

HIGHLY DENSE CITIES CATALYZE TO SPREAD CORONA VIRUS IN INDIA

□ Dr. Asaram S. Jadhav*
Mr. Sandip B. Sable**

ABSTRACT

Present condition all over world face a big problem of covid-19, means corona virus. Yet, there is no any vaccine to control this virus. Most of developed countries also incapacitated for facing spread of covid-19 virus. India is one of many developing nations where leaders feel they have no choice but to prioritize reopening and accept the risks of surging coronavirus infections. Yet its public health system is severely strained, and experts believe it is likely to reach a breaking point as Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government continues to ease a nationwide lockdown. Initially, the country took some of the strictest measures anywhere to slow the spread of the coronavirus, including placing all 1.3 billion citizens under a nationwide lockdown. But the measures were brutally hard on the poorest Indians. Some of the restrictions were lifted in early May to help revive the economy, including allowing construction and plantation work to resume and many shops to reopen.

Keywords: Covid-19, corona, population, density, cities etc.

INTRODUCTION:

People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. The COVID-19 pandemic in India is part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020. As of 26 June 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family

Welfare (MoHFW) has confirmed a total of 490,401 cases, 285,636 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 15,301 deaths in the country. India currently has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia, and has the fourth highest number of confirmed cases in the world with the number of total confirmed cases breaching the 100,000 mark on 19 May and 200,000 on 3 June. India's case fatality rate is relatively lower at 2.80%, against the global 6.13%, as of 3 June. Six cities account for around half of all reported cases in the country – Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Pune and Kolkata. As of 24 May 2020, Lakshadweep is the only region which has not reported a case. On

*Head, Department of Geography, Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati-Pune, Maharashtra-India

**Department of Economics, Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati-Pune, Maharashtra- India

10 June, India's recoveries exceeded active cases for the first time reducing 49% of total infections.

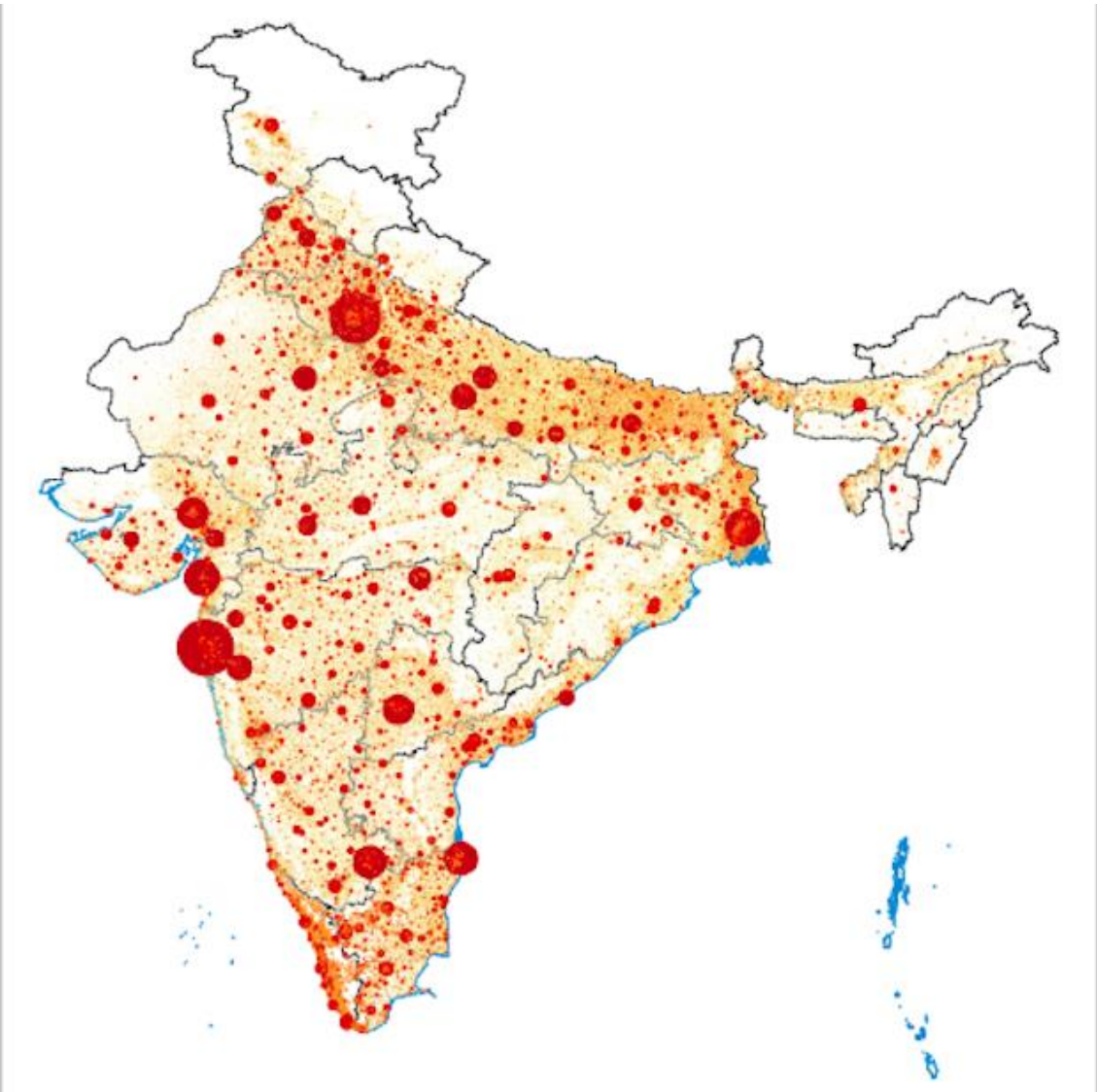
On 22 March, India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the instance of the prime minister Narendra Modi. It was followed by mandatory lockdowns in COVID-19 hotspots and all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the Prime Minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, affecting the entire 1.3 billion population of India. On 14 April, the PM extended the nationwide lockdown till 3 May which was followed by two-week extensions starting 3 and 17 May with substantial relaxations. Beginning 1 June the Government has started unlocking the country (barring containment zones) in three unlock phases.

