



Hindu College::Guntur

(Re-Accredited by NAAC as grade with CGPA 3.07)



Department of Economics

Survey Report

**"National Survey
on
PERCEPTIONS OF
PEOPLE ON
ECONOMIC IMPACT
OF COVID-19"**

**Project Director:
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PREFACE

Hindu College, Guntur was established in 1935, by a group of highly educated, patriotic and philanthropic gentlemen of Guntur, with the loftiest ideal of 'dispelling darkness' from the society and to prevent any further erosion of values and virtues from all walks of life. The motto of our college, "*Tamasoma jyotirgamaya*" is taken from the "*Brithadaranyaka Upanishad*". It was due to the untiring efforts of a group of dedicated men who illustrated the truth that sincerity and teamwork would lead to success in any field. The college has achieved the great heights that its founding fathers envisaged, through a constant and consistent endeavor to give quality education to the student community. Presently, 12 sister concerned institutions are catering education needs of Guntur and surrounding areas. The institution covers secondary, higher secondary, graduate and post-graduate levels of education. The disciplines offered include humanities, sciences, engineering, technology, education and pharmacy indeed a wide spectrum of useful and employment worthy courses.

The Department of Economics of this college is one of the strongest departments in the surrounding areas of Acharya Nagarjuna University. This department organized 12 National Seminars and a good number of state level and regional seminars. The faculty of the department wrote 29 books and about 250 research articles. 01 Major Research Project and 05 Minor Research Projects have been completed by the faculty. The department offers both PG and UG programmes in Economics. At UG level, B.A 03 (HEP, MES and EPCS) combinations are there. The quality of students of this department is highly commendable. 01 BA (MES) student got Gold Medal from Acharya Nagarjuna University in recent Convocation and 01 student got State Pratibha Award from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Our students bagged 03 overall championships during this academic year in Economics Fests and 02 students represented South Zone. Recently, this department conducted a National Level Quiz in Micro Economics through Google forms, where 1488 participated within a week.

The economic impact of corona virus is a rising strain across the world. It is found in many studies in recent times that the public sees corona virus as a greater threat to the economy than to their health. Hence, an attempt is made in this study to examine views of public on impact of corona virus. The present survey on "Perceptions of People on Economic Impact of COVID-19" is conducted for 05 days from 28-06-2020 to 02-07-2020. The public responded well towards our survey and 532 respondents from 17 states covering 94 districts of the country are participated and shared their opinions. We just compiled all the responses and analyzed with the help of SPSS 2.0 package.

In this connection, I thank all our College management committee members specially our President Sri. SVS Somayaji, our beloved Secretary & Correspondent Sri. Ch. Rama Krishna Murthy and our Principal Smt. V. Mani Kumari for permitting me to undertake this survey. I specially thank Prof. M. Koteswara Rao, Dr. A. Leelamohan and Dr. SVS Girija for their advices in finalizing the report. I am grateful to my department members Smt. D. Sonia, Smt. R. Saritha and Ms. Triveni for their support in collecting the data. I should also thank my son chy. P. Manideep Chakravarthi for his technical support. Finally, I thank all the respondents who shared their opinions.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL

Introduction:

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally (WHO-2020). WHO is working closely with global experts, governments, and other health organizations to provide advice to the countries about precautionary and preventive measures.

In spite of best measures taken by the concerned Government all over the world, it spread quickly across the globe in the first half of 2020, reaching 10 million confirmed cases towards the end of June. By the end of first week of July, 213 countries and territories around the world have reported a total of 11,231,289 confirmed cases of the virus and 529,909 deaths. It is shocking to notice that the WHO says the pandemic has not yet reached its peak in Central and South America, where Brazil has been the worst-hit so far. Table No.1 examines the status of Covid Virus at the end of first week of July in the top 25 virus infected countries of the globe. It can be observed from the table that Brazil is only the second country in the world, after the US, to have confirmed more than one million cases and its death toll stands at more than 60,000. In Qatar, percentage of persons infected to total population is highest, however, percentage of deaths to total infected and to total population is comparatively low when compared with other many countries. In UK, Mexico, Italy and France the percentage of deaths to total infected persons is more than One percent and in Spain, UK, Italy, Sweden, the percentage of deaths to total population is more than 0.05 percent. Europe and North America saw the first major outbreaks in April but as they began to ease, Latin America and Asia started seeing an increase in the cases. The surge in cases in Asia is largely down to widespread outbreaks in India and Pakistan.

Though, In India, Percentage of cases to total population and percentage of deaths to total population is very low when compared most of the other countries of the world. There are about 648 thousand confirmed cases where 394 thousand were recovered. The State of Maharashtra continues to remain the worst affected with highest number of active cases with

about 32 percent of total cases of the country followed by Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh. The recovery rate has a positive sign. It is found that about half of the national cases accounted from Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmadabad, Chennai and Thane. All the State governments have been taking several steps to control the spread of virus. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is very active in controlling the epidemic through the newly introduced Ward Volunteer system and Gram Secreteriates. This state stood in first in the country in testing highest number of samples every day. Till now it took more than 10 lakh samples from the persons of the state.

Initiatives by Government of India:

Government of India has been taking all the necessary steps to ensure that we are prepared well to face the challenge and threat posed by the growing pandemic of COVID-19 the Corona Virus. With active support of the people of India, GOI has been able to contain the spread of the Virus in our country. The most important factor in preventing the spread of the Virus locally is to empower the citizens with the right information and taking precautions as per the advisories being issued by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. To combat with COVID-19, Indian Government initiated lockdown from 23rd March, 2020. The economy was already in a parlous state before Covid-19 struck. With the prolonged country-wide lockdown restrictions for about 100 days, global economic downturn and associated disruption of demand and supply chains, the economy is likely to face a protracted period of slowdown. The magnitude of the economic impact will depend upon the duration and severity of the health crisis, the duration of the lockdown and the manner in which the situation unfolds once the lockdown is lifted (Mahendra Dev & Rajeswari Sengupta, 2020).

According to KPMG, the lockdown in India had a sizeable impact on the economy mainly on consumption which is the biggest component of GDP. Reduction in the urban transaction can lead to a steep fall in the consumption of non-essential goods. It can be severe if disruption causes by the long lockdown and affect the availability of essential commodities. Due to weak domestic consumption and consumer sentiment, there can be a delay in investment which further add pressure on the growth. We can't ignore that post-COVID-19, some economies are expected to adopt de-risking strategies and shift their manufacturing bases from China. This can create opportunities for India. According to KPMG, opportunities

will largely depend on how quickly the economy recovers and the pace at which the supply chain issues are addressed. According to Du & Bradstreet, COVID-19 no doubt disrupted human lives and global supply chain but the pandemic is a severe demand shock which has offset the green shoots of recovery of the Indian economy that was visible towards the end of 2019 and early 2020. The revised Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for India downwards by 0.2 percentage points for the fiscal year 2020 to 4.8 per cent and by 0.5 per cent for the fiscal year 2021 to 6 per cent. Further, it is stated that the extent of the actual impact will depend upon the severity and duration of the outbreak. Further, according to the World Bank's assessment, India is expected to grow 1.5 per cent to 2.8 per cent. And IMF projected a GDP growth of 1.9 per cent for India in 2020 because the global economy is affected by the COVID pandemic, the worst recession since the Great Depression in the 1930s. Also, we can't ignore that the lockdown and pandemic hit several sectors including MSME, hospitality, civil aviation, agriculture and allied sector.

Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi announced the first 21 days of India's lockdown on 24 March. During this address to the nation he said, "*Jaan hai toh jahaan hai*" (Only if there is life there will be livelihood). On 11 April, in a meeting with the Chief Minister's of India, the Prime Minister said "Our mantra earlier was *jaan hai toh jahaan hai* but now it is *jaan bhi jahaan bhi* (Both, lives and livelihood matter equally)." On 14 April, another address to the nation was made by Modi in which he extended the lockdown, with adjustments, to 3 May. In the Prime Minister's fifth meeting with the Chief Ministers on 11 May, the Prime Minister said that Indians must prepare for the post corona virus pandemic world, just as the world changed after the world wars. During the meeting Modi said "*Jan se lekar jag tak*" (From an individual to the whole of humanity) would be the new principle and way of life. On 12 May, the Prime Minister addressed the nation saying that the corona virus pandemic was an opportunity for India to increase self-reliance. He proposed the *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan* (Self-reliant India Mission) economic package. The following day the Finance Minister started laying out the details of the Prime Minister's vision which would continue into the next few days. The Finance Minister stated that the aim was to "spur growth" and "self-reliance", adding that, "self-reliant India does not mean cutting off from rest of the world" (source : Wikipedia).

The Finance Minister, for five days, between 13 and 17 May, held press conferences in which the details of the economic package were explained. India's overall economic package was announced as Rs. 20 lakh crore (US\$280 billion), 10% of India's GDP. The

strategy of combining fiscal and monetary, liquidity measures was defended by the government. The economic package consisted of a mix of reforms, infrastructure building, support to stressed businesses and a certain amount of direct cash support. The "collateral-free loans" that the package provided aimed to "resume business activity and safeguard jobs". Changes in FDI policy, privatization of the power sector, provident fund contribution and ease of doing business measures were also announced. Land reforms at the state level which were not mentioned in the economic package are also part of the overall changes. On 18 April 2020, India changed its foreign direct investment (FDI) policy to curb "opportunistic takeovers/acquisitions' of Indian companies due to the current pandemic", according to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

Objectives of the study:

In the light of above discussion, the present study is aimed to examine the following:

1. To study the economic impact of COVID-19 on the income and expenditures of respondents;
2. To examine the patterns of changes in expenditure during the lockout period;
3. To know the impact of Governmental initiatives in supplementing their incomes;
4. To analyze the perceptions of people on lockdown and collect suggestions from respondents.

Methodology

Both primary and secondary data were used in the present survey. Secondary data is collected mostly from internet followed by daily news papers and journals. The primary data is collected through a Google form which consists of about 15 questions. The questionnaire is forwarded to all the known persons through whatsapp groups with a request to forward the same message to their known groups. The data link is opened for Five days from 28-06-2020 to 02-07-2020. In this five days, we received the responses from 532 respondents from 94 districts covering 17 states of the country. The statistical analysis was conducted by using SPSS 2.0 version.

The present study highlighted the Global scenario and Indian Status followed by the initiatives of GOI to control the pandemic. Major findings of the study are presented through tables and graphs. Though we were not offered any suggestions/solutions to overcome from the problem, we consolidated all the suggestions offered by more than 500 sample into 100 major suggestions and presented in a systematic manner.

TABLE NO.1

STATUS OF COVID-19 AT THE END OF FIRST WEEK OF JULY, 2020 IN MOST
INFECTED 25 COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

COUNTRY	INFECTED	DEATHS	POPULATION	I/P*100	D/I*100	D/P*100
United States	2892476.00	132129.00	331,002,651	.873853	.456802	.039918
Brazil	1545458.00	63295.00	212,559,417	.727071	.409555	.029778
Russia	674515.00	10027.00	145,934,462	.462204	.148655	.006871
India	651315.00	18695.00	1,380,004,385	.047197	.287035	.001355
Spain	297625.00	28385.00	46,754,778	.636566	.953717	.060710
Peru	295599.00	10226.00	32,971,854	.896519	.345942	.031014
Chile	288089.00	6051.00	19,116,201	1.507041	.210039	.031654
United Kingdom	284276.00	44131.00	67,886,011	.418755	1.552400	.065008
Mexico	245251.00	29843.00	128,932,753	.190216	1.216835	.023146
Italy	241184.00	34833.00	60,461,826	.398903	1.444250	.057612
Iran	237878.00	11408.00	83,992,949	.283212	.479574	.013582
Pakistan	225283.00	4619.00	220,892,340	.101988	.205031	.002091
Saudi Arabia	205929.00	1858.00	34,813,871	.591514	.090225	.005337
Turkey	203456.00	5186.00	84,339,067	.241236	.254895	.006149
Germany	197210.00	9074.00	83,783,942	.235379	.460119	.010830
South Africa	177124.00	2952.00	59,308,690	.298648	.166663	.004977
France	166960.00	29893.00	65,273,511	.255785	1.790429	.045797
Bangladesh	159679.00	1997.00	164,689,383	.096958	.125063	.001213
Colombia	109505.00	3777.00	50,882,891	.215210	.344916	.007423
Canada	105091.00	8663.00	37,742,154	.278445	.824333	.022953
Qatar	99183.00	123.00	2,881,053	3.442595	.012401	.004269
China	83545.00	4634.00	1,439,323,776	.005804	.554671	.000322
Argentina	72786.00	1453.00	45,195,774	.161046	.199626	.003215
Egypt	72711.00	3201.00	102,334,404	.071052	.440236	.003128
Sweden	71419.00	5420.00	10,099,265	.707170	.758902	.053667

Source : computed from WHO data and www.worldometers.info

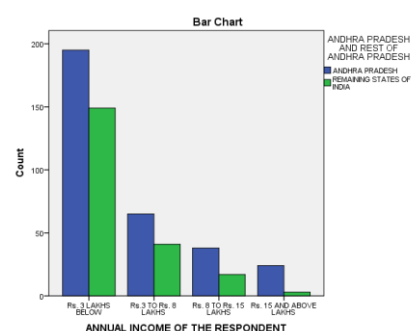
MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This study is an attempt to measure the impact of a variety of economic issues, such as income and expenditure; changes in expenditure patterns; perceptions of the people over this global economic pandemic etc on the living conditions and living styles. The study also aimed to submit the major suggestions given by the respondents to the policy makers for framing appropriate policies. The major findings of the study are summarized in the following pages.

Table No. 2

Distribution of the sample by Andhra Pradesh and Rest of Andhra Pradesh

INCOME RANGE	State of the respondent		Total
	ANDHRA PRADESH	REMAINING STATES OF INDIA	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	195	149	344
	56.70%	43.30%	100.00%
	60.60%	71.00%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	65	41	106
	61.30%	38.70%	100.00%
	20.20%	19.50%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	38	17	55
	69.10%	30.90%	100.00%
	11.80%	8.10%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	24	3	27
	88.90%	11.10%	100.00%
	7.50%	1.40%	5.10%
TOTAL	322	210	532
	60.50%	39.50%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

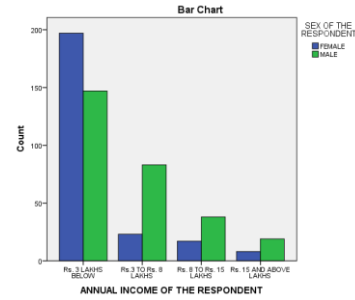


The above Table No.2 shows the distribution of sample by the State to which the respondents belong to (details are given in Annexure –1). It shows that 60 per cent of the sample belongs to Andhra Pradesh and the rest of the respondents belongs to other states of the country. The sample is represented by 94 districts from 17 states of the country. Within Andhra Pradesh, there are representatives from all the 13 districts of the State. The data in the table reveals that about two-thirds of the sample has less than Rs. 3 lakhs of income per annum and about 20 per cent of the sample has the income in the range of Rs.3 to 5 lakh per annum.

