribalization of some Rajputs nor intrusion of Rajputs, forced by the social and political circumstances limiting their expansion elsewhere. The Bhil-Guhila contact was due to processes of state formation. The Bhil chiefs of Oghna-Panarwa (Udaipur district) claim descent from the Solanki lineage of the

Rajputs.

Therefore, they can be placed under the category of Bhilala-Bhils. The Bhilalas socially claim a rank superior to the rest of the Bhils. Although some more Bhil groups of Mewar such as Magra and Kalyanpur" claim descent from different Rajput lineages, the Solanki-Bhils of Oghna-Panarwa can perhaps be treated as the oldest of the Rajputization of Bhils of southern Rajasthan. In this context, the location of Oghna-Panarwa becomes significant. This Bhil belt is situated in the core of Mewar state.

Nagda-Ahada, (Udaipur district), the base area of the Guhilas. Therefore, the state as agent in acceleration of such process remains a crucial issue. In this perspective, the essay proposes to study the Solanki-Bhils (an instance of Bhilala group of Bhils) of

Oghna. Panarwa as a case for social process of State formation. To quote BD Chattopadhyaya.

The process of caste formation remained the essence of the social processes which drew widely dispersed and originally outlying groups into a structure which allowed them in a large measure to return their original character except that this character was defined with reference to the structure.

The study of the Bhilalas also enables us to view the tribe of the Bhils in a spectrum. In other words, the second important scope of the essay highlights the process of emergence of differentiation within an 'egalitarian' tribe when it comes in contact with a stratified society. In other words, we also read identities' of Bhil chiefs, Bhil labourers for agricultural and construction works and notable Bhil members of rural society. This chapter is primarily based on epigraphical records, literary sources, legends recorded in the secondary sources and folk songs of the Bhils. The period of discussion mainly ranges from early medieval to sixteenth century.

The bardic tradition of Mewar seem to give the impression that the local Guhila Rajput state succeeded the Bhil chiefdoms," Guhila (Guha, GuhaDatta), the founder of the Guhila lineage is stated to be the posthumous son of the last king of Valabhi, Siladitya. His queen Pushpavati, before committing sati gave birth to this son in a cave in the hills of Malya. She entrusted him to BrahmaniKamlavati of Bimagar (Vadnagar), instructing her to educate the prince as a Brahmin but to marry him to a Rajputani.

Although Guhila was brought up as a Brūhmana, he associated with the Rajput boy killed birds, hunted wild animals and at the age of eleven became uncontrollable. He often frequented the woods in the company of the Bhils. He soon became a favourite of the Vayuputras (Children of Forests) and the Bhils resigned to him the woods and hills of Idar (Vadnagar in north-east Gujarat). Idar during this time was ruled by a Bhil chief called Mandalika. One day, the Bhils decided to elect a king during the games and naturally the choice fell on Guhadatta.

A young Bhil cut his finger and applied blood to put the tilak of sovereignty on Guhadatta's forehead, The Bhil chief of Idar confirmed what was accomplished in sport. Guhadatta is stated to have treacherously slain his

In the Trikuta Hills of Nagda, Bappa met Haritarasi, a Pasupataacarya, or devotee of Ekalinga (Mahadeva). Happy with his service, Haritarasi accepted Bappa as his disciple and conferred on him supernatural powers.

benefactor, the old Bhil chief Mandalika.

The infant Bappa was kept in the fortress of Bhandar (24 km south-west of Jarrole). Bappa, during one of his childhood pranks, got married to the princess of a local Solanki chief. On learning of this, secret marriage,

the Solanki chief set to hunt out Bappa This led to the famous flight of Bappa from Nagda, accompanied by his two Bhil friends. Baleno of Oghna-Panarwa and Dewa of Oondri.

In the Trikuta Hills of Nagda, Bappa met Hāritarāsi, a Pasupataacārya, or devotee of Ekalinga (Mahadeva). Happy with his service, Hāritarasi accepted Bappa as his disciple and conferred on him supernatural powers. This was possible because Hāritarāsi and Bappa both successfully propitiated Ekalinga and Bhavani. On Hāritarāsi's death, young Bappa entered the service of Mori king of Chittor. Bappa took Chittor from the Mori and himself became the Mor (crown of the land); he obtained by universal consent the title of "Hindua Sooraj".

[Continued ...]

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'US Asking India for Drugs Because We have Pro-people Patent Laws': SJM on Drug Export Move

Swadeshi Jagran Manch (SJM) said that United States is asking for drugs amid the coronavirus crisis only because India took a stand in 1995 against the WTO mandate issued to member countries for a pro-business/company regime.

Ashwani Mahajan, co-convenor of SJM, told News 18, "In 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) mandated the member countries to change patent laws which gave more advantage to the companies. India has a pro-people patent regime, allowing production of generic drugs along with compulsory licensing with reasonable fees."

