

A.S.D.GOV.T. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)
JAGANNAICKPUR, KAKINADA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



స్త్రీవిద్యాప్రవర్ధతాం

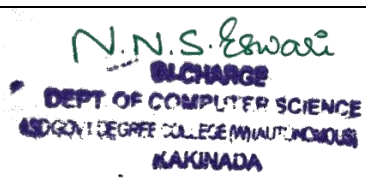

GROUP DISCUSSION

2020-2021

A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

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Activity Register 2020-2021

Date	17-02-2021
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/ Departments etc.)	Department of Computer Science
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/Extn. Lecture etc.,)	Group Discussion
Title of the Activity	Pandemic-Pre and Post Scenarios
Name of the Department/Committee	COMPUTER SCIENCE
No. of students participated	20
Brief Report on the activity	To enable the students improve their communication skills and enhance their Programing skills in Java.
Name of the Lecturers who Planned & conducted the activity	N. Naga Subrahmanyeswari
Signature of the Dept. In-Charge / Convener of the Committee	
Signature of the Principal	
Remarks	

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GROUP DISCUSSION

2020-2021

A Group Discussion is a methodology used by any Organization to judge whether the candidate has certain personality traits and/or skills that it desires in its members. In this methodology, the group of candidates is given a topic or a situation, given a few minutes to think about the same and then asked to discuss the same among themselves for 15 to 20 minutes.

The evaluation parameters are clarity of speech, content, confidence and Body language.

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GROUP DISCUSSION

2020-2021

A Group Discussion is Organized by the Department of Computer Science on 17-02-2021 at 11.00 AM in RB-4 on the topic “Pandemic-Pre and Post Scenarios”. It was organized for the III B.Sc (M.P.Cs.) students. A total of 20 students participated in the activity.

The students who participated in this Group Discussion were divided into five groups as follows:

Group-A

S.No	Regd.No.	Name of the student	Content (20M)	Clarity (15M)	Body Language (15M)	Total (50M)
1	1832027	M.Alekhyia	20	12	13	45
2	1832013	G.Naga Sai	12	14	15	44
3	1832029	M.Satya Swarna	13	12	13	38
4	1832041	Sk.Habeebaktan	11	14	13	38
Total						163

Group-B

S.No	Regd.No.	Name of the student	Content (20M)	Clarity (15M)	Body Language (15M)	Total (50M)
1	1832030	P.Venkata Rama Devi	14	16	10	40
2	1832036	P.Tanuja	11	16	13	40
3	1832060	T.Veera Ramya	20	14	13	47
4	1832028	K.Kamakshi Devi	12	14	15	44
Total						171

Group-C

S.No	Regd.No.	Name of the student	Content (20M)	Clarity (15M)	Body Language (15M)	Total (50M)
1	1832001	D.Sushma	14	14	14	42
2	1832036	P.Gowtami	14	19	12	44
3	1832046	Y.Sravya	18	16	12	46
4	1832005	A.Jaya Lakshmi	13	15	09	37
Total						169

Group-D

S.No	Regd.No.	Name of the student	Content (20M)	Clarity (15M)	Body Language (15M)	Total (50M)
1	1832016	K.Madhuri	09	12	15	36
2	1832004	U.Lakshmi	14	12	19	45
3	1832043	T.Poojitha	11	12	18	41
4	1832026	M.Gayatri	11	14	13	38
Total						160

Group-E

S.No	Regd.No.	Name of the student	Content (20M)	Clarity (15M)	Body Language (15M)	Total (50M)
1	1832056	M.Jeeva	09	12	15	36
2	1832025	M.Bhuvaneswari	14	12	19	45
3	1832046	Ch.Naga Devi	11	12	12	35
4	1832032	P.Sindhu	11	14	13	38
Total						155

Group- B is declared as Winner with 171 Marks.

Group- C is declared as Runner with 169 Marks.

