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Souvenir

International Conference on
Impact of Covid-19 on

**SOCIETY,
ECONOMICS &
EDUCATION**

(ICSEE-2020)

October 13-14, 2020

International Research
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International Conference on

Impact of Covid-19 on Society, Economics and Education (ICSEE-2020)

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About Conference

International Conference on Impact of Covid-19 on Society, Economics and Education (ICSEE-2020)

During the worldwide lockdown due to COVID 19 pandemic, a lot of important activities have come to a halt. However, when we look at the brighter side, all of us have more time for adding to our knowledge and insights.

With this aim, to keep contributing to learning and motivation International research and development Center for publication is going to organize a two-day International Conference with the title " **International Conference on Impact of Covid-19 on Society, Economics and Education (ICSEE-2020)**" on Oct 13-14, 2020 through online mode.

We hope, this online mode of the conference in COVID-19 pandemic will be an appreciable step in promoting the research activities and new information between researchers, developers, students, academicians and practitioners working in and around the world by keeping the social distance in view to stop the spread of COVID-19 disease. This conference aims is to present the current researches being carried out in the field of social science and education development around the globe.

Prospective authors from academia as well as industry are invited to submit their abstracts that illustrate original/unpublished works and industrial applications describing advances and significant innovations in the field.

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- **Dr. Md Mahadhi Hasan**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Southeast University, Bangladesh.

Message

I am extremely pleased to share that International Research and Development Center for Publication (IRDCP) is organizing a two days **International Conference on Impact of Covid-19 on Society, Economics and Education (ICSEE-2020)** on Oct 13-14, 2020.

I am sure the state of art lectures from the invited experts and the research findings of researchers, academicians, utility engineers will enrich the knowledge of all the participants. It will provide an excellent opportunity for students to learn new ideas.

I offer my best wishes to the whole team of the organizing committee, the participants, and volunteers for the grand success of the conference.

Dr. Kiran
Convenor ICSEE-2020

Message

I am happy to know that International Research and Development Center for Publication (IRDCP) is organizing a two days **International Conference on Impact of Covid-19 on Society, Economics and Education (ICSEE-2020)** on Oct 13-14, 2020. I am sure that, this conference would provide an ideal platform for the academicians, scholars and experts to present and exchange their research findings and Ideas.

I wish the conference a great success.

Dr Shyampada Mandal

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Impact of learning, exclusively on line, during a pandemic

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Abstract— This study focuses on the use of a distance learning platform to deliver on-line classes, during the second semester of the 2019-2020 academic year, in a higher school in an urban area.

The study is carried out mainly with, the aim of understanding on the perception and admissibility or not of distant teaching, in its entirety, by students accustomed to on-site teaching. The data were collected by the course activities reports and a questionnaire survey carried out among the 207 students registered on a distance learning platform; the results obtained allow to deduce the interest of the learning environment and of the interactions between actors during teaching practices, using technological tools, in a distant teaching process.

Keywords— Learning, Distance learning platform, Pandemic, Behaviour

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Perception of traders on the impact of Covid-19 on the plantain value chain in Brazzaville (Congo)

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Abstract— The objective of the study is to assess the perception of traders on the impact of Covid-19 on the plantain trade as well as on the situation of their households. A field survey was carried out with 180 plantain traders through a questionnaire. The results show that the response measures for the spread of Covid-19, in particular the containment and the reduction in the number of market days have led to the loss of jobs and the conversion to the sale of other less perishable foodstuffs. In addition, these sanitary measures had an impact on the supply of plantain, the incomes of actors, increased workload and increased stress due to the inability to cope with certain commercial and family burdens. The closure of restaurants and interdepartmental borders as well as transport difficulties have negatively affected the marketing channels as well as the turnover of the players. These health measures also have an impact on actors' households by increasing the domestic workload of female traders. The reduction in income leads to increased stress for household managers but also difficult access to food with the consequence of reducing the number of meals (1 or 2 meals per day). This situation exposes households to food and nutritional insecurity while increasing the vulnerability of actors. All time the Covid-19 helped to increase the turnover of a class of merchants and has generated the need for sustainable management of the informal commercial activities to increase resilience to economic crises and sanitary facilities.