"The US is asking for drugs only because we did not bow down to their pressure to amend our patent regime as per their wishes," Mahajan said.

On Tuesday, India decided to relax the complete ban placed on its export on drugs. It decided to export hydroxychloroquine as well as paracetamol on a case-by-case basis, after making sure that it has enough for its own domestic needs. The move came after a flood of requests for the anti-malarial drug by United States and its President Donald Trump hinting at "retaliation". SJM added, "We should get all support from all over the world to produce drugs for the virus and for the humanity at large. We produce the cheapest drugs and provide them throughout the world. This is also a way of showing to the international community how good our patent laws are."

In the post coronavirus world, it should help India produce more and more life saving drugs, by further relaxation in patents for the sake of humanity, he said, adding, "The drugs prices in America are sometimes 100 times more than that in India."

Mahajan noted that India amended its Patent Act 1970, however, it has "sufficient safeguards and provisions to produce cheap generic drugs, allows compulsory licensing and disallows evergreening of patents and also disallows patent on seeds, plants and lives."

A good and pro-people patent regime is that is not in favour of the companies but promotes the welfare of people. "We should think of humanity not businesses," he said.

"This has proved that India can meet the drug requirements all over the world. We need internation-

al support also in the form of relaxation on patents to help us produce different types of cheapest drugs in the world," Mahajan said.

<https://www.news18.com/news/india/us-asking-india-for-drugs-because-we-have-pro-people-patent-laws-rss-affiliate-sjm-on-drug-export-move-2567979.html>

Warring SJM backs Nirmala and RBI Guv; says, 'Well Done'

The government saw a face of the Swadeshi Jagran Manch that it is not quite used to - throwing its support behind it.

Swadeshi Jagaran Manch, 'welcomed' the Modi government's efforts to arrest the damage done by the coronavirus. Hailing the series of relief measures by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman and Reserve Bank of India's Governor Shaktikanta Das, the SJM said it will benefit the poorest of the poor, small and medium businesses. "These steps will not only provide relief, but will also ensure that the impact of this deadly virus is minimal on our economy," it said.

SJM which is more often than not found itself up against the economic policies of this government, said, "The RBI not only ensured the reduction in the Repo rates by 75 bps. This will not only cut down the expenditure of the exchequer to service the debt, but will also provide the headroom for doing the expenditure to build up the economy."

Repo rates are the benchmark for the commercial banks to position their retail debt. The Reverse Repo rate cut by 90 bps, and the cash reserve ratio (CRR) is cut by another 100 bps from March 28.

CRR is the percentage of total deposits that banks are required to keep in reserves either in the vaults or with RBI so that the same can be given to the bank's customers if the need arises, whereas, reverse repo is the rate at which commercial banks in India park their excess money with RBI usually for the short term.

"All these measures could infuse liquidity to the tune of Rs 3.74 lakh crore into the system. Apart from this, the relief to existing businesses and retail debt consumers, the moratorium of three months is extended to all the interest payments against the term loans. This is a much needed relief for the middle class and small businesses. There is relaxation on the services of debt taken on housing and vehicle loans for individuals and for their cash flow & requirements of businesses," lauded the SJM.

It also welcomed the RBI decision to relax the income recognition and asset classification norms along with the rules for restructuring and provisioning of

debt. It will be a great sigh of relief for the small and medium businesses that RBI and other agencies will not consider this period, while ascertaining the credit history. Hoping that the government will be open to fresh ideas, the SJM asserted that India requires good implementations of these announcements, and the complementary efforts by the various sectoral regulators, state governments, and corporate houses. “Collectively, our aim should be that the pain caused by this Chinese virus should be minimal and the kickstart of the economy should be quicker,” said SJM.

SJM added, “Globally this Chinese virus has not only infected more than five lakh humans, but has wiped out the trajectory of growth. India too is going through a tough phase, but we at SJM are satisfied with the measures taken by the government to curb the menace, help the patients and in their treatment.”

SJM particularly expressed satisfaction that the Indian entrepreneurs are coming forward to not only manufacture products, but medical equipment, medicines, testing kits. “If these products match the standards set by IMCR, they should not be forced to take the clearances from US-based FDA or the EU regulators. This is a warlike situation and we must trust standards set by Indian regulators,” urged the body.

“These are extraordinary situations and require extraordinary solutions. And it is time to share the burden, than to pass it on,” said SJM.

<http://www.daijiworld.com/news/newsDisplay.aspx?newsID=689449>

Like Donald Trump, SJM too wants COVID-19 to be renamed ‘China Virus’

Swadeshi Jagran Manch has demanded that the World Health Organization (WHO) rename COVID-19 as ‘China virus’. Talking to ThePrint, SJM lashed out at the WHO and said it should issue an apology for its “irresponsible behaviour”.