N.N.S. Eswari
IN CHARGE
DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (M) AUTONOMOUS
KAKINADA

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Group Discussion

The students who participated in the Group Discussion:

S.No	Regd.No.	Name of the Students	Class
1.	1832001	DARAPU SUSHMA	III B.SC. (MPCS)
2.	1832004	UPPU LAKSHMI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
3.	1832005	ADAPA JAYA LAKSHMI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
4.	1832013	GANGULA NAGASAI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
5.	1832016	KAARE MADHURI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
6.	1832025	MANDAPATI BHUVANESWARI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
7.	1832026	M. GAYATRI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
8.	1832027	MEESALA ALEKHYA	III B.SC. (MPCS)
9.	1832028	MUMMIDI KAMAKSHIDEVI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
10.	1832029	MYLA SATYA SWARNA	III B.SC. (MPCS)
11.	1832030	PABBINIDI VENKATA RAMA DEVI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
12.	1832032	PALEPU SINDHU	III B.SC. (MPCS)
13.	1832036	PEPAKAYALA TANUJA	III B.SC. (MPCS)
14.	1832037	PINAPOTHU GOWTHAMI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
15.	1832041	SHAIK HABEEBAKHATUN	III B.SC. (MPCS)
16.	1832043	THOTA POOJITHA	III B.SC. (MPCS)
17.	1832046	YELUGUBANTI SRAVYA	III B.SC. (MPCS)
18.	1832047	CHEKKA NAGA DEVI	III B.SC. (MPCS)
19.	1832056	MEDISETTI JEEVA	III B.SC. (MPCS)
20.	1832060	THORATI VEERA RAMYA	III B.SC. (MPCS)

PANDEMIC – PRE & POST SCENARIOS REPORT

The students participated in the Group Discussion have expressed their views as follows:

India has remained under lockdown 4.0 until May 31 with some relaxations. Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a relief package of Rs.20 lakh crores for various sectors to propel economic growth on May 17. Some relaxations which were provided to Red, Orange and Green zone areas during the Lockdown 3.0 like opening of some of the stand alone shops of non essential items were extended to Medium and small scale industrial sector, farm and trading sector. Malls, Cinemas, restaurants and places with probable high foot fall remained closed. India now is ranked fourth in the world in terms of coronavirus cases, after the US, Brazil and Russia.

With the Lockdown 4.0 over, Lockdown-5 with Unlock process of economy has started, offering more relaxations, despite the fact that number of Corona cases continued to rise. Road, rail and air travel is proposed to start with various restrictions, market permitted to open, malls, cinema halls, restaurants are also allowed to open but schools, colleges remain shut. This article explains latest Covid 19 developments in India and the World. Read this article till the end to understand how to discuss Pros and Cons of Lockdown in India in a Group Discussion (GD).

Entire country remained under lockdown till May 31, 2020 followed by Unlock-down phase-1 from June 1 and June 14. Upto May 31, was the Lockdown 4.0. Earlier the Lockdown 3.0 was upto May 17, Lockdown 2.0 was upto May 3 and before that the Lockdown 1.0 was from March 22 to April 16, 2020. Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced measures with some relaxations. According to experts, this is being done to ensure that the Food Safety of India is protected as Rabi harvesting season is on anvil. PM Modi said detailed guidelines have kept in mind the needs of the informal sector and farmers. India now joins countries such as France, USA which are moving with the idea of unlockdown phases after extended lockdown.

The announcement comes in the wake of rising Covid 19 cases in India. As of June 13, there were more than 310,000 confirmed cases of Covid-19, out of which 155,000 have recovered. The pandemic has caused more than 9000 deaths. PM said that States have also asked for the extension of the lockdown and some have already extended it . Odisha, Telangana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh have already extended the lockdown with some relaxations to give stimulus to economic growth.

In addition to farming sector, the concessions are keeping the plight of the informal sector of India in mind. CII, FICCI and business community were pitching for a massive ₹10 trillion fiscal stimulus to kick start the economy and support people who have lost their livelihoods and businesses on the verge of collapse. Modi Government has announced Rs.20 lakh crore relief package for all these sectors that has been disbursed in five phases.