The United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have praised India's response to the pandemic as 'Comprehensive and robust,' terming the Lockdown restrictions as aggressive but vital for containing the spread and building necessary healthcare infrastructure. The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT) noted the government's swift and stringent actions, emergency policy making, emergency investment in healthcare, fiscal stimulus, investment in vaccine and drug R&D.

It gave India a score of 100 for its strict response. Michael Ryan, chief executive director of the WHO's health emergencies programme noted that India had tremendous capacity to deal with the outbreak owing to its vast experience in eradicating smallpox and polio. In June, India was ranked 56th of 200 countries in COVID 19 safety assessment report by Deep Knowledge Group.^[24] Though, other commentators have also raised concerns about the economic fallout arising as a result of the pandemic and preventive restrictions. The lockdown was justified by the government and other agencies for being pre-emptive to prevent India from entering a higher stage which could make handling very difficult and cause even more losses thereafter.

ANALYSIS:

High density areas are more suitable for to spread corona virus. In India Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Pune these cities have more affected than the other area of India. The population density of these cities is more than 32000, 24000, 20000, 18000 and 15000 respectively. Below map shows density of population in Indian cities and spreading of covid-19.

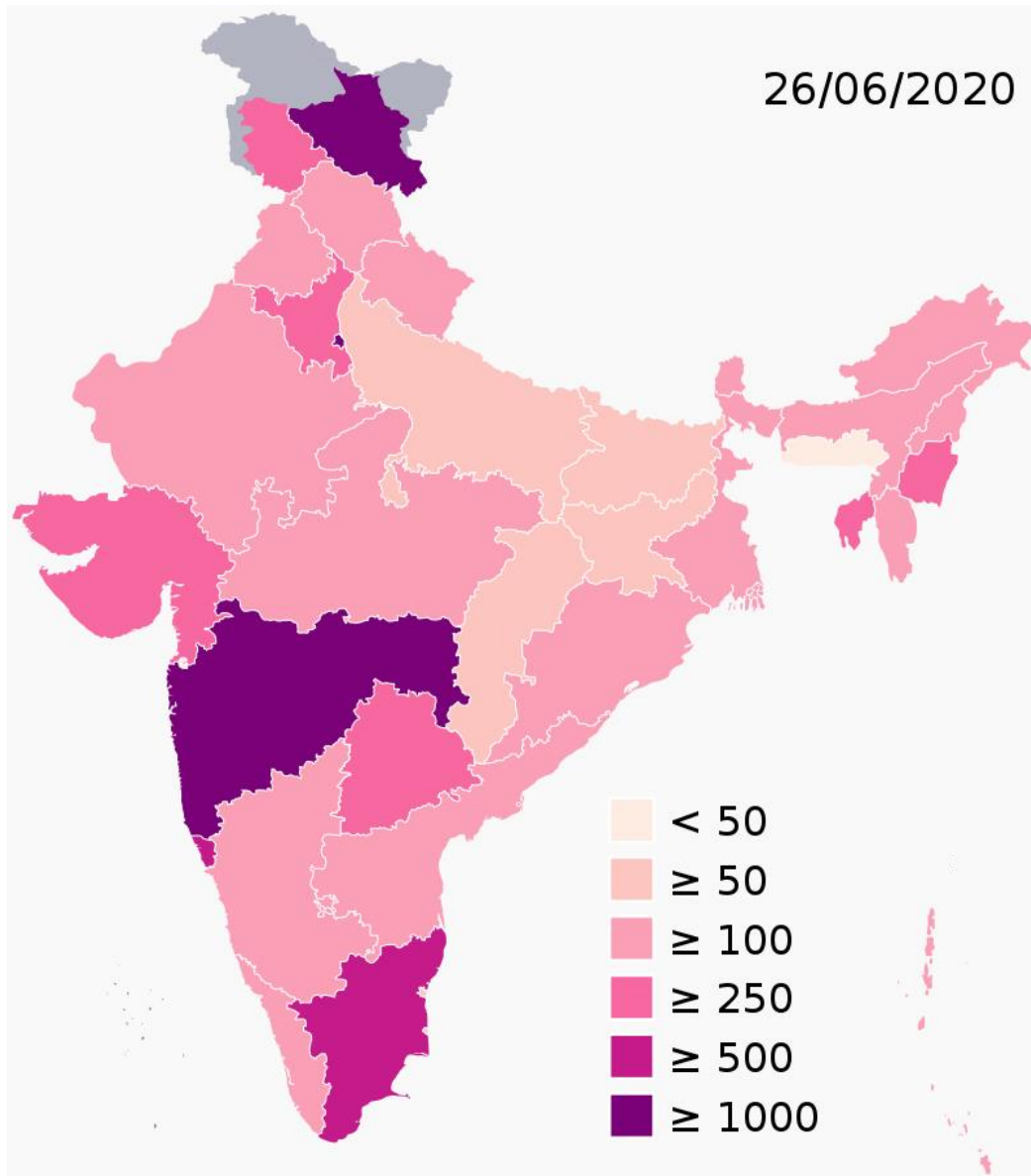


LEGEND

Million Plus Cities	Very large village
Other Class I Cities	Large village