“The World Health Organisation’s role and credibility are in question. It first believed what China said that there is no clear evidence of human-to-human transmission of the novel coronavirus. But now that it has been established that it is spreading due to human-to-human contact, why isn’t WHO issuing an apology and renaming COVID-19 as ‘China virus?’” SJM said. He also hit out at the WHO for questioning India’s health standards and not China’s.

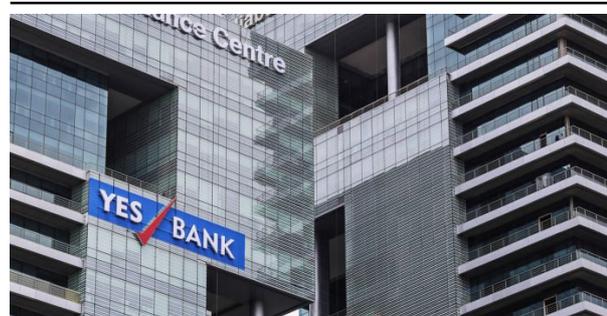
“WHO’s role has been dubious. It ranked India 140th in the health index, despite India’s credential as

a trusted and reliable health power in the world. Chinese role has been questioned earlier during the SARS outbreak, but WHO never condemned China for its health standards,” SJM said.

In a tweet SJM even said it’s time to shut the WHO “for not rising to the occasion”. In January this year, SJM had said the Narendra Modi government shouldn’t trust Huawei – the Chinese telecom major that has been allowed to take part in 5G trials in India – as China has “jeopardised world health” with coronavirus.

<https://theprint.in/india/like-donald-trump-rss-affiliate-too-wants-covid-19-to-be-renamed-china-virus/383885/>

SJM doesn’t agree with Modi Govt that RBI acted promptly in Yes Bank crisis



SJM has held the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) responsible for the failure and mismanagement of Yes Bank, in a direct contravention of the Narendra Modi government’s position.

Speaking to ThePrint, Swadeshi Jagran Manch (SJM) said the central bank cannot wash its hands off the bank’s failure as it didn’t intervene at the right time. The remarks came days after the central bank and the Modi government took control of the affairs at Yes Bank as charges of alleged financial irregularities and mismanagement in the bank’s operations surfaced.

According to SJM, the RBI should have acted earlier and not behaved as a mute spectator since it has the mechanism to monitor banks’ activities on a daily and weekly basis. “Why did RBI not detect spike in Yes Bank loan book in the last few years when it was jumping at more than 30 per cent,” asked SJM. SJM question echoed former finance minister and Congress leader P. Chidambaram’s criticism of the Modi government, holding it responsible for “mismanagement of financial institutions”.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, however, said the RBI acted well in time, issuing governance notices to Yes Bank as far back as 2017.

<https://theprint.in/economy/rss-affiliate-doesnt-agree-with-modi-govt-that-rbi-acted-promptly-in-yes-bank-crisis/377828/>

Covid-19 in India: Nearly 65% of 544 new all-India cases linked to Tablighi Jamaat's event in city



The explosion of Covid-19 cases caused by the Tablighi Jamaat (TJ) event continued to unfold for the third consecutive day, when at least 295 delegates from across the country who had attended the religious congregation in Delhi's Nizamuddin last month tested positive for the virus, accounting for more than 60% of the 485 confirmed cases across India till around 11.45pm on Thursday (2 April 2020).

The countrywide coronavirus count, which had crossed the 2,000 mark barely a day earlier, zoomed past 2,500 with Delhi (141), Maharashtra (88) and Tamil Nadu (75) adding big numbers.

At least eight Covid-19 deaths were reported, pushing the countrywide toll to 70. The health ministry has confirmed 2,069 cases and 54 deaths.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/covid-19-in-india-nearly-65-of-544-new-all-india-cases-linked-to-tablighi-jamaats-event-in-city/articleshow/74958094.cms>

Netherlands recalls hundreds of thousands of defective Chinese face masks

The Netherlands has recalled hundreds of thousands of face masks imported from China after they were found to be defective, the health ministry announced on Saturday (28 March 2020). Dutch authorities received 1.3 million face masks from China on March 21 and distributed some of them to health care



providers battling against the spread of the deadly COVID-19 pandemic. But the health ministry "received a signal that, upon inspection, the quality of this shipment did not meet the required standards," it said in a statement sent to Euronews.

"A second test also proved that the face masks did not meet the required quality standards. It has now been decided to stop the use of this entire shipment. The masks had a KN95 certification indicating that they should filter above 95% of particles. According to state broadcaster NOS, the recall concerns 600,000 masks. The ministry has assured that "new shipments will receive extra standard testing."

The Netherlands has so far reported 9,800 confirmed cases of the novel coronavirus and 632 deaths. It is not the only country to have imported defective medical equipment from China to tackle the disease.