Keywords— impact, Covid-19, plantain, traders, Congo.

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Dropout and retention of university students - From theory to practice in times of pandemic

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Abstract— The dropout rates and the retention of students were always a concern to universities. For this reason, one may think about how to deal with it at the moment of pandemic. Thus, the objective of this work is to present features that can reduce dropout rates and increase retention of university students, topic considered relevant in researches on the Web of Science and in this present work. There was an increase in quotations in scientific and academic productions on this theme since 2006, reaching 4997 quotes in 2019. Therefore, this research is ahead of an exploratory study with university students. The collection and selection of data were given through virtual questions asked by Google Doc. There is yet, a descriptive purpose of analyzing the boundaries that determine the risks of dropout rates. As a result, it was found that student life is connected to a network of personal, academic, social, and physical experiences, represent 36.90% of unemployed students. Furthermore, they also face the following difficulties: they do not like virtual classes; the technology of some universities are not good and they usually have no participation in groups; lack of time to perform activities; lack of discipline from the students' side; lack of support of universities and professors. When questioned about the methodologies used in in-person learning, part of these students revealed some stimuli such as: dynamism of the teacher; exercises; dynamics in the classroom; funny and didactic videos; traditional classes, quiz and games. Therefore, among the students that participated of the survey, 58% are not able to organize or produce good results in virtual academic activities by themselves and, 78% do not feel well emotionally due to the actions resulting from the pandemic. It was

concluded that the lack of student interaction in pandemic, outside the teaching environment and without the support of universities with their technologies, generates dysfunctional situations, causing emotional situations and generating financial issues that enable university evasion. Consequently, this work presents some supporting, acceptable and viable boundaries conditions due to resilience and university retention factors.

Keywords— School evasion; School retention; Resilience; University; Student.

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Pandemics: a Sociological Look

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Abstract— The pandemic as a worldwide contagion process, in its different modalities in time and space, and medical expressions, presents a social and personally lived and represented dimension that goes beyond the nosological discourses of medicine. A pandemic is a complex phenomenon, as it is always a point of articulation between natural and social determinations. Its analysis is transversal: it is important to capture the intersection points of the two determinations and analyze their consequences. In this process, Sociology is a scientific project focused on interdisciplinarity that privileges a relationship of interdependence and complementarity with other social sciences, on the theoretical and methodological plurality that seeks to articulate macro-social dynamics with local processes, allowing the connection of subjective meanings with practices, and that focuses on the articulations between systems and actors, between structures and practices, between the reality of social conditions of existence and the social construction of reality; the demystification of common knowledge shared in society, but which in reality is not correct, and the fostering of sociological imagination.

Prevention and "preparation" are crucial processes in how "societies of individuals" deal with pandemics, where one of the most immediate effects in any epidemic outbreak is the exacerbation - material and symbolic - of social differentiation. Sociology can contribute to the configuration of more effective measures to contain the risk of contagion by understanding how individuals from different social conditions perceive and act within the framework of interactions

between "us" and "others": between healthy and sick, between those who have "previous pathologies" or belong to "risk groups" and those who promote "healthy" lifestyles, between those who have resources and support and those who do not, between "those inside" and "those outside", between "the innocent" and "the guilty".

Keywords— contagion, stigma, pandemic, social dynamics, sociology.

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Sociology and COVID-19: Scholarship of teaching and teaching of Sociology

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Abstract— Sociology interdependently articulates three relevant components: Sociology as science, Sociology as profession and Sociology as formation. Teaching and research are two of the essential dimensions of academic activity. Although, with different statutes and values, the "unity of teaching and research" makes higher education "higher".

Several discourses, which express different positions and interests in different fields, shape the discourse space on the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, as a space for symbolic struggles to perceive the social world. The configuration of this discursive space on the pandemic crisis has been mobilized as an example of a process of construction of a sociological object of study. The reflection on this process is inscribed in the scholarship of teaching and education, which consists in reflecting on the knowledge obtained in research, emphasizing the important reciprocal relationship between theory and practice and valuing the knowledge obtained from experience.