Lockdown 5.0: Unlockdown-1 Guidelines

- Malls, hotels, and restaurants; places of worship; schools and colleges, are allowed to open in a phased manner over the couple of months. Malls, hotels, and restaurants, and religious places such as temples, mosques, and churches re-open from June 8
- Schools, colleges, coaching institutes, and other such educational institutions open in July, after due consultations with parents and other stakeholders.
- The Indian Railways have announced that 100 pairs of trains start running from Monday June 1. Booking is open upto 30 days in advance. These 100 pairs of trains are in addition to the “Rajdhani type” trains that were started earlier.

- International flights, Metro trains, cinema halls, gymnasiums, swimming pools, entertainment parks, theatres, bars and auditoriums, assembly halls and similar places remain out of bounds for now.
- Religious, political, and all other such congregations remain prohibited. This means that while you can go to the temple, you cannot join a religious procession in a festival.

- The night curfew continues to remain in place with relaxed timing from 9PM to 5AM

- Everyone should wear masks, maintain social distancing and exercise personal hygiene.

Lockdown 4.0 Guidelines: May 18 to May 31, 2020
The Centre on Sunday May 17 extended the lockdown for two more weeks from May 18 to May 31, 2020. However, some major relaxations were given, permitting almost all economic activities and significant public movement.

- Most things, from public transport to markets, everything has been opened in non-containment zones.
- All factories, manufacturing units, supply lines and offices can now function without any restrictions.
- Buses and private vehicles can now move about freely without any special conditions.
- The government has obliterated the idea of zones, unless you are in a containment zone, for common people. Earlier there were graded relaxations in Red, Green, and Orange zones, with the maximum restrictions applying in the Red zones
- Certain specific activities across the country are banned. These include air travel — both domestic and international — and Metro rail services. The limited availability of long-distance trains for migrant workers and common public will continue.
- Schools, colleges, and other educational institutions remain closed, as would be hotels, cinema halls, malls, swimming pools and gyms.
- You cannot yet go to a dine-in restaurant, but you can order a home delivery.
- All social, political, and religious functions and gatherings are barred. Places of worship remain shut.

Global Scenario

The global spread of Corona virus that originated from Wuhan city of China, has infected lakhs of people across the world including China, Italy, Iran, USA, UK, Canada, Germany, North and South Korea, and many other countries including India.

RBI Announces Policy Rate Cuts: Takes Measures to Counter Economic Slowdown

On March 27, 2020, The Reserve Bank of India joined the big fight with a host of measures aimed at minimising the damage from Covid-19. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Shaktikanta Das has announced a series of measures including policy rate cuts to bolster economy in the wake of covid-19 menace.

Sharing that large part of major global economies are likely to be heading toward recession, the RBI governor stated that economic recovery in 2020 would be slow. This comes hours after Moody's Investors Service cut its estimate of India's GDP growth during 2020 to 2.5 per cent from an earlier estimate of 5.3 per cent.

Following key policy announcements were made by the RBI Governor on March 27, 2020:

- A 75 basis points cut in repo rates was announced as a measure to counter the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Now the Repo rate stands at 4.40% as against 5.15% earlier
- The reverse repo rate has been cut by 90 basis points to 4 percent. According to RBI Governor this has been done to make it unattractive for banks to passively deposit funds with the RBI and instead lend it to the productive sectors
- CRR has been reduced by 100 bps to 3%, for 1 year to release 1.37 lakh crores
- Minimum daily CRR balance reduced from 90% - 80% till 30/06/2020
- 3.74 lakh crore liquidity injected

- Banks are allowed 3-month moratorium on all loans. According to RBI, "All commercial, regional, rural, NBFCs and small finance banks are being permitted to allow 3-month moratorium on payment of instalments in respect of all term loan EMIs outstanding on March 31." This is going to be a huge relief for all EMI payers, especially for those — such as the self-employed — whose income had become uncertain in the wake of the lockdown
- Interest on WC facilities to be deferred by 3 months. Such deferment not to be considered for NPA
- Total liquidity injection 3.4% of GDP
- Along with it, the Central government on March 26 announced the first instalment of a fiscal relief package, worth Rs 170,000 crore, to protect the weaker sections of the society from the economic fallout of Covid-19 in the country. Announcing the measures, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said the PM Garib Kalyan Yojana will benefit migrant workers, rural poor and women.