Spain announced that it would return 640,000 rapid testing kits it had purchased from a Chinese company after tests on a batch already imported had found them to have a 30% detection rate. The government stressed that the kits were CE certified – indicating conformity with European standards – and that they had been purchased through a Spanish intermediary. The Chinese embassy in Madrid said on Twitter however that ShenzenBioeasy Biotechnology, the kits' manufacturer, had not been officially licenced by the country's authorities to sell medical products.

Spain is the second hardest-hit country in the world after Italy having reported more than 73,000 confirmed cases and 5,900 deaths by Saturday (28 March 2020). The Turkish Health Minister also revealed during a press conference on Friday that rapid testing kits samples it had received from a Chinese company did not meet the country's effectiveness standards and that another firm, also Chinese, had instead been selected to provide the kits.

<https://www.euronews.com/2020/03/29/netherlands-recalls-hundreds-of-thousands-of-defective-chinese-face-masks>

Zen Technologies to develop ventilator prototype for India to fight COVID-19

In its bid to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, Zen Technologies on Wednesday said it is in the process of developing a ventilator prototype for India. The product is expected to be ready soon, according to a BSE filing. "As a part of the corporate social responsibility... Zen Technologies has dedicated a small research and development team to develop a

prototype of a ventilator for India,” the company said. The company is in the business of designing, developing and manufacturing state-of-the-art combat training solutions for the training of defence and security forces worldwide. Shares of the firm were trading at Rs 22.75 apiece on the BSE, down 3.60 per cent from their previous close.

<https://www.businessinsider.in/business/news/gen-technologies-to-develop-ventilator-prototype-for-india-to-fight-covid-19/articleshow/74925576.cms>

Meet the woman behind India's first covid testing kit

In what may go down as a crucial benchmark in India's fight against the Covid-19 virus, a Pune-based diagnostic firm developed the country's first testing kit this week. With just 6.8 tests per million, one of the lowest rates in the world, India has been criticized for not testing enough. Now, this home-grown test kit could be the breakthrough the country needed. All this was made possible because of the efforts of one virologist, who delivered on a working test kit, hours before delivering her baby. Under Mylab's research and development chief, MinalDakhaveBhosale, the coronavirus testing kit called Patho Detect, was developed in just six weeks, the BBC reported.

The scientist was also battling with another deadline— last week she gave birth to a baby girl. Bhosale began work on the programme in February, just days after leaving hospital with pregnancy complications.

“It was an emergency, so I took this on as a challenge. I had to serve my nation,” she said, adding that her team of 10 worked “very hard” to make the project a success. In the end, she submitted the kit to the National Institute of Virology (NIV) for evaluation on March 18th, just a day before delivering her daughter.

India's first coronavirus testing kit hit Indian markets, in a bid to increase frequency of testing and to confirm or rule out the Covid-19 infection. “Our kit gives the diagnosis in two and a half hours while the imported testing kits take six-seven hours,” Bhosale said in an interview with Hindustan Times.

Mylabs Discovery Solutions, which received statutory approvals late on Monday from authorities, can manufacture over 15,000 testing kits per day from its facility at Lonavala in Pune district and the same will be ramped up to 25,000 kits per day.

Mylab shipped the first batch of 150 to diagnostic labs in Pune, Mumbai, Delhi, Goa and Bengaluru (Bangalore) this week. “Our manufacturing unit is working through the weekend and the next batch

will be sent out on Monday,” DrGautamWankhede, Mylab's director for medical affairs, told BBC.

The molecular diagnostic company, which also makes testing kits for HIV and Hepatitis B and C, and other diseases, says it can supply up to 100,000 Covid-19 testing kits a week and can produce up to 200,000 if needed. Each Mylab kit can test 100 samples and costs Rs 1,200, about a quarter of the Rs 4,500 that India pays to import testing kits from abroad.

Initially, India insisted on testing only those who had traveled to high-risk countries or had come in contact with an infected person or health workers treating coronavirus patients. It later said that anyone admitted to hospital with severe respiratory distress would also be tested. In the past few days, India has scaled up testing. Initially, only the state labs were allowed to test for coronavirus, but permission has now been extended to several private labs too.

India now has well over 800 positive cases of coronavirus, but with the circle of infection widening daily, the numbers are expected to rise further.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/healthcare/biotech/healthcare/meet-the-woman-behind-indias-first-covid-testing-kit/articleshow/74857787.cms>

India plans to buy protective health gear from China despite concerns

India will buy ventilators and masks from China to help it deal with the coronavirus, a government official said yesterday, even though some countries in Europe had complained about the quality of the equipment. India has recorded 1,397 cases of the coronavirus, with 35 deaths, but health experts say the country of 1.3bn people could see a major surge in cases that could overwhelm its weak public health system. PM Narendra Modi's government said it was trying to procure medical gear, including masks and body coveralls, both from domestic firms and from countries like South Korea and China, to meet shortages.

