

Analysis of Rising COVID-19 Cases in India

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we discuss about a dangerous virus which the World Health Organization (WHO) has called the outbreak of the novel coronavirus COVID-19—a pandemic. The social interaction mechanisms essentially decide the spread of the infection and in the absence of vaccinations, regulation of these systems by wide-ranging social distancing measures seems to be the most successful means of mitigation. We also describe how COVID-19 is spread in the India and what measures are taken by the government of India to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Further, we check the main reason of rising the cases of novel coronavirus in India and we conclude few solutions and ideas to decrease the spread of this virus in India.

Keywords: WHO, Viruses, SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19.

1. INTRODUCTION

It has been only three months since reports first emerged from China of an unknown virus causing unusual cases of pneumonia, and scientists and public health experts already know more about it and how it works than at the same point in earlier outbreaks.

The disease was first detected in 2019 in the capital of Hubei province of China, Wuhan has since spread globally leading to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic of 2019–20.

Coronavirus disease is an infectious disease caused by a just-detected coronavirus. Many individuals diagnosed with the COVID-19 virus will have mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without any requiring any medical care. Older people and those with existing medical problems such as coronary disease, chronic respiratory disease and cancer are vulnerable to serious illness. But there's still a lot they don't know. There are no particular COVID-19 vaccines or therapies available at this time. There are also several current clinical trials testing new therapies.

Supported infection preventive methods include hand washing, social distancing (maintaining physical distance from others, particularly those with symptoms), tissue or inner elbow covering coughs and sneezes, and holding unwashed hands away from the face.

Some regional health agencies encourage the use of masks for those who believe they have the virus and their cares, but not for the general public, while those who need them may use simple cloth masks. In this paper we present a theory model of novel corona virus in India. We use it to research the effect of the most common social distancing steps implemented to curb the epidemic in India: workplace non-attendance, school closure, "Janata curfew" and lockdown, the latter two of which lead, for brief and prolonged periods, to complete cessation of public interaction, respectively.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The first case was confirmed on 30th January, in Kerala's Thrissur district in a student who had returned home for a vacation from Wuhan University in China. Two cases was reported in a students who had returned in Kerala from Wuhan, China in the month of February. In the month of March, there is approximately 1394 new cases were reported in the different states/UT such as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunchal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, handoarth, chhattisgarh, delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Tripura, Uttrakhand, West Bengal who had travel history from different countries such as China, Italy, UAE, US, Iran, South Korea, Dubai and many more.