TABLE NO. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY INCOME RANGE AND SEX

INCOME RANGE	SEX OF THE RESPONDENT		Total
	FEMALE	MALE	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	197	147	344
	57.30%	42.70%	100.00%
	80.40%	51.20%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	23	83	106
	21.70%	78.30%	100.00%
	9.40%	28.90%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	17	38	55
	30.90%	69.10%	100.00%
	6.90%	13.20%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	8	19	27
	29.60%	70.40%	100.00%
	3.30%	6.60%	5.10%
TOTAL	245	287	532
	46.10%	53.90%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

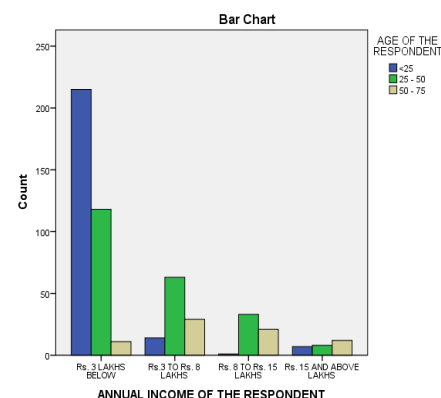


Distribution of the sample by income and sex is presented in Table No.3. The data reveals that 54 per cent of the sample is male. Within the male category, about half of the sample has less than Rs. 3 lakhs income per month, where as it is 80 per cent in case of female. Almost 30 per cent of male respondents have Rs. 3 to 8 lakhs income. It is just 10 percent in case of female. Hence it can be stated that male respondents have better incomes compared to female respondents of the study.

Table No. 4

Distribution of sample by income range and Age

INCOME RANGE	AGE OF THE RESPONDENT			Total
	<25	25 – 50	50 - 75	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	215	118	11	344
	62.50%	34.30%	3.20%	100.00%
	90.70%	53.20%	15.10%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	14	63	29	106
	13.20%	59.40%	27.40%	100.00%
	5.90%	28.40%	39.70%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	1	33	21	55
	1.80%	60.00%	38.20%	100.00%
	0.40%	14.90%	28.80%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	7	8	12	27
	25.90%	29.60%	44.40%	100.00%
	3.00%	3.60%	16.40%	5.10%
TOTAL	237	222	73	532
	44.50%	41.70%	13.70%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



With respect to the age of respondents, Table No. 4 shows that most of the sample is under the age of 25 years. As the survey is organized mostly for teachers and students of Universities, PG, UG colleges and other educational institutions, the responses from students and their families is comparatively more. It can be observed that about 90 per cent of less than 25 years of age group respondents are having less than Rs. 3 Lakhs of income. In case of 50-75 years age group, about 40 per cent sample hails from Rs. 3 to 8 lakhs income group and about 30 per cent sample has 8 to 15 lakhs income. Only around 3 per cent of the sample under the age of 50 years of age have more than 15 lakhs income whereas it is 16 per cent in case of 50-75 years age group.

Table No. 5

Distribution of the sample by Income range and occupation

INCOME RANGE	OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENT						Total
	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	PRIVATE EMPLOYEE	STUDENT	OWN BUSINESS /INDUSTRIALIST	HOUSE WIFE	OTHERS	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	14	77	227	2	7	17	344
	4.10%	22.40%	66.00%	0.60%	2.00%	4.90%	100.00%
	12.10%	61.60%	92.30%	28.60%	77.80%	58.60%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	53	29	12	2	0	10	106
	50.00%	27.40%	11.30%	1.90%	0.00%	9.40%	100.00%
	45.70%	23.20%	4.90%	28.60%	0.00%	34.50%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	33	17	0	3	1	1	55
	60.00%	30.90%	0.00%	5.50%	1.80%	1.80%	100.00%
	28.40%	13.60%	0.00%	42.90%	11.10%	3.40%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	16	2	7	0	1	1	27
	59.30%	7.40%	25.90%	0.00%	3.70%	3.70%	100.00%
	13.80%	1.60%	2.80%	0.00%	11.10%	3.40%	5.10%
TOTAL	116	125	246	7	9	29	532
	21.80%	23.50%	46.20%	1.30%	1.70%	5.50%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

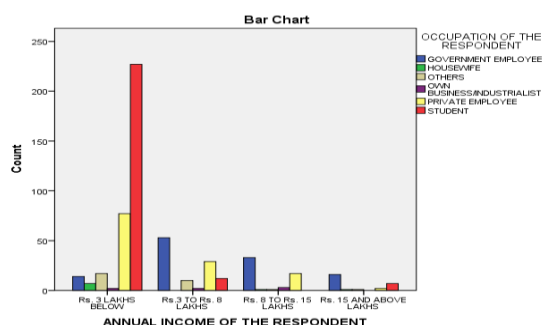
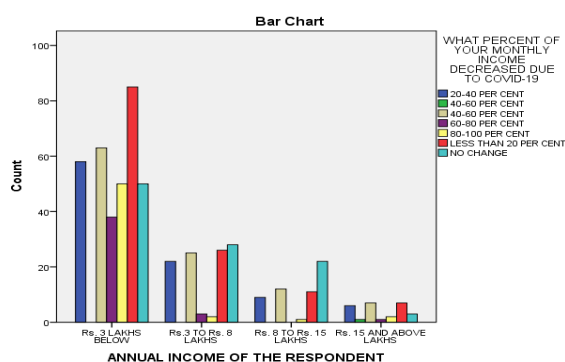


Table No. 5 examines the distribution of sample by their occupation. The data in the table reveals that about 47 percent of the sample is employed in various Governmental or Private organizations and very few of the sample is self employed. About 46 percent of the sample is students who are pursuing their research or post graduation or graduation. Remaining 7.2 per cent of the sample is in 'others' category, like retired persons, voluntarily unemployed etc.

Table No. 6

Distribution of sample by income and decrease in income due to COVID 19

INCOME RANGE	WHAT PERCENT OF YOUR MONTHLY INCOME DECREASED DUE TO COVID-19							Total
	< 20 %	20-40 %	40-60 %	40-60 %	60-80 %	80-100 %	NO CHANGE	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	85	58	0	63	38	50	50	344
	24.70%	16.90%	0.00%	18.30%	11.00%	14.50%	14.50%	100.00%
	65.90%	61.10%	0.00%	58.90%	90.50%	90.90%	48.50%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	26	22	0	25	3	2	28	106
	24.50%	20.80%	0.00%	23.60%	2.80%	1.90%	26.40%	100.00%
	20.20%	23.20%	0.00%	23.40%	7.10%	3.60%	27.20%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	11	9	0	12	0	1	22	55
	20.00%	16.40%	0.00%	21.80%	0.00%	1.80%	40.00%	100.00%
	8.50%	9.50%	0.00%	11.20%	0.00%	1.80%	21.40%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	7	6	1	7	1	2	3	27
	25.90%	22.20%	3.70%	25.90%	3.70%	7.40%	11.10%	100.00%
	5.40%	6.30%	100.00%	6.50%	2.40%	3.60%	2.90%	5.10%
TOTAL	129	95	1	107	42	55	103	532
	24.20%	17.90%	0.20%	20.10%	7.90%	10.30%	19.40%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

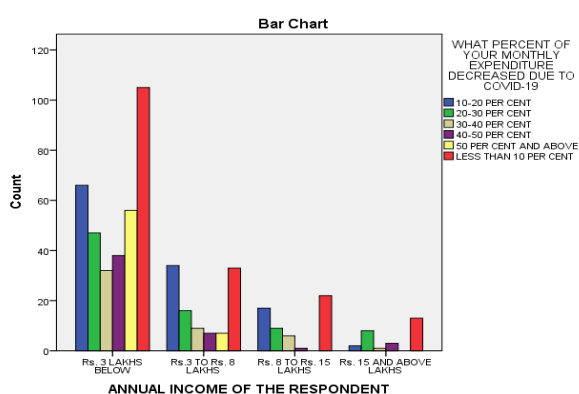


The economic impact of COVID-19 on the family incomes of the sample is shown in Table No. 6. It can be observed from the table that about 42 percent of the respondent families lost 40 per cent of income and 28 per cent lost in the range of 40-80 per cent of their monthly income. However, about 20 per cent of the sample reported that there is no change in their incomes during corona lockdown period. It can be observed that, major losers of income in the range of 60 to 100 per cent are found in the respondents with below 3 lakhs income. About half of the respondents of Rs. 8 lakhs and above income group reported that there is no change in their monthly income. Hence, it can be concluded that major financial loss is found with low income and middle income group people.