“China, definitely we are going to buy... Because scaling up our domestic production will take time, said a top policy official aware of the plan, who declined to be identified due to sensitivity of the discussions. The Netherlands has recalled thousands of masks imported from China because of quality issues, while Spain has complained about defective imported test kits supplied by a Chinese manufacturer, media have reported. China's foreign ministry said several countries had raised doubts about the quality

of products imported from China, and acknowledged that there might be some problems.

‘A large number of Chinese manufacturers are working around the clock to help other countries save lives. Our sincerity and assistance is real. If problems occur in this process, the Chinese side will talk to relevant departments, China’s foreign ministry spokeswoman HuaChunying told a news conference.

A second source with direct knowledge of the government plans said Chinese manufacturers had shown keen interest in supplying protective health gear to India, lodging queries with Indian diplomatic missions in Shanghai and Beijing. China was emerging as a favourite possible supplier at this stage as new virus infections were slowing there and its factories were being pushed to reopen, the second source said. India needs at least 38mn masks and 6.2mn pieces of personal protective equipment as it confronts the spread of coronavirus, according to a report by its investment agency. But SwadeshiJagranManch (SJM) an influential nationalist group close to Modi’s BharatiyaJanataParty, said India should look at domestic alternatives because of widespread concern over the quality of China’s equipment.

‘I don’t think we need Chinese support of any kind for our healthcare... Even if Indian firms produce at a higher cost, it doesn’t matter, official, of the SJM, said. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Civil Aviation said Air India was likely to transport the critical medical equipment from China starting April 3. The ministry said Air India has established a cargo air-bridge between India and China. ‘Regular cargo flights for transporting critical medical equipment and supplies between the two countries are likely to be operated by Air India from 3 April 2020 onwards, it said.

A former central Minister and sitting legislator from Arunachal Pradesh has urged the Indian government to file a case of biological warfare against China and seek compensation. Senior Congress leader NiongEring in a letter to the External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar said the Indian government must file a case in international forums such as International Court of Justice (ICJ) against China and ask for compensation of \$ 22bn. Ering told the minister that a united effort must be undertaken with support of other countries.

‘India must unite with other nations on this and also demand an international investigation on Wuhan novel coronavirus in China to ensure safety of the posterity from any such incidents in future, said Ering.

The former minister said that reliable media reports suggested that China has unleashed a bio-warfare programme of Wuhan coronavirus and put world peace and security at the greatest threat.

‘The whole of the world is under lockdown now and it has crumbled the global economies including our country’s, Ering said in his letter.

‘Our state forms an international boundary with China and is under constant threat and fear of Chinese evil deeds, he added. Arunachal Pradesh shares 1,080km borders with China, 520km with Myanmar and 217km with Bhutan.

<https://m.gulf-times.com/story/659776/India-plans-to-buy-protective-health-gear-from-China-despite-concerns>

SJM appeals to Modi govt to not import Covid-19 testing kits, masks from China

SwadeshiJagranManch (SJM) has urged the Narendra Modi government not to import from China any personal protective equipment (PPE) such as masks, eye gear, and testing kits and ventilators to fight the Covid-19 outbreak. Speaking to ThePrint, SJM said China’s equipment and ventilators are not trustworthy, and that India should not rely on Chinese products in this critical time. The SJM also wrote to the B.S. Yediyurappa government in Karnataka last week, urging it not to import “faulty” Chinese Covid-19 testing kits. The Karnataka government is reportedly in talks with a Chinese manufacturer to procure rapid testing kits. “We have advised Yediyurappa not to import testing kits. We have also requested (Railways and Commerce Minister) Piyush Goyal and the Prime Minister (Narendra Modi) to stop importing personal protective equipment from China and to save India from more infection. If Spain, Netherlands, Czech Republic are returning faulty test kits (imported from China) then why are we ready to import? The government should wake up,” SJM said. India has, however, already received the first batch of medical supplies from China’s Alibaba Foundation. This apart, government-owned HLL Lifecare has floated a global tender seeking personal protective equipment for healthcare personnel, and it expects suppliers in China, South Korea and Singapore to participate. China, which was the epicentre of the coronavirus outbreak, has also offered to provide medical gear to India. □□

