



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN PHASES

<sup>1</sup>I. Sreevani, <sup>2</sup>P.Pradeep Kumar Reddy, <sup>3</sup>J.Rajendra Reddy

<sup>123</sup> Lecturer in Computer Science, CSSR & SRRM Degree & PG College, Kamalapuram, YSR Kadapa, Kadapa Dt, AP, India- 516289.

### ABSTRACT

On 24 March 2020, the Government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi requested an across the nation for 21 days lockdown, restricting development of the whole 1.3 billion population of India. It was requested following a 14-hour willful open check in time on 22 March, trailed by implementation of a progression of guidelines in the nation's COVID-19 influenced districts. The lockdown was set when the quantity of declared positive corona virus cases in India was approximately 500. Spectators expressed that the lockdown had eased back the development pace of the pandemic by 6 April to a pace of multiplying at regular intervals, and by 18 April, to a pace of multiplying at regular intervals.

As the finish of the principal lockdown period drew closer, state governments and other warning panels suggested expanding the lockdown. The governments of Odisha and Punjab extended the state lockdowns to 1 May. Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal and Telangana followed suit. On 14 April, Prime minister Narendra Modi broadened the across the nation lockdown until 3 May, with a restrictive relaxations after 20 April for the locales where the spread had been contained or was negligible. On 1 May, the Government of India expanded the across the country lockdown further by about fourteen days until 17 May. The Government partitioned all the locale into three zones dependent on the spread of the infection—green, red and orange—with relaxations applied as needs be. On 17 May, the lockdown was further extended till 31 May by the National Disaster Management Authority.

On 30 May, it was announced that the ongoing lockdown would be further extended till 30 June in containment zones, with services resuming in a phased manner starting from 8 June. It is termed as "Unlock 1". As many as 1,92,174 confirmed cases of corona virus have been reported in India so far The ongoing lockdown has been extended till June 30 in containment zones across the country.

**KEYWORDS:** Government, lockdown, pandemic, COVID-19

## I. INTRODUCTION:

Narendra Modi Orders 3-Week Total Lockdown for All 1.3 Billion Indians With four hours' notice, India's prime minister announce that no one could go away home for 21 days the most severe step taken anywhere in the war against the corona virus. On 24 March, when India went into a strict lockdown in response to the pandemic of COVID-19, there were only 519 confirmed cases across the country. On 16 May, 53 days after the nationwide lockdown was imposed, India had 85,950 confirmed cases. In this period, the country has gone through lockdown 1.0 (25 March to 14 April) lockdown 2.0 (15 March to 3 May), lockdown 3.0 (4 May to 17 May), and is in lockdown 4.0 from 18 May. So far, India has seen a ~165x increase in cases despite the extended periods of lockdown. This report makes an assessment of the effectiveness of the lockdown in controlling the spread of the virus and determines the extent to which the lockdown has achieved its health objectives. There are 5 Phases in lockdown period.

### a) Phase 1 - lockdown 1.0 (25 March – 14 April) :

On 25 March, the first day of the lockdown, nearly all services and factories were suspended.<sup>1</sup> People were hurrying to stock essentials in some parts. Arrests across the states were made for violating norms of lockdown such as venturing out for no emergency, opening businesses and home quarantine violation. The government held meetings with e-commerce websites and vendors to ensure a seamless supply of essential goods across the nation during the lockdown stage. Several states announced relief funds for the poor and affected people while the central government was finalizing a stimulus package.

### Impact of lockdown 1.0:

On 26 March, finance minister Nirmala Sitaraman announced a ₹170,000 crore (US\$24 billion) stimulus package to help those affected by the lockdown. The package was aimed to provide food security measures for poor households through direct cash transfers, free cereal and cooking gas for three months. It also provided insurance coverage for medical personnel. On 27 March, the Reserve bank of India announced a slew of measures to help mitigate the economic impacts of the lockdown. Preceding the declaration of the across the nation lockdown, on 22 March, the administration had reported that the India Railways would suspend traveler tasks through 31 March. The national rail organize has kept up its cargo tasks during the lockdown, to ship basic merchandise. On 29 March, the Indian Railways reported that it would begin administrations for extraordinary bundle trains to ship basic products, notwithstanding the normal cargo administration. The national rail operator also announced plans to convert coaches into isolation wards for patients of COVID-19. This has been described as the first time in 167 years that India's rail network had been suspended, although there was also a strike in 1974. On 5 April, residents all over India cheered and indicated solidarity with the wellbeing laborers, police, and each one of those fending the illness by turning off the electric lights at home for a short ways from 9:00 p.m. to 9:09 p.m. what's more, watched lighting diya, flame;