Table No. 7

Distribution of sample by the percentage of Expenditure decreased due to COVID-19

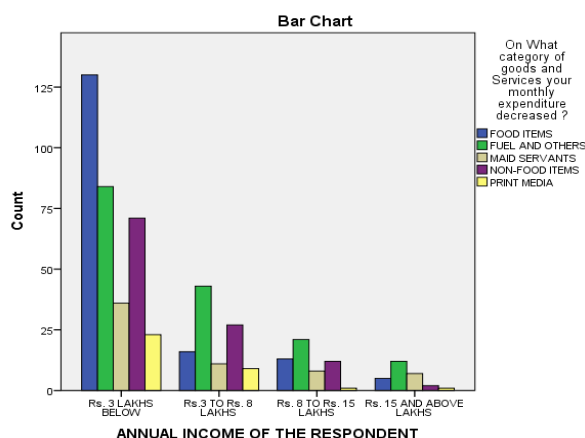
INCOME RANGE	% OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE DECREASED DUE TO COVID-19						Total
	<10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %	30-40 %	40-50%	50 % +	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	105	66	47	32	38	56	344
	30.50%	19.20%	13.70%	9.30%	11.00%	16.30%	100.00%
	60.70%	55.50%	58.80%	66.70%	77.60%	88.90%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	33	34	16	9	7	7	106
	31.10%	32.10%	15.10%	8.50%	6.60%	6.60%	100.00%
	19.10%	28.60%	20.00%	18.80%	14.30%	11.10%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	22	17	9	6	1	0	55
	40.00%	30.90%	16.40%	10.90%	1.80%	0.00%	100.00%
	12.70%	14.30%	11.20%	12.50%	2.00%	0.00%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	13	2	8	1	3	0	27
	48.10%	7.40%	29.60%	3.70%	11.10%	0.00%	100.00%
	7.50%	1.70%	10.00%	2.10%	6.10%	0.00%	5.10%
TOTAL	173	119	80	48	49	63	532
	32.50%	22.40%	15.00%	9.00%	9.20%	11.80%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



In various reports, it is reported that there was a fall in the expenditures of the people during the lockdown period. It may be because of fall in incomes, lockdown and non-availability of goods and services, decrease in consumption due to fear of disease etc. An attempt is made in the study to examine the percentage of fall in the expenditures of the respondent's expenditure and the results are shown in table no. 7. It proves that about 73 per cent of the sample could control upto 30 percent of their monthly expenditure. In case of 3-8 lakh range respondents, about two-thirds of the sample controlled less than 30 per cent of expenditures and it is 78 per cent in case of 8-15 lakh range respondents. On the other hand only 12 percent of the sample has 50 and above percentage fall in their family monthly expenditures. Hence, it can be stated that due to corona there occurred substantial fall in the expenditures of the respondent families.

Table No. 8 : Category of Goods and Services on which Monthly Expenditure Decreased

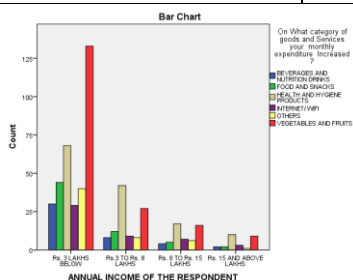
INCOME RANGE						Total
	FOOD ITEMS	FUEL AND OTHERS	MAID SERVANTS	NON-FOOD ITEMS	PRINT MEDIA	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	130	84	36	71	23	344
	37.80%	24.40%	10.50%	20.60%	6.70%	100.00%
	79.30%	52.50%	58.10%	63.40%	67.60%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	16	43	11	27	9	106
	15.10%	40.60%	10.40%	25.50%	8.50%	100.00%
	9.80%	26.90%	17.70%	24.10%	26.50%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	13	21	8	12	1	55
	23.60%	38.20%	14.50%	21.80%	1.80%	100.00%
	7.90%	13.10%	12.90%	10.70%	2.90%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	5	12	7	2	1	27
	18.50%	44.40%	25.90%	7.40%	3.70%	100.00%
	3.00%	7.50%	11.30%	1.80%	2.90%	5.10%
TOTAL	164	160	62	112	34	532
	30.80%	30.10%	11.70%	21.10%	6.40%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



An attempt is made in the present study to analyze the changes in the expenditure patterns of the respondents. It can be observed from the table no.8 that, 60 per cent of the sample decreased their expenditure on food items and fuel and others like outside food, cool drinks, chocklets, travel and entertainment etc., followed by non-food items like online shopping, electronic gadgets, cosmetics, clothing etc. More than two thirds of the sample in the income range of 3 to 8 lakhs replied that they are able to control expenditure on non-food items, fuel and other habits etc. It is 60 percent in case of 8 to 15 lakhs income group and 52 percent in case of Rs. 15 lakh and above group. About one fourths of the respondents of Rs, 15 lakhs and above, controlled their expenditure on maid servants and most of the less than 3 lakhs income respondent groups controlled on print media. Hence it can be concluded that both higher income and middle income groups controlled their expenditures considerably on luxuries, habits and certain unnecessary expenditures.

Table No -9 : On What category of goods and Services your monthly expenditure Increased ?

INCOME RANGE	BEVERAGES & NUTRITION DRINKS	FOOD AND SNACKS	HEALTH & HYGIENE PRODUCTS	INTERNET/ WIFI	OTHERS	VEGETABLES AND FRUITS	Total
	Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	30 8.70%	44 12.80%	68 19.80%	29 8.40%	40 11.60%	
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	8 7.50%	12 11.30%	42 39.60%	9 8.50%	8 7.50%	27 25.50%	106 100.00%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	4 7.30%	5 9.10%	17 30.90%	7 12.70%	6 10.90%	16 29.10%	55 100.00%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	2 7.40%	2 7.40%	10 37.00%	3 11.10%	1 3.70%	9 33.30%	27 100.00%
TOTAL	44 8.30%	63 11.80%	137 25.80%	48 9.00%	55 10.30%	185 34.80%	532 100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

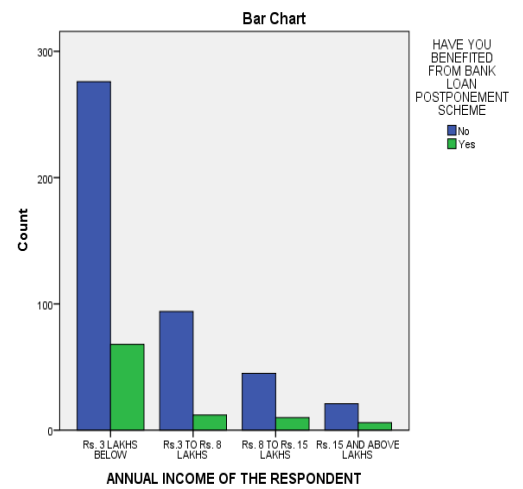


As a result of corona, people became more cautious towards health and taking precautions to the maximum extent to improve immunity. In this connection, an attempt is also made in the study to examine on what type of goods there occurred increase in their expenditures. The results in the table no 19 proves that more than 60 per cent of the sample increased their expenditure on vegetables, fruits, health and hygiene products etc. It is very clear in the income groups except less than Rs. 3 lakhs respondents. In their case, they also increased their expenditure considerably on food and snacks along with vegetables, fruits, health and hygiene products. Only 8 per cent of the sample could increase their expenditure on beverages and nutrition drinks followed by internet and wifi (9 per cent) and others (10 per cent) . Hence, it can be concluded that people are trying to change their life style by using more healthy and hygienic foods and consumables.