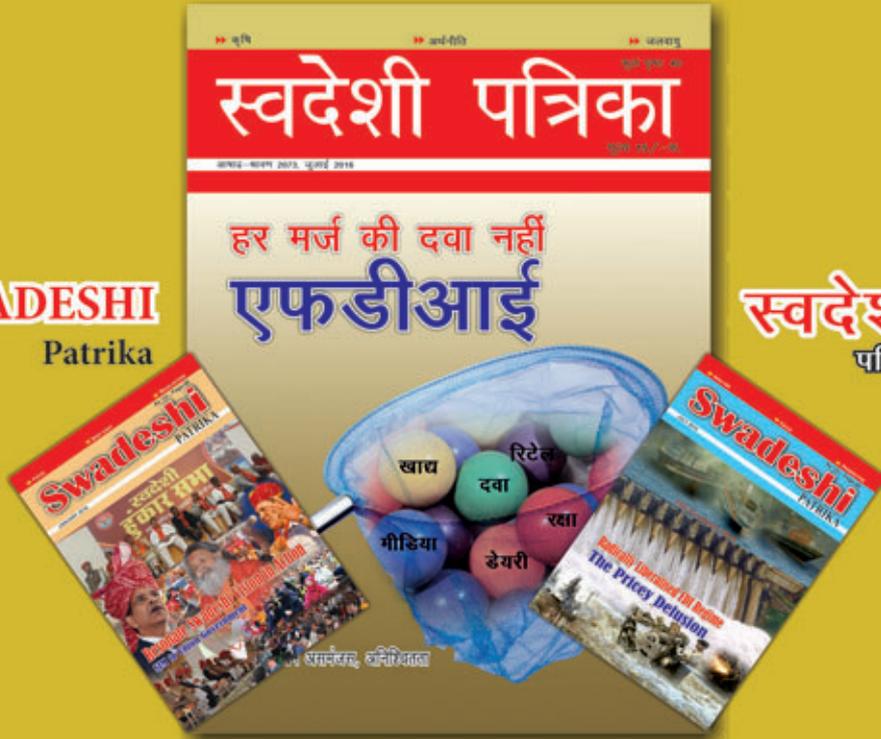
<https://theprint.in/india/rss-affiliate-appeals-to-modi-govt-to-not-import-covid-19-testing-kits-masks-from-china/>
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| वस्तु | स्वदेशी उत्पादन-प्रयोग करें | बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के उत्पादन- बहिष्कार करें |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| नहाने का साबुन | गोदरेज, संतूर, निरमा, स्वस्तिक, मैसूर सैंडल, विप्रो-शिकाकाई, फ्रेश, अफगाण, कुटीर, होमाकोल, प्रिमियम, मीरा, मेडिमिक्स, पितांबरी, विमल, चंद्रिका, गंगा, सिधाल, वनश्री, सर्वोदय, नीम, अनुरा, अनुष्वा, सर्वोदय, पतंजलि तथा लघु-कुटीर उद्योग के अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | लक्स, लिरेल, लाईफबॉय, पियर्स, रेक्सोना, हमाम, जय, मोती, कैमे, डैव, पॉइस, पामऑलिव, जॉन्सन, किलएरसिल, डेटॉल, लेसान्ती, जस्मीन, गोस्डमिस्ट, लक्मे, अंमवे, क्वांटम, मार्गो, फा, नीम |
| कपड़े धोने का साबुन | स्वस्तिक, ससा, प्लस, निरमा, अँक्टो, विमल, हीपोलीन, डेट, पितांबरी, बी.बी., फेना, उजाला, ईजी, घड़ी, जेंटिल, मंजुला, अनुरा, अन्य स्थानिक उत्पादन, पतंजलि, अन्य लघु-कुटीर उद्योग के अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | सनलाईट, खील, एरियल, चेक, डबल, ट्रीलो, 501, ओके, की, रिबेल, अँमवे, क्वांटम, सर्फ एक्सेल, रिन, विमबार, बिझ, रॉबिन ब्लू, और हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के अन्य उत्पादन |
| सौंदर्य प्रसाधन औषधि | टिप्स एण्ड टोज, झुंगार, सिधौल, संतूर, इमामी, अफगाण, बोरोप्लस, तुलसी, वीको टर्मरिफ, अर्निका, हेयर एण्ड केयर, हिमानी, पेंराशूट, हिमताज, सिल्केशा, नाईल, बलसारा, जेके, डाबर झंझू, सांझू, बेचनाथ, हिमालय, भारकर, तन्वी, बोरोलीन, केराफेड, बजाज सेवास्रम, प्रकाश, कोकोराज, प्रिमियम, मूव, क्रेक क्रीम, आयुर, पार्क एवेन्यू, कासवछाप नेचर इसेस, पतंजलि और लघु-कुटीर उद्योग के अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | जॉन्सन, पौण्डस, किलयरसिल, ब्रिलक्रीम, फेयर एण्ड लवली, वेल्बेट, मेडीकेयर, लेवेंडर, नायसिल, निविया, शॉवर टू शॉवर, क्यूटीकुरा, लिरेल, लँक्मे, डेनिम, ऑरगॉनिक्स, पेन्टीन, रूटस, हेड एण्ड शोल्डर, अँमवे, क्वांटम, क्लीनिक, निहार, कोको केयर, ग्लेक्सो, मॉरटिम, लीओरीयल, ट्रेसेमे, लँक्मे आदि |
| दुधपेस्ट दंतमंजन दुधब्रश | बबूल, प्रॉमिस, चिको, ओरा, अमर, अँकर, डाबर, बंदर छाप, टु जेल, चॉईस, मिसवाक, अजय, हबॉर्डेंट, अजंता, गरवारे ब्रश, क्लासिक, ईगल, दंतपोला, वैद्यनाथ, युवराज, इमामी, पतंजलि, पुडंट, विठोबा दंतमंजन तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | कॉलगेट, सिबाका, बलोजअप, पेप्लोडेंट, सिग्मल, मैक्लीन्स, अँमवे, क्वांटम, अक्वा फ्रेश, ओरल-बी, फोरहेंस, सेन्सोडाइन |