Given the specificities of Sociology, four guiding principles of what to teach can be enunciated, which guide this reflection: mobilizing the sociological imagination in a permanent way (unmasking a familiarity with the preconceived social that can be misleading); affirming a multiparadigmatic perspective (recognizing the theoretical and methodological plurality of diverse sociological perspectives); fostering self-reflexivity at various levels (critically analyzing

sociological activity: its possibilities, its limits, its procedures); need to be receptive to a heuristic interdisciplinarity (recognizing the advantage and the heuristic need to articulate diverse scientific perspectives in the apprehension of an object that is always complex).

Keywords— Covid-19, pandemic, sociology, sociological imagination, sociological plurality, reflexivity, interdisciplinarity.

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Impacts of COVID-19 on Higher Education

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Abstract— The COVID-19 pandemic, with its deep social implications both in the practices and representations on interaction, also had a profound impact on the functioning of higher education. This presentation seeks to analyze several of the challenges that COVID-19 poses to higher education in its management, the teaching and learning process, and research dimensions for both academics and students. It concludes by providing suggestions on how to successfully overcome several of these challenges.

Keywords— academic, COVID-19, education, higher education, higher education sustainability, learning.

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The Analysis of Small and Medium Enterprises and Tax Capital in Regional Economic Growth

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Abstract— The problem faced by small and medium enterprises in Indonesia today is capital taxes. The researcher wants to test the significance of capital in improving the regional economy in Asahan Regency. This research is answered in previous studies that capital and taxes have a simultaneous and positive effect on the regional economy in a normal situation. The purpose of this research is to provide input to related agencies regarding the criteria and characteristics additional capital to increase their business. Due to the outbreak of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) throughout the world. The researchers also want to know how the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the capital and income of small and medium enterprises in Asahan district. The method used in this research is a research flow chart, data collection, literature study, problem identification, preprocessing and data analysis. From the results of the data analysis it can be seen that the majority of the sources of capital owned by small and medium enterprises come from private funds, which results limitations in business development that affect the income which have an impact on the amount of regional income. In addition, it is also known that the business has the fastest payback period, so it is very suitable for investing and also known in the early days of the Covid-19 pandemic. The income of small and medium enterprise decreased but from June until now the income is normal because there are still many residents who don't really care about the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords— Small and Medium Enterprises, Taxes, Covid 19, Economic Growth.

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Emergency contraception - Awareness among Medical Undergraduates

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Introduction— Emergency contraception (EC) is defined as any method women can use after intercourse to prevent pregnancy [1]. It provides the woman with last chance to prevent unwanted pregnancy. EC methods available are pills and Cu-T. Pills should be taken within 72 hours and Cu-T within 5 days of unprotected coitus [2]. In countries where EC is offered, its availability and use vary widely.

Objectives—

1. To study the awareness of emergency contraception among MBBS students.
2. To compare the awareness among males and females
3. To compare knowledge among first year and final year medical students.

Methodology— Questionnaire based, cross-sectional, prospective study was carried out on students who ever gave consent to participate in study after taking approval from Institutional Ethical Committee (IEC) and results were analysed by Chi square test and percentage.

Results— Total 158 students participated in study, out of which 95 were from first year and 63 were final year students, Male and female ratio was 1:2. Participation from final year was less as they were exam going batch, so they tend to miss the classes.

In this study both the groups were aware about the existence of EC, but the knowledge was incomplete and inaccurate. Knowledge of girls and final year students was more accurate, as first year students can be considered as non-medical persons.

Conclusion— Women and teenagers must be provided with complete knowledge and over the counter availability of EC pills. It's the need of the hour as the age of first contact is decreasing.

Complete knowledge can reduce the illegal abortions, thereby can save reproductive health of our country.

Keywords— Awareness, Emergency- contraception, Knowledge, Students.

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