TABLE No. 10

Have benefited from Bank Loan Postponement Scheme

INCOME RANGE	HAVE YOU BENEFITED FROM BANK LOAN POSTPONEMENT SCHEME		Total
	No	Yes	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	276	68	344
	80.20%	19.80%	100.00%
	63.30%	70.80%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	94	12	106
	88.70%	11.30%	100.00%
	21.60%	12.50%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	45	10	55
	81.80%	18.20%	100.00%
	10.30%	10.40%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	21	6	27
	77.80%	22.20%	100.00%
	4.80%	6.20%	5.10%
TOTAL	436	96	532
	82.00%	18.00%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

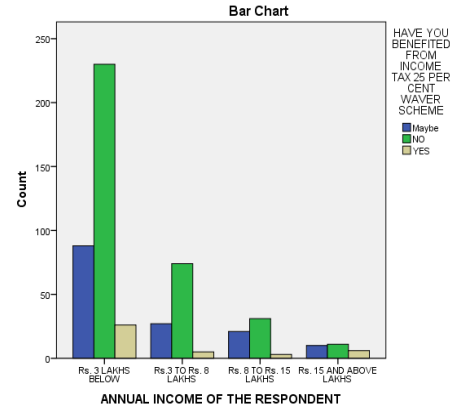


As a part of protecting the people from economics loss, the central government as initiated various schemes. One of such scheme is Bank loan payment postponement scheme. It is found that about 20 per cent of the sample benefitted through this scheme in the income range of Rs. 15 lakhs and above and even in Rs. 3 lakhs below groups.

TABLE NO -11

HAVE YOU BENEFITED FROM INCOME TAX 25 PER CENT WAVER SCHEME

INCOME RANGE	HAVE YOU BENEFITED FROM INCOME TAX 25 PER CENT WAVER SCHEME			Total
	NO	YES	Maybe	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	26	230	88	344
	7.60%	66.90%	25.60%	100.00%
	65.00%	66.50%	60.30%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	5	74	27	106
	4.70%	69.80%	25.50%	100.00%
	12.50%	21.40%	18.50%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	3	31	21	55
	5.50%	56.40%	38.20%	100.00%
	7.50%	9.00%	14.40%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	6	11	10	27
	22.20%	40.70%	37.00%	100.00%
	15.00%	3.20%	6.80%	5.10%
TOTAL	40	346	146	532
	7.50%	65.00%	27.40%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

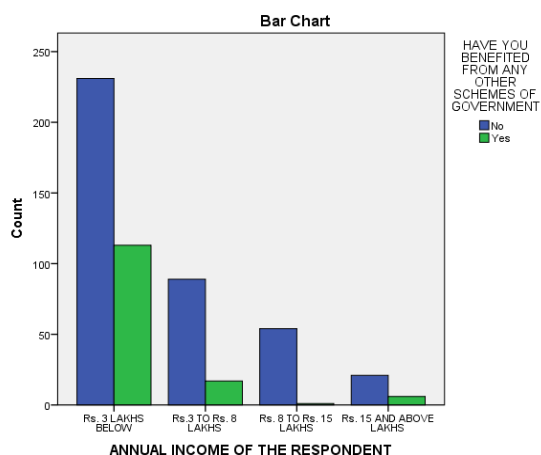


With reference to Income Tax 25 percent rebate scheme, the data in Table No.11 reveals that more than 65 percent of the sample said Yes and 27 per cent said May be. Hence it can be concluded that more than 90 percent of the respondents are going get relief from the initiation taken by the Government.

TABLE NO. 12

HAVE YOU BENEFITED FROM ANY OTHER SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT

INCOME RANGE	No	Yes	Total
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	231	113	344
	67.20%	32.80%	100.00%
	58.50%	82.50%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	89	17	106
	84.00%	16.00%	100.00%
	22.50%	12.40%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	54	1	55
	98.20%	1.80%	100.00%
	13.70%	0.70%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	21	6	27
	77.80%	22.20%	100.00%
	5.30%	4.40%	5.10%
TOTAL	395	137	532
	74.20%	25.80%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

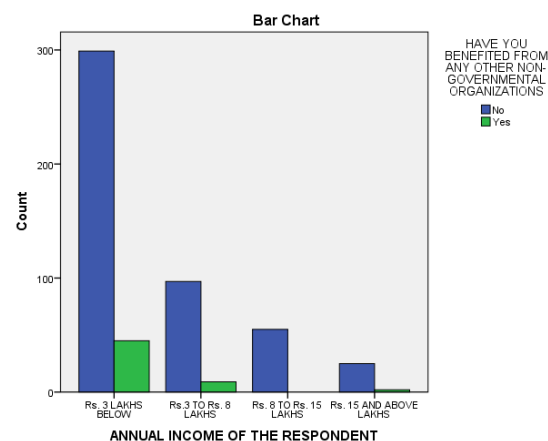


With respect to other schemes like free ration and other schemes undertaken by central and state governments, the results prove that more than 25 percent of the sample benefited substantially. These benefits received more by the respondents in the category of less than 3 lakhs income. Where as the respondents in the range of Rs. 8 lakhs and above received negligible benefit.

Table No. 13

HAVE YOU BENEFITED FROM ANY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

INCOME RANGE	HAVE YOU BENEFITED FROM ANY OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS		Total
	No	Yes	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	299	45	344
	86.90%	13.10%	100.00%
	62.80%	80.40%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	97	9	106
	91.50%	8.50%	100.00%
	20.40%	16.10%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	55	0	55
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	11.60%	0.00%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	25	2	27
	92.60%	7.40%	100.00%
	5.30%	3.60%	5.10%
TOTAL	476	56	532
	89.50%	10.50%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

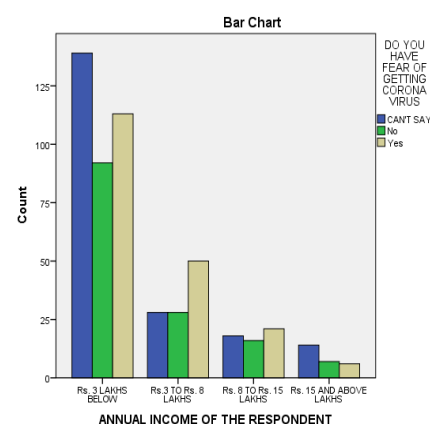


During the lockdown period, the initiatives taken by the non-governmental organizations are remarkable. In this connection, we solicited the information regarding whether any of the sample received any benefit from these social organizations or not. Data in table no 13 proves that higher income people received very meager benefit from these services than lower income groups. Out of 56 respondents benefited from NGOs, only 2 respondents are in the income range of more than Rs. 8 lakhs.

Table No. 14

DO YOU HAVE FEAR OF GETTING CORONA VIRUS

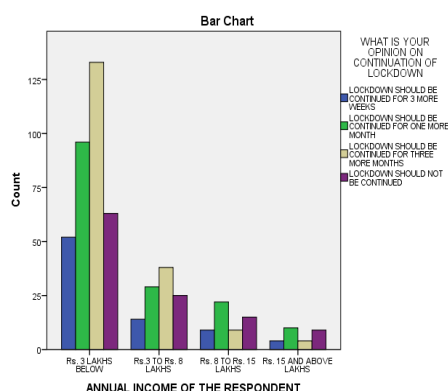
INCOME RANGE	DO YOU HAVE FEAR OF GETTING CORONA VIRUS			Total
	CAN'T SAY	No	Yes	
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	139	92	113	344
	40.40%	26.70%	32.80%	100.00%
	69.80%	64.30%	59.50%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	28	28	50	106
	26.40%	26.40%	47.20%	100.00%
	14.10%	19.60%	26.30%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	18	16	21	55
	32.70%	29.10%	38.20%	100.00%
	9.00%	11.20%	11.10%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	14	7	6	27
	51.90%	25.90%	22.20%	100.00%
	7.00%	4.90%	3.20%	5.10%
TOTAL	199	143	190	532
	37.40%	26.90%	35.70%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Dubey and others (2020) found that, corona virus has caused universal psychological impact by causing mass hysteria, economic burden and financial loss. Further they added that disease itself multiplied by forced nation wise lockdown produced acute panic, anxiety, obsessive behaviors, hoarding, paranoia and depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the long run. In this connection, an attempt is made to know about their fear of COVID-19 and their opinion on continuing lockdown and the results are presented in Table No. 14. It can be found that only 27 percent of the sample said that they are not scared of corona virus and the remaining 73 percent of the sample had a psychological feeling of getting corona virus.