| दाढ़ी का साबुन ब्लेड्स | गोदरेज, अफगाण, इमामी, सुपर, स्वदेशी, सुपरमैक्स, अशोक, वी-जॉन, टोपाज, पनाना, प्रीमियम, पार्क एवेन्यू, लेझर, विद्युत, जे.के., कॉस्मोप्लस तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | पामऑलिव, निविया, पॉन्डस, प्लैटिनम, जिलेट, सेवेन-ओ-क्लाक, विलमैन, विल्टेज, इरॉस्मिक, लँक्मे, डेनिम |
| बिस्किट चॉकलेट दुग्ध उत्पादन ब्रेड | साठे, बेकमेन, मोनेको, क्रेकजैक, गिट्स, शालीमार, पॅरी, रावलगांव, निलगिरी, क्लासिक, अमूल, न्यूट्रामूल, मॉन्जीनीज, आरे, कॅमको, सम्राट, रॉयल, विजया, इंडाना, सफल, एशियन, विक्स ब्रेड, वेरका, सागर, सपन, प्रिया गोल्ड, न्यूट्रीन, शांभिला, चॅम्पियन, अँम्रो, पार्ले, पतंजलि तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | नेसले, कॅडबरी, बोर्नव्हिटा, हॉलिसक, बूस्ट, मिल्कमेड, किसान, मैगी, फॅरेक्स, अनिकस्पे, कॉम्प्लान, किटकैट, चार्ज, एक्लेअर, मॉडर्न ब्रेड, माल्टोवा, खिवा, माइलो, मिल्कफूड |
| चाय कॉफी | गिरनार, हसमुख, टाटा टी, आसाम टी, सोसायटी, सपट (इस्टंट), डंकन, बह्मपुत्र, एम.आर., शन, टिप्स, इंडीया, अशोक, तेज, टाटा कॅफे, कन्सोलिडेटेड कॅफे, टाटा-टेटली, अमर-टी और अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | बुक बॉड, ताजमहल, रेड-लेबल, डायमंड, लिप्टन, ग्रीन लेबल, टाईगर, नेसकॅफे, नेसले, डेल्टा, ब्रू, सनराईज, धी पलावर्स, ताजा |
| शीतपेय शरबत, घटनी अचार, मुरब्बा | एनर्जी, सोसयो, कॅम्पाकोला, गुरुजी, ओन्जुस, जाम्बिन, नीरो, पिगो, फ्रूटी, आस्वाद, डाबर, माला, रसना, हमदर्द, मॅंगो, रेनबो, कॅल्वर्ट, स्वीटैलिका, रूह-आफजा, जय गजानन, हल्दीराम, गोकुल, बीकानेर, वेकफील्ड, नोगा, प्रिया, अशोक, उमा, एच.पी.एम.सी उत्पाद, हिम तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | लेहर, पेप्सी, सेवन-अप, मिरींडा, टीम, कोका-कोला, मॅकडॉवेल सोडा, मॅंगोला, गोल्डस्पॉट, लिम्का, सिट्रा, थम्स-अप, रिपंट, ड्यूक्स, फॅन्टा, कॅडबरी, कॅनडा ड्राय, क्रश, कॅडबरी अँपी |
| पीने का पानी | बिसलेरी, बैली, नॅचरल, अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | अँक्वाफिना, किन्ले, नेसले नॅचरल |
| आईस्क्रीम | दिनशाँ, जॉय, वाडीलाल, श्रीराम, पेस्तनजी, नेचर वर्ल्ड, गोकूल, अमूल, हिमालय, निरुला, पेरीना, मदर डेयरी, आरे, चिंडी, हॅव मोर, वेरका, मेघरल तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | कॅडबरी, डॉलोप, नाईस, बुक ब्रांड के उत्पादन, क्वालिटि वॉल्स, कॉरनेली, बास्कीन-रॉबिन्स, यांकी-डूडल्स, कॉरनेटो |
| खाद्यतेल खाद्यपदार्थ | सनपलावर, मारुति, पोस्टमैन, धारा, रॉकेट, मित्री, रवीकार, कॉरनेला, सनझाप, रथ, मोहन, उमंग, विजया, सपन, पेंराशूट, अशोक, सफोला, कोहिनूर, मधुर, इंजन, गगन, अमृत, वनस्पति, एमडीएच, एवरेस्ट, बेडेकर, कुबल, डाबर, सहकार, लिज्जत, गणेश, शक्तिभोग आटा, टाटा नमक, निरमा नमक, जैमिनी, पतंजलि तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | डालडा, क्रिस्टल, लिप्टन, अन्नपूर्णा नमक, आटा और घपाती, मॅंगी, किसान, तरला, बुक-बॉड, पिलसबरी आटा, कॅप्टन कुक नमक और आटा, मॉडर्न घपाती, कारगिल आटा, तेज, लेहर, नॉर, मैकडॉनल्ड, बर्जर किंग |