Class II Cities	Medium Village
Class III Cities	Small Village
Class IV or V or VI Cities	Hamlet or Smaller

Bubble size is proportional to population
Source: Census of India, 2001; IHS Analysis, 2015

Datum WGS 84 : ESPG 4326



Map of COVID-19 cases per million populations in India by states and UT. Data source: MoHFW. Based on 2019 National Health Mission population projection.

CONCLUSION:

In India Rural- Urban migration is on the large scale. Most of the migrants are from low economical group. It is because of the high prices, they don't afford by either plot or house. As a result they migrate to the slum area and dirty colonies. The houses there are densely built. The number of people who dwell in one

house is very high. In India, the cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Pune and Delhi, the slum area is on the large scale.

It is because, the Corona virus survives for long time on any surface, and it is rapidly sprayed in the slum area. In temperate zone like India, the symptoms of Corona are unidentifiable and the Indians are unaware of the hygiene, pandemic disease like Corona spread rapidly. In addition the deficiency of medical facilities helps spreading this disease.

As the per capita income of Indians is very low, due to per capita income in India and

the lockdown phase, majority of the workers are unemployed and they are doing whatever comes across them. As a result they become the agents to spread corona virus.

It has affected a lot the economic, social as well as sports world. Majority of the people in India are depending upon the games and the sports. They depend a lot on the facilities given to them. Corona has affected the world of sports on the large scale.

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