and blazing torchlight and .versatile electric lamp. As the finish of the underlying lockdown time frame drew close, many state governments communicated their choice to expand it till the finish of April. Among them were Odisha, Punjab, Maharashtra, Karnataka with certain relaxations, West Bengal and Telangana. Towards the finish of the underlying time frame, the pace of development of COVID contaminations in India had essentially eased back, from a pace of multiplying at regular intervals preceding the lockdown to one of multiplying at regular intervals on 18 April.

**b) Phase 2 - lockdown 2.0 (15 April – 3 May) :**

On 14 April, PM Modi expanded the across the nation lockdown till 3 May, with a restrictive unwinding guaranteed after 20 April for the locales where the spread had been contained by at that point. He said that each town, each police headquarters zone and each state would be painstakingly assessed to check whether it had contained the spread. The areas that were able to do so would be released from the lockdown on 20 April. If any new cases emerged in those areas, lockdown could be reimposed.

On 16 April, lockdown territories were delegated "red zone", showing the nearness of contamination hotspots, "orange zone" demonstrating some disease, and "green zone" without any diseases. The administration likewise declared certain relaxations from 20 April, permitting rural organizations, including dairy, aquaculture and ranches, just as shops selling cultivating supplies, to open. Public works programmes were also allowed to reopen with instructions to maintain social distancing. Cargo transportation vehicles, including trucks, trains and planes, would run. Banks and government centres distributing benefits would open as well.

On 25 April, little retail shops were permitted to open with a large portion of the staff. Again social separating standards were to be followed.

On 29 April, The Ministry of Home Affairs gave rules for the states to permit between state development of the abandoned people. States have been approached to assign nodal specialists and structure conventions to get and send such people. States have likewise been approached to screen the individuals, isolate them and to do intermittent wellbeing tests.

**Impact of lockdown 2.0:**

India's urban centers will see an extension of the lockdown at least until the end of the month but the government also wants to ensure that the engines of the economy start turning—by making exemptions for agriculture, factories and the transport of goods. The next phase of the lockdown starting April 15 is expected to ensure that harvests and procurement of produce take place without any hindrance, said people with knowledge of the matter. PM Narendra Modi is said to have suggested.

**c) Phase 3- lockdown 3.0 (4–17 May) :**

On 1 May, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Government of India further extended the lockdown period to two weeks beyond 4 May, with some relaxations. The country has been split into 3 zones: red zones are-130 districts,

orange zones are-284 districts and green zones are-319 districts Red zones are those with high corona virus cases and a high doubling rate, orange zones are those with comparatively fewer cases and green zones are those without any cases in the past 21 days. Normal movement is permitted in green zones with buses limited to 50 percent capacity. Orange zones would permit just private and recruited vehicles however no open transportation. The red zones would stay under lockdown. The zone characterization would be overhauled once every week.

### **Impact of lockdown 3.0:**

Numerous states were excited about opening up alcohol shops during the lockdown which was at long last permitted in the 3th stage starting 4 May. Reports of a surge in illicit liquor sales and most importantly, drying up of revenue from liquor sale was the main stimulation. Due to the lockdown, more than 350 deaths were reported as of 10 May, with reasons ranging from starvation, suicides, exhaustion, road and rail accidents, police brutality and denial of timely medical care. Among the announced passings, most were among the minimized transients and workers.

### **d) Phase 4- lockdown 4.0 (18–31 May)**

On 17 May, the National Disaster Management Authority and the Ministry of Home Affairs broad the lockdown for a period for about fourteen days past 18 May, with extra relaxations. Unlike the previous extensions, states were given a larger say in the demarcation of Green, Orange and Red zones and the implementation roadmap. Red zones were further divided into to containment and buffer zones. The local bodies were given the authority to demarcate containment and buffer zones.