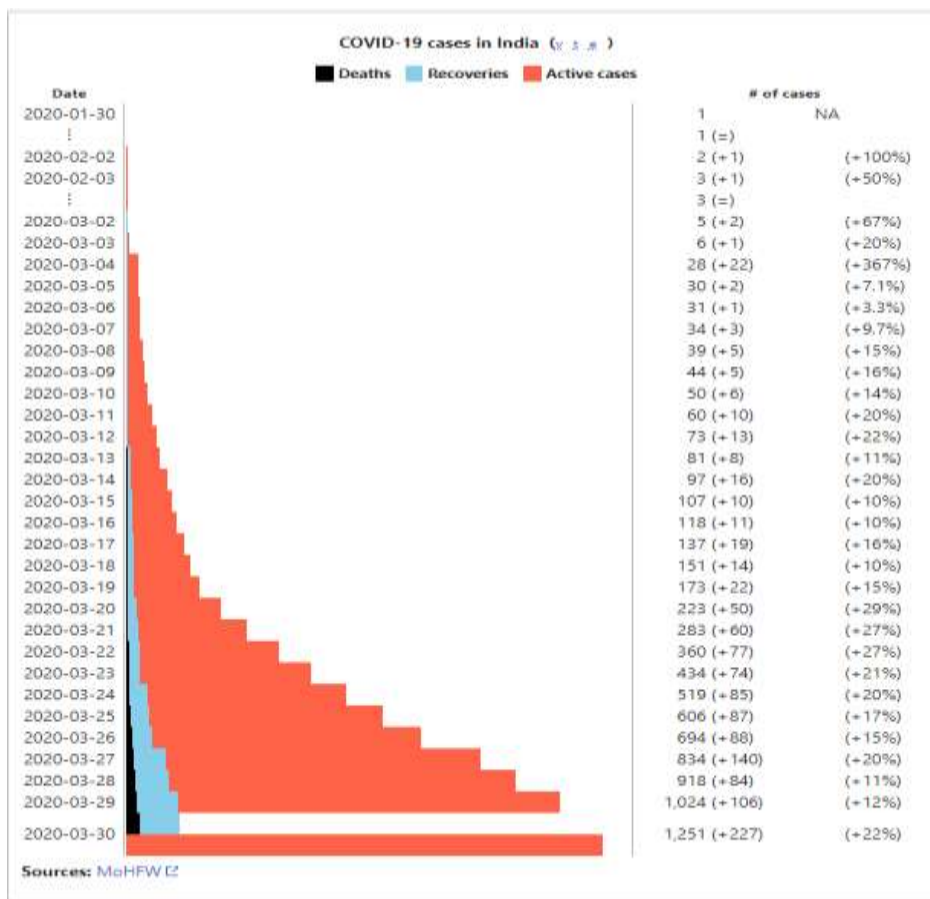


Fig-1: Origin of Corona Virus in India

3. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

The Government of India is taking all necessary steps to ensure that we are well positioned to meet the challenge the risk and threat rising COVID 19 panademic–the Corona Virus. With the active help of the Indian people, we were able to control the spread of the Virus within our region. The most important factor in avoiding the transmission of the Virus locally is providing people with the right knowlegde and taking precautions according to the Health & Family Ministry of Welfare. The Union Health Minister Dr. Harsh Vardhan claimed in January that the country is well-equipped to tackle the Corona epidemic and that a committee of ministers are tracking the cases of Coronavirus in India.He also claimed that the government is in close touch with the WHO and is taking all appropriate steps to curb the spread of the deadly virus. As of today, following steps have been taken by the government at state as well as central level to tackle the global pandemic of COVID-19.

The call for ‘Janta Curfew’ by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is the one of the best and necessary decision by the government. ‘Janta curfew’ is a noval idea to implement and supervise a voluntary lockdown by citizens. The Sunday’s voluntary shutdown (March 22) seems like a symbolic closure that can prolonged later, if necessary. People engaged in essential services can continue with their work.

- All current visas are suspended till April 15, with the exception of diplomatic, government, UN/International Organizations, jobs, project visas, though Indian nationals are strongly urged to stop all non-essential travel abroad. They could be sentenced to quarantine for a total of 14 days after their departure.
- As a precaution to combat the coronavirus, all schools, colleges and cinema halls in India will shut till 31st March.
- The Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has urged states and Union Territories to take appropriate steps for sanitisation of vehicles and terminals for public transport. It is to ensure sanitation of seats, handles and bars are disinfected at all bus terminals. The ministry also proposed that public transport would show messages of public safety in buses, bus terminals and bus stops and urged states and UTs to take decisive action and mobilize all required resources in this context.

4. REASON BEHIND THE RISING CASES OF CORONA IN INDIA

India is the second-most populated country in the world and has the fifth-biggest economy, with worldwide trading ties. Yet given its population, the 1.34 billion-strong world seems to have escape the pandemic's maximum impact. India has only 492 confirmed coronavirus cases of and nine deaths so far. South Korea—which has a population only 3.8% of India's size—has over 9,000 cases. China, where the outbreak was first reported, has over 81,000 confirmed cases of 1.39 billion people.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has maintained that there is no evidence of population spread and the World Health Organization (WHO) has commended India's swift response, which included landing domestic and international commercial flights and halting all tourist visas.

Modi ordered a 21-day national lockdown on March 21st night, beginning at midnight of 22nd March. The directive, the largest of its kind yet to be released globally, means that all Indians will remain at home and all non-essential facilities such as public transportation, malls and market will be shut down.

5. LACK OF RESOURCES

A growing number of governments are urging people to isolate themselves, and washing their hands to monitor coronavirus transmission. But even such simple steps will be incredibly difficult in parts of India. An Indian government survey in 2011 reported that 29.4% of the urban population in the world live in low-quality, semi-permanent settlements, known as slums. Most of the homes here have no bathrooms or drinking water. Many slum residents get their water from a pump, while others get theirs from tankers that come multiple times a week in canisters and buckets. This all makes it impossible to wash your hands daily. It may also prove difficult to sustain the kind of social isolation as ordered by Modi. In India, according to World Bank estimates, there are 455 people per square kilometer (or 1,178 people per square mile), -- considerably more than the world average of 60 people, and far more than China's 148.

6. STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO AVOID THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS

It is not just the responsibility of governments to take any serious action with respect to the transmission of novel corona virus. In village areas, low post employees like aasha disha staff will go door to door to aware citizens and check if the member from the other city is well or has any signs of novel Corona virus. They will report to the higher authority at the earliest opportunity. In cities, the local companies have to delegate duties to their workers to go door to door to alert citizens and to test whether or not someone has any symptom. They should also concentrate on people living on the footpath because they are the only ones who are screened against the virus further.

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