Understanding Lockdown: A refresher

- A lockdown is an emergency protocol that prevents people from leaving a given area. A full lockdown implies that you must stay where you are and not exit or enter a building or the given area.
- This scenario usually allows for essential supplies, grocery stores, pharmacies and banks to continue to serve the people. All non-essential activities remain shut for the entire period.
- India, at the moment, is not under complete lockdown. With this announcement the Corona Virus hit cities will be completely shut and borders will remain sealed.
- Severe travel restrictions have been imposed on some states, and public places have been shut.
- Train, intercity and interstate bus services have been suspended throughout the country
- Barring emergency services, all government departments, offices, factories, godowns, weekly markets, shops and business establishments will remain closed during the period.
- A high-level meeting between Union Cabinet Secretary and Chief Secretaries of the states was held in this regard.
- Chief Ministers of the states have announced the lock down cities in their states.

Pros and Cons of Lockdown in India

In light of above information, lets review the Pros (Advantages) and Cons (Disadvantages) of Lockdown. This can be asked as a GD Topic.

Benefits:

1. **Big curb on spread of Corona Virus.** This is the obvious and intended benefit.
 2. **Reduction in Pollution Levels:** Thanks to the lockdown, there has been a drastic decrease in the level of pollution in cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad by almost 70 per cent. According to the World Air Quality, the average concentration of PM 2.5 in New Delhi has come down by 71 per cent. There is 50% improvement in water pollution too.
 3. **More time for Family and Passions:** For the middle class of India, Work from Home has given more time for Family and for pursuing hobbies and passions. A lot of people are connecting back to basics like Yoga and Meditation in times of crisis. This may have a positive impact in long-term.
- Negative impacts of Lockdown are many.**

1. Massive Slowdown of India Economy: Lockdown may have cost the Indian economy Rs 7-8 lakh crore during the 21-day period, analysts and industry bodies have said. Lockdown that brought as much as 70 per cent of economic activity, investment, exports and discretionary consumption to a standstill.

- World Bank has scaled down India's gross domestic growth (GDP) growth projection to 1.5-2.8 per cent for the current fiscal year, which would be the lowest economic expansion since the balance of payments crisis of 1991-92, as Covid-19 is dragging down activities in the already slowing economy. It had earlier projected the growth to be 6.1 per cent for 2020-21.

2. Sufferings of the Migrant workers: More than 90% of the country's workforce is estimated to be from the informal sector. The announcement left little or almost no time for preparation for daily workers who were forced to travel back to their hometowns, hundreds of kilometres afoot as their sources of income had dried.

3. Death knell for MSME Sector: The Economic Survey of 2017-2018 had said 87% of the firms in the country, representing 21% of the total turnover, are operating informally and completely outside the formal system. Without support, this sector will be crushed. They don't have money and labour to run their factories and works, and the supply chain is also disrupted.

4. Panic and Fear in Citizens: When the Central government announced lockdown, it instilled a lot of fear in the minds of the people and led to panic buying since the government had not clearly mentioned what was included in the list of essential items.

Impact of COVID-19 on Gig Economy

With all major economies going into recession and slowdown, COVID 19 has greatly hit the job market. However, in case of gig workers some are struggling to find work while others are seeing job opportunities increase. Delivery drivers or those who pick up food orders for online platforms such as Big Basket and Zomato have seen demand skyrocket as consumers obeying calls for quarantining have ordered food and supplies to their homes rather than venturing to physical stores.

A challenge that gig-economy workers may face is that they are typically not registered with government and regulatory agencies, making it difficult to ensure that government help will reach them.