Table No. 15 : WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ON CONTINUATION OF LOCKDOWN

INCOME RANGE	LOCKDOWN SHOULD BE CONTINUED FOR 3 MORE WEEKS	LOCKDOWN SHOULD BE CONTINUED FOR ONE MORE MONTH	LOCKDOWN SHOULD BE CONTINUED FOR THREE MORE MONTHS	LOCKDOWN SHOULD NOT BE CONTINUED	Total
Rs. 3 LAKHS BELOW	52	96	133	63	344
	15.10%	27.90%	38.70%	18.30%	100.00%
	65.80%	61.10%	72.30%	56.20%	64.70%
Rs.3 TO Rs. 8 LAKHS	14	29	38	25	106
	13.20%	27.40%	35.80%	23.60%	100.00%
	17.70%	18.50%	20.70%	22.30%	19.90%
Rs. 8 TO Rs. 15 LAKHS	9	22	9	15	55
	16.40%	40.00%	16.40%	27.30%	100.00%
	11.40%	14.00%	4.90%	13.40%	10.30%
Rs. 15 AND ABOVE LAKHS	4	10	4	9	27
	14.80%	37.00%	14.80%	33.30%	100.00%
	5.10%	6.40%	2.20%	8.00%	5.10%
TOTAL	79	157	184	112	532
	14.80%	29.50%	34.60%	21.10%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



With respect to the opinion of the sample on continuing the lockdown to control the pandemic, the data in Table No 15 proves that about 80 percent of the sample said that lockdown should be continued. About 30 per cent of sample suggested to extend the lockdown for one more month. Surprisingly, about one-thirds of the sample suggested extending lockdown for further three months. Another notable thing is people with lower incomes are suggested to extend lockdown, which reflects that the people became panic to the situations.

Suggestions offered by the respondent

Almost all the respondents offered their suggestions for overcoming the dangers of corona virus. However, most of them are repetitive. Hence, we considered 100 suggestions offered by the respondents and presented in the following pages.

1. There must be two weeks lockdown and two weeks normal life. This pattern must be continued till the virus gets killed completely.
2. Hygiene, social distancing, Community awareness and following guidelines of health department is to be strictly implemented.
3. Stay home, mask usage, social distance, sanitizer using, personal care and work from home
4. District level toll free number and reliable information center required and Private hospitals need to treat the Corona effected people
5. Development of Vaccine as early as possible. Prior to that, social distancing and wearing of masks
6. Increase COVID 19 test kits and start doing tests from Door to Door.
7. Self precautions are necessary
8. The three measures suggested by government : social distance, mask and cleanliness
9. Medical and health facilities must improve.
10. Lockdown has to be extended for three months and strictly implemented without any relaxations.
11. Wash your hands and face regularly with soap. Especially your nose and eyes with fresh water is must.
12. Poor people, those who lost the jobs and work should be supported by the Government.
13. Government should give tax exemptions for the people who lost their incomes.
14. Mainly in rural and urban areas, Government should arrange awareness programmers through new papers, magazines, televisions, short Film etc.
15. Lockdown is not the solution for covid-19, peoples should be cautious
16. Take the hot water and protein food and daily two time bath. Surroundings are to be keep clean
17. To expedite invention of antivirus by providing more funds for this cause.
18. Testing more people; distributing hygiene products widely free of cost; vaccinate people immediately free of cost immediately after invention
19. Educate the people not to go out if not necessary
20. Self discipline of citizens is of paramount importance. They must understand and appreciate the importance of social distancing, hygienic living and building immunity. Economic activity must run lest it will lead to social unrest. The onus to maintain the delicate balance between the economy of the country and health of citizens is more on the citizens than on the govt.
21. Continue lock down and maintain social distance. But people are not maintaining social distance, in Banks and in other offices. Most of the customers are not following government instructions. In future cases increase through Banks also.
22. Stringent steps should be taken as done in the months of April and March. Similarly, Government should supply everything to the people i.e., Online selling, street vendors, etc.,
23. RBI should not impose interest on deferment EMIs.
24. Every individual should take personal care by maintain balance between life and livelihood
25. When the people come out it is very important to maintain physical distancing.
26. Avoid all celebrations and confine to minimum number of people.
27. Avoid visiting others' houses and inviting to your house.

28. Stop eating fast foods and confine to home made only
29. Take care of children and senior citizens
30. Maintain clean and hygiene environment in both at domestic level and work places
31. To avoid the stress mainly linked with employment threat and business loss
32. Revision of personal financial planning.
33. Health awareness programme to be conducted
34. Social distance plays major roll to control, keep your surroundings clean and go outside when emergency otherwise stay home
35. Avail necessities in several places and there by avoid moving of people closely
36. Indians are enjoying too much freedom. Bring strict rules
37. Government should not permit crowds at tiffen stalls, tea stalls and non vegetarian selling markets and also should see that public follows the rules framed under lockdown 5.0.
38. Lockdown should be strictly implemented. Relaxations should not be given. Like it was given for wine shops in the earlier lockdown period
39. Universal Testing, mobile labs to test, accelerated vaccine trials, exchange of effective treatment protocol
40. All political leader must be in house arrest and full powers transferred to higher officials.
41. People should have self awareness and stop coming out just because they feel bored at home. One should not take this as just a normal flu. .
42. My family loss a lot. Social distance will compulsory to overcome from this epidemic.
43. Keep yourself clean and suggest your family, friends and others who you come across to be clean. Do not unnecessarily spread the wrong news about Corona virus.
44. State force must be used to the stringent levels possible, R&D on devices such as ventilators, disinfection machines, Vaccines, pool testing for accelerated containment etc
45. Everyone should have to stay neat and clean. Ready to fight itself with Corona virus by anyhow situation. Improve yourself immune system and take proper diet to fight against it.
46. Markets must be opened on timely basis.
47. Regular hand wash, social distancing, stepping out only if urgent, sanitizing covers of tables and cleaning vegetables and fruits with salt water, washing clothes and bathing after returning home from outside, taking hygienic food and citric fruits are some of the precautions to avoid virus.
48. People need to be more educated regarding wearing of masks and maintenance of social distance
49. Social distancing is the best measure to control corona virus until the vaccine come to exist
50. Lockdown continue for one more month and Help all the workers
51. (1).Firstly we need to be clean, keep our surroundings clean and tidy. (2).Make sure we sanitize & keep hygiene by hand wash - proper bathe, (3).follow social- distance & government policies, (4) Eat immunity boosting food items, like dry- fruits, spices , Ginger, lemon juice & lot of veggies & keep fit ourselves, (5) spray chemicals in our surroundings to keep germs & viruses at bay.
52. Organic and traditional medicine is the cure of these viruses. Basically in India our food habits were naturally immune rich so it is necessary to go back to the traditional method to prevent the attack of the viruses.
53. Personal hygiene, masking, distancing from contacts, building immunity, yoga and meditation, individual as well as social responsibility etc. are some measures with which we can control this pandemic to some extent.
54. Everyone should use mask and hand sanitizers for atleast every hour. Keeping social distance in the society.