| विद्युत उपकरण गृहोपयोगी वस्तु | विडियोकॉन, बी.पी.एल, ओनिडा, सलौरा, ईटीएण्डटी, टी-सीरीज, नेल्को, वेस्टन, अपट्रॉन, केल्ट्रान, कॉस्मिक, टीवीएस, गोदरेज, क्राउन, बजाज, उषा, पोलर, एँकर, सूर्य, ओरिएन्ट, सित्री, दूल्हू, क्रॉम्पटन, रबी, जय शंकर, कैलाश, श्रीराम, लॉयड्स, ब्लू स्टार, कोल्टास, कूल होम, खेतान, जीप, नोविनो, अँम्रो, निलैप, इलाईट, अंजली, जयको, सुमीत, बंगाल, मैसूर, हॉकिन्स, प्रेस्टीज, महाराजा, जयपान, प्रेशर कुकर, तुपि, आईएफबी, आर.आर. फॅन, तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | जीईसी, फिलिप्स, सोनी, टीडीके, निप्पो, नॅशनल-पैनासोनिक, शार्प, जीई, व्हर्लपूल, सैमसंग, देवू, तोशीबा, एल जी, हिताची, थॉमसन, इलेक्ट्रोलक्स, अकाई, सानसूर्स, केनवुड, आइवा, कैरियर, टपरवेयर, जापान लाईफ, ओमेगा, टाइमेक्स, राडो, पायोनियर, व्हर्लपुल |
| घड़ियां | टाइटन, अजन्ता, एचएमटी, मैक्सिमा, आल्विन, फास्ट-ट्रॅक, | ओमेगा, टाईमेक्स, टीसीएल |
| लेखन सामग्री | जीप्लो, विल्सन, कैम्प्लिन, रेजलॉन, रोटोमॅक, सेलो, स्टिक, चंद्रा, मॉटेक्स, कैमल, विट्टू, प्लेटो, कोलो, त्रिवेणी, फ्लोरा, अप्सरा, नटराज, हिंदुस्तान, ओमेगा, लोटस, लिंक तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | पार्कर, पायलट, विंडसर-न्यूटन, फॅबर-कैसेल, लकज़र, बिक, मॉट ब्लैक, कोरस, अेस, रोटरिंग, |
| जूते, चप्पल पॉलिश | लखानी, लिबर्टी स्टैन्डर्ड, एक्शन, पैरागॉन, पलॅश, करोना, बेलकम, रेक्सोना, रिलेक्सो, लोटस, रेड-टैप, फिनिक्स, वायकिंग, बिल्ली, कार्नाबा, किबी शू पॉलिश, फलेक्स, बुडलॅनड तथा अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | बाटा, प्यूमा, पॉवर, बेरी-ब्लॉसम, आदिदास, रिबॉक, नाइक, लीकूपर, |
| तैयार कपड़े | पीटर इंग्लैंड, वॅन हुसेन, अँलेन सॉली, लुई फिलिप, कलरप्लस, मफतलाल, ट्रेंड, केम्ब्रिज, डबल बुल, झोडिएक, अरविंद डेनिम, डॉन, प्रोलीन, टीटी, लक्स, अमूल, वीआईपी, रूपा, रेमण्ड, पार्क एवेन्यू, अल्टिमो, न्यूपोर्ट, किलर, फलाईंग मशीन, ड्यूक्स, कोलकाता, लुधियाना, मॉन्टे कार्लो, कॉटन किंग, लिनेन किंग तथा तिरुपुर के सन्मी हीजरी सहित अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादन | ली के सन्मी उत्पाद, बर्लिंगटन, अँरो, लकोस्ट, सॅनफिस्कॉ, लेविस, पेपे जीन्स, रैगलर, बेनेटोन, रीड एण्ड टेलर, बायफोर्ड, क्रोकोडाइल |
| मोबाईल फोन | माइक्रोमेक्स, कारबॅन, डी-आई और स्थानीय उत्पादन | चीन के सारे उत्पाद, एम-आई, एप्पो, वीवो, सेमसंग, झिओमी, आयफोन, एप्पल |

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