Impact on Indian Economy
India's economy was already suffering from slow down. The corona virus has brought various segments to stand still. For example retail, entertainment, hospitality, aviation, tourism sectors are suffering the most. Yet there is silver lining for India, as it could turn this problem into an opportunity also with more exports and achieving high growth rate.

The impact of coronavirus outbreak in China could have been disastrous for India, had the selective steps not been taken by India. Let us discuss the negative and positive impacts both briefly:

Negative Impact on Indian Economy

India faces a series of challenges due to the coronavirus outbreak. Pharma companies, mobile handset, consumer electronics and automobile sectors in India may witness lower production due to clogged supply from China.

Coronavirus: A Black Swan for Global Economy

Nassim Nicholas Taleb, a former options market broker was the first to suggest the term “Black Swan,” which is used to emphasize unpredictable, rare events that have the potential to deeply affect the financial world and global economic systems.

With the impact of trade wars, Brexit and various geopolitical issues, the global economy has been going through a hard time and the possibilities of recession and economic slowdown are on the global agenda. One of the concerns is the fear of a “Black Swan” scenario coming true, further deteriorating the global economy, which has already been on fragile ground for some time. Impacts of such outbreaks like Coronavirus, are interpreted primarily through their impact on exchanges. Financial markets strongly react to the flow of information about these kinds of unexpected events. An increase in the death toll might suddenly result in a 10% loss of value in stock markets. On the other hand, even a shred of good news could be regarded as an opportunity to buy. Because we are talking about China, which is considered the “factory of the world,” it would be wise to assess the impacts through supply chains, foreign trade and real sector channels.

The impacts of the coronavirus could be felt more deeply than that of SARS. China no longer has the same radius of action that would enable it to increase its exports in significant numbers. In recent years, China has gone through a transformation from an export-based growth model to a model dependent on domestic demand. The share of domestic demand in the growth composition is much heavier now than it was in the past.

Accordingly, the virus would slow down domestic demand that would have a more distinct impact on economic growth. Within the economic sphere, epidemics and natural disasters tend to impact the service industries the most. The importance of the service industry in the Chinese economy has increased from 40% to at least 50% in the past 20 years. This shift in the sectoral structure of the economy might result in the impact of the coronavirus on growth to be stronger compared to 2003.

Impact on World Economy

Disturbance caused by Coronavirus has affected key sectors like global tourism, trade, manufacturing and export/import. But the biggest jolt has come from the shutdown of many businesses--from major retail chains to automobile and smartphone manufacturing firms--in mainland China.

As a result, countries that have a high dependency on China for goods--especially small components and parts--have suffered. Market experts fear that the world's over-reliance on China will continue to hurt global growth until the virus is contained.

Slowing down of China means less product exports, which would affect the main product exporters such as Brazil and Australia. Mostly dependent on China in its intermediate goods, South Korea's

economic growth in the first quarter of the year might end up 0.4 percentage point, less than expected due to the virus. Owing to the deficiencies in intermediate good supplies coming from

China, a South Korean automobile company decided to halt its operations for some time. Problems to be caused by the virus and a breakdown in expectations in the global supply chain are expected to negatively impact the U.S. and various EU countries. Among the EU countries, the virus is expected to affect German economy the most.

The dependency of Turkish economy on China is less compared to other G20 countries. The impact of Wuhan virus on Turkey might be relatively less. The loss of acceleration in global economic growth and trading volumes might also slow down the growth of export rates in Turkey. On the other hand, Turkey's foreign trade deficit to China might become tighter. A decrease in global growth expectations also brings down the petroleum prices. The petroleum prices dropping below 55 dollars is a positive development in terms of inflation and account balances.

If the expectations about the impact of the virus on the global economy further deteriorate, significant central banks such as FED and ECB could go for an additional monetary expansion. The final and concrete outcomes of the current possible (positive and negative) impacts will be dependent on which actors are stronger and more influential in the process.



Students expressing their views in the Group Discussion



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N.N.S. Eswari
Signature of the HOD
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