55. Doctors are continuously working in 2/3 in shifts from examining the Covid cases. But that should be avoided.
56. Stay home stay safe and fight with Corona
57. People must be aware of this virus. And lock down must be continued for at least two months to avoid spreading of viruses.
58. Self Awareness, Freaking out, Ban the Celebrations, maintain Physical distance.
59. Immediately, take action to 100 percent medical checkup for all the people and the governments should take further initiations immediately to support every family financially.
60. Conduct more tests and in positive cases treatment will be given at homes by visiting the doctors area wise.
61. Continue the lockdown strictly when Corona comes to our control
62. Stay home stay safe. Be aware of virus and take precautions not to get into attack of virus.
63. People should make themselves self lockdown and educate others (neighbours) about social distancing and COVID-19.
64. Government must improve the hospital facilities, because in the coming days there may increase in the Corona Cases.
65. Government should come forward and help middle and poor class with more practical schemes by reducing electricity bills, reducing petrol and LPG charges and even rich class should come forward to help the needy ones.
66. Take appropriate diet for increasing immunity of our body
67. Free test to each and everyone and also free medication
68. Please help for the common people to live their lives. Make social distancing and take care of our society and our nation.
69. I feel being a student that staying at home is really difficult but on flip side we must give the first priority to our safety at the same time keep learning useful things which u couldn't able to learn during the college times I do the same .
70. Don't waste time, try to earn the money online and keep u r family safe and secure. Sanitize u r self and don't step out unless and until it's an emergency. Let's us hope that we gonna defeat the virus and Chinese to.
71. Firstly, government should take the responsibility of all the things. Secondly, strict lockdown and sanitation from time to time. Strictly quarantine infected and spread more awareness to people.
72. Only lock down won't give any result. Along with it there is an urgent need to speed up the number of tests and proving more government relief both in kind and cash and subsidy to the more vulnerable groups.
73. Door to Door corona tests is the immediate requirements. Supply of immunity protective drugs to the BPL category with awareness campaigning. Providing additional employment to the return migrants in rural areas.
74. "Government at all levels should, (i) Provide necessary enlightenment campaign on how corona virus is spreading; (ii) Should itemize ways of reducing the spread of the disease; (iii) Proper personal hygiene should be imposed (iv) Proper vaccines should be encourage regularly; (v) Provides proper health care facilities to health personnel and (vi) Provides food and good water supply to the poor since they are locked.
75. Lockdown should not be continued. People should more sensible about covid. Infected people and their contacted person should be treated properly. We should encourage people to test who have some symptoms.
76. Travelling in Public vehicles such as bus, trains etc to be taken utmost care or totally avoid travelling

77. One month lockdown with strict rules, government will start a van (or) lorry of necessary goods for peoples, maintaining minimum for police cops (or) NCC volunteers, providing 20-30 COVID test kits for each village.
78. Complete lockdown and only the essential items will be provided to the house
79. It's all about the personal and self control to the pandemic
80. Wash your hands, wear mask, eat healthy food and use ayurvedic medicine's (Eucalyptus Oil), that's it.
81. Make the people to understand about the Corona clearly for taking good precautions to survive healthy living
82. Immediate medicine to take the markets in India (1) Screening should be speed up at Hot Spot areas; (2) Economic Assistance should be increased to Rs. 3000/-to the Lock down areas until lock down come to an end; (3) Government should monitor the Covid prevention activities regularly in and around the hotspot areas and the containment zone; (4) Corporations, municipality, DRDA and Village panchayat authorities should work around the clock to prevent and control the spreading rate; (5) Govt. should supply life saving medicine to vulnerable as early as possible; (6) Borders of Neighbour States to be sealed; and (7) Door to Door screening and medical check up to be carried out in all districts."
83. Precautions should be taken on part of the citizens so that they are protected from catching the virus. Government should make proper arrangements for the infected people in the hospitals. Citizens should abide by the rules and regulations made by the government. In the today's situation, we all have to change our lifestyle in order to protect ourselves as well as others. And also we need to take steps against those people who are scattering the virus and fake news.
84. Lockdown should be extended. People not maintaining social distance and not wearing masks should be fined. Social gathering should be avoided. Public transport like trains and metros should not start immediately as it will make things worse.
85. Following the rules tracing testing and treatment in all over India in 15 days min 1.3 crores tests in India and cure them in 14 days with complete. There is no measure for a man to control it , pray and get through it.
86. During the shutdown military has to take control and people to not go outside for atleast one month
87. Economic benefits should be given to all from the Government especially middle class and lower class people. Efforts should be more to produce vaccine for corona decease.
88. Put lockdown and shut down completely including government offices including banks and post offices then only it will contain
89. Lockdown should be implemented very strictly. Ask the public not to come outside for unnecessary purposes. Close all the Hotels, Restaurants where we can find many gatherings at that place. For any reason if people went outside when they return home ask them to take bath completely and ask them to use sanitizer after bath. So that the family members will not get affected. By doing so we can control this pandemic and survive from this covid-19.
90. Lockdown should be continued but, basic necessities should be regularly provided by each and every needy family sincerely without fail. And beds oxygen cylinders and other things should be appropriately fulfilled by government on serious note.
91. There should be proper mass testing on the ground level.
92. Only Medical and Essential services should be allowed in present time
93. Increase recovery rate and stabilize economy, rest other things doctor's are doing
94. Immune system must be increased by supplement of food by the government

95. Government should take care of people who not getting income but private hospital are imposing high treatment cost whether covid or normal treatment cost, government take over all medical college and hospital for better treatment and usage of treatment.
96. Avoid going to crowded place because where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that as COIVD-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 metre (3feet).
97. Government is taking decisions from time to time. Government should be careful about frauds & scams regarding food supply. It has to take decision regarding private teachers, sales boys and girls working in shops and establishments etc and must help to transfer money in students bank account.
98. There is no measure for a man to control it , pray and get through it.
99. Arrest people who are not following rules.
100. Finally, If People supports the Government, then only we can definitely control the virus.

ANNEXURE – I

SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT	SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	NANTAPUR	51	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	52	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	53	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	54	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	55	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	56	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	57	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
8	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	58	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
9	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	59	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
10	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	60	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
11	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	61	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
12	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	62	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
13	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	63	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
14	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	64	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
15	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	65	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI
16	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	66	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
17	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	67	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
18	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	68	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
19	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	69	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
20	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	70	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
21	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	71	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
22	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	72	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
23	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	73	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
24	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	74	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
25	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	75	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
26	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	76	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
27	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	77	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	78	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
29	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	79	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
30	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	80	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
31	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	81	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	82	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
33	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	83	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
34	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	84	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
35	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	85	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
36	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	86	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
37	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	87	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
38	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	88	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
39	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	89	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
40	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	90	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
41	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	91	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
42	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	92	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
43	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	93	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
44	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	94	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
45	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	95	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
46	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	96	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
47	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	97	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
48	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	98	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
49	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	99	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
50	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	100	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR

SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT	SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT
101	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	151	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
102	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	152	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
103	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	153	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
104	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	154	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
105	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	155	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
106	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	156	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
107	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	157	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
108	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	158	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
109	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	159	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
110	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	160	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
111	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	161	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
112	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	162	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
113	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	163	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
114	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	164	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
115	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	165	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
116	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	166	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
117	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	167	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
118	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	168	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
119	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	169	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
120	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	170	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
121	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	171	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
122	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	172	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
123	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	173	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
124	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	174	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
125	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	175	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
126	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	176	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
127	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	177	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
128	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	178	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
129	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	179	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
130	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	180	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
131	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	181	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
132	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	182	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
133	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	183	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
134	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	184	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
135	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	185	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
136	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	186	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
137	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	187	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
138	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	188	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
139	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	189	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
140	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	190	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR
141	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	191	ANDHRA PRADESH	KADAPA
142	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	192	ANDHRA PRADESH	KADAPA
143	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	193	ANDHRA PRADESH	KADAPA
144	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	194	ANDHRA PRADESH	KADAPA
145	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	195	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA
146	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	196	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA
147	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	197	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA
148	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	198	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA
149	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	199	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA
150	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	200	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA

SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT	SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT
201	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	251	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
202	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	252	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
203	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	253	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
204	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	254	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
205	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	255	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
206	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	256	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
207	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	257	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
208	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	258	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
209	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	259	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
210	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	260	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
211	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	261	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
212	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	262	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
213	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	263	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
214	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	264	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
215	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	265	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
216	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	266	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
217	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	267	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
218	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	268	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
219	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	269	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
220	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	270	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
221	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	271	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM
222	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	272	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
223	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	273	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
224	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	274	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
225	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	275	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
226	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	276	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
227	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	277	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
228	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	278	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
229	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	279	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
230	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	280	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
231	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	281	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
232	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	282	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
233	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	283	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
234	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	284	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
235	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	285	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
236	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	286	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
237	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	287	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
238	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	288	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
239	ANDHRA PRADESH	KURNOOL	289	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
240	ANDHRA PRADESH	KURNOOL	290	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM
241	ANDHRA PRADESH	KURNOOL	291	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATNAM
242	ANDHRA PRADESH	NELLORE	292	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATNAM
243	ANDHRA PRADESH	NELLORE	293	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATNAM
244	ANDHRA PRADESH	NELLORE	294	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIZIANAGARAM
245	ANDHRA PRADESH	NELLORE	295	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIZIANAGARAM
246	ANDHRA PRADESH	NELLORE	296	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI
247	ANDHRA PRADESH	NELLORE	297	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI
248	ANDHRA PRADESH	NELLORE	298	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI
249	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM	299	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI
250	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM	300	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI

SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT	SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT
301	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	351	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD
302	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	352	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD
303	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	353	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD
304	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	354	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD
305	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	355	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD
306	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	356	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD
307	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	357	KARNATAKA	KALABURAGI
308	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	358	KARNATAKA	KOLAR
309	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	359	KARNATAKA	KOLAR
310	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	360	KARNATAKA	VIJAYAPUR
311	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	361	MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL
312	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	362	MAHARASHTRA	AMARAVATI
313	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	363	MAHARASHTRA	AMARAVATI
314	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	364	MAHARASHTRA	SOLAPUR
315	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	365	MAHARASHTRA	SOLAPUR
316	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	366	MAHARASHTRA	THANE
317	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	367	MAHARASHTRA	THANE
318	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	368	NEW DELHI	NEW DELHI
319	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	369	NEW DELHI	NEW DELHI
320	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	370	NEW DELHI	NEW DELHI
321	ANDHRA PRADESH	YSR KADAPA	371	NEW DELHI	NEW DELHI
322	ANDHRA PRADESH.	PRAKASAM	372	ODISHA	BHADRAK
323	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	373	ODISHA	BHADRAK
324	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	374	ODISHA	KANDHAMAL
325	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	375	ODISHA	RAYAGADA
326	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	376	OTHERS (NIGERIA)	Koza
327	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	377	OTHERS (NIGERIA)	Koza, Maiadua
328	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	378	PUNJAB	JALANDHAR
329	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	379	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
330	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	380	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
331	BIHAR	PATNA	381	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
332	BIHAR	TMBU BHAGALPUR	382	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
333	CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	383	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
334	CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	384	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
335	GOA	SOUTH GOA	385	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
336	HARYANA	BHIWANI	386	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
337	HARYANA	PALWAL	387	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
338	HARYANA	PANCHKULA	388	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
339	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	BARAMULLA	389	TAMIL NADU	ARIYALUR
340	KARNATAKA	BAGALKOT	390	TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI
341	KARNATAKA	BALLARI	391	TAMIL NADU	DINDIGUL
342	KARNATAKA	BANGALORE	392	TAMIL NADU	DINDIGUL
343	KARNATAKA	BANGALORE	393	TAMIL NADU	KANYAKUMARI
344	KARNATAKA	BANGALORE	394	TAMIL NADU	TENKASI
345	KARNATAKA	BANGALORE	395	TAMIL NADU	THANJAVUR
346	KARNATAKA	BELLARI	396	TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR
347	KARNATAKA	CHIKKABALLAPURA	397	TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR
348	KARNATAKA	CHIKKABALLAPURA	398	TAMIL NADU	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
349	KARNATAKA	CHIKKABALLAPURA	399	TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR
350	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD	400	TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR

SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT	SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT
401	TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR	451	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
402	TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR	452	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
403	TAMIL NADU	TRICHY	453	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
404	TAMIL NADU	TRICHY	454	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
405	TAMIL NADU	TRICHY	455	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
406	TAMIL NADU	VELLORE	456	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
407	TAMIL NADU	VELLORE	457	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
408	TAMIL NADU	VIRUDHUNAGAR	458	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
409	TAMIL NADU	VLLUPURAM	459	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
410	TAMILNADU	CHENNAI	460	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
411	TAMILNADU	CHENNAI	461	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
412	TAMILNADU	CHENNAI	462	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
413	TAMILNADU	CHENNAI	463	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
414	TAMILNADU	CHENNAI	464	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
415	TAMILNADU	CHENNAI	465	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.
416	TAMILNADU	CUDDALORE	466	TELANGANA	JOGULAMBA GADWA
417	TAMILNADU	DINDIGUL	467	TELANGANA	JOGULAMBA GADWA
418	TAMILNADU	DINDIGUL	468	TELANGANA	JOGULAMBA GADWA
419	TAMILNADU	KANYAKUMARI	469	TELANGANA	KAPRA
420	TAMILNADU	KRISHNAGIRI	470	TELANGANA	KAPRA
421	TAMILNADU	KRISHNAGIRI	471	TELANGANA	KHAMMAM
422	TAMILNADU	MADURAI	472	TELANGANA	KHAMMAM
423	TAMILNADU	NAGAPPATTINAM	473	TELANGANA	KHAMMAM
424	TAMILNADU	PUDUKKOTTAI	474	TELANGANA	KHAMMAM
425	TAMILNADU	RANIPET	475	TELANGANA	KHAMMAM
426	TAMILNADU	THIRUVALLUR	476	TELANGANA	KHAMMAM
427	TAMILNADU	THIRUVARUR	477	TELANGANA	MAHABOBNAGAR
428	TAMILNADU	THIRUVARUR	478	TELANGANA	MAHABOBNAGAR
429	TAMILNADU	TIRUPPUR	479	TELANGANA	MAHABOBNAGAR
430	TAMILNADU	TIRUPPUR	480	TELANGANA	MAHABOBNAGAR
431	TAMILNADU	TIRUPPUR	481	TELANGANA	MEDCHAL
432	TAMILNADU	TIRUPUR	482	TELANGANA	MEDCHAL
433	TAMILNADU	TIRUVARUR	483	TELANGANA	NAGARKURNOOL
434	TAMILNADU	TRICHY	484	TELANGANA	NAGARKURNOOL
435	TAMILNADU	TRIPPUR	485	TELANGANA	NAGARKURNOOL
436	TAMILNADU	VELLORE	486	TELANGANA	NALGONDA
437	TAMILNADU	VELLORE	487	TELANGANA	NIZAMABAD
438	TAMILNADU	VELLORE	488	TELANGANA	NIZAMABAD
439	TAMILNADU	VELLORE	489	TELANGANA	NIZAMABAD
440	TAMILNADU	VELLORE	490	TELANGANA	PEDDAPALLI
441	TAMILNADU	VELLORE	491	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY
442	TAMILNADU	VELLORE	492	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY
443	TAMILNADU	VELLORE	493	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY
444	TAMILNADU	VILLUPURAM	494	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY
445	TELANGANA	BHADRADRI	495	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY
446	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.	496	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY
447	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.	497	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY
448	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.	498	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY
449	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.	499	TELANGANA	SURYAPET
450	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD.	500	TELANGANA	SURYAPET

SL. NO	STATE	DISTRICT
501	TELANGANA	WANAPARTHY
502	TELANGANA	WANAPARTHY
503	TELANGANA	WANAPARTHY
504	TELANGANA	WANAPARTHY
505	TELANGANA	WARANGAL
506	UTTAR PRADESH	HAMIRPUR
507	UTTAR PRADESH	JHANSI
508	UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW
509	UTTAR PRADESH	SAHARANPUR
510	UTTAR PRADESH	SAHARANPUR
511	WEST BENGAL	BARDHAMAN
512	WEST BENGAL	DARJEELING
513	WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA
514	WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA
515	WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA
516	WEST BENGAL	MALDA
517	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD
518	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD
519	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD
520	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD
521	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD
522	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD
523	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARAGA
524	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGAN
525	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGAN
526	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGAN
527	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGAN
528	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGAN
529	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGAN
530	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGAN
531	WEST BENGAL	PASCHIM BARDHAM
532	WEST BENGAL	SOUTH 24 PARGAN

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