**Impact of lockdown 4.0:** Better relaxations and flexibility will be seen in the lockdown 4.0, which will start on on Monday, with slow but sure reopening of the railways and domestic airlines while powers will be agreed to States and UTs to define their hotspots, certified said on Friday. Schools, universities, shopping centers and film lobbies won't be permitted to open anyplace in the nation however salons, hair parlors and optical shops might be permitted in red zones, notwithstanding COVID-19 control territories. There will be bunches of relaxations and adaptability in the lockdown 4.0 with complete reviving of the green zones, exceptionally constrained check in orange zones and exacting limitations just in the containment areas of red zones, said an official privy to the deliberations in the central government.

### **e) Phase 5- lockdown 5.0 (1–30 June) :**

The MHA issued fresh guidelines for the month of June, stating that the phases of reopening would "have an economic focus". Lockdown restrictions would only be imposed in containment zones, while activities would be permitted in other zones in a phased manner. This first period of reviving is named as "Open 1" and licenses shopping centers, strict spots, lodgings and cafés to revive from 8 June. Large gatherings are still banned, but there would be no restrictions on inter-state travel. However, night curfews would be in effect from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. in all areas and state governments would be allowed to put suitable restrictions on all activities.

In future phases of reopening, further activities are to be permitted. In Phase II, every instructive organization are planned to revive in July, pending meetings with state governments. In Phase III, facilitating of limitations on universal air travel, activity of metros and amusement (pools, recreation centers, theaters, diversion parks, bars amphitheatres and get together corridors) would be settled on in August. However, further in June, Human Resource And Development Minister Ramesh Nishank Pokhriyal announced in an interview that all the educational institutes will reopen after 15th August.

### **Impact of lockdown 5.0:**

The Union Home Ministry on Saturday issued guidelines for the fifth part of world's biggest lockdown that has claimed close to 5,000 lives in the country so far. In Lockdown 5 will be limited to containment zones till June 30 while the rest of India will be reopened in a phased manner from June 8. So starting June 8 here is what happens if you don't live in a containment zone, which is primarily an area with a chunk of positive cases. These zones help map local transmission of the disease and prevent the contagion from spreading. Food conveyance administrations were restricted by a few state governments regardless of the focal government's endorsement. A huge number of individuals emigrated out of significant Indian urban communities, as they got jobless after the lockdown. Following the lockdown, India's power request tumbled down to a five-month low on 28 March. The lockdown broke the flexibly chain of opiates in Punjab. Numerous states were excited about opening up alcohol shops during the lockdown which was at long last permitted in the 3th stage starting 4 May. Reports of a surge in illicit liquor sales and most importantly, drying up of revenue from liquor sale was the main stimulation.

## **II. TYPES OF COVID 19:**

Human Coronavirus Types are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface. Present are four main sub-groupings of coronaviruses, recognized as alpha, beta, gamma, and delta.

Human coronaviruses were first recognized in the mid-1960s. The seven coronaviruses that can communicate a disease to people are: Common human coronaviruses are:

1. 229E (alpha coronavirus)
2. NL63 (alpha coronavirus)
3. OC43 (beta coronavirus)
4. HKU1 (beta coronavirus)

Other human coronaviruses are:

5. MERS- coronaviruses (the beta coronavirus that causes Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, or MERS)
6. SARS- coronaviruses (the beta coronavirus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS)
7. SARS- coronaviruses -2 (the novel coronavirus that causes coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19)

People about the world normally get infected with human coronaviruses 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1. coronaviruses that infect animals can evolve and make people under the weather and become a new human coronavirus. Three up to date examples of this are 2019-nCoV, SARS-CoV, and MERS-CoV.



### III. OVERCOME COVID -19 (INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE LIFE):

1. Follow your government's instructions: stay at home and avoid contact with anyone who is not a part of your closed circle (flatmates, friends, family members)
2. So what can each of us do to protect ourselves in this scenario and help keep those around us safe? The answer depends in part on what group you fall into: those who have been infected and those who haven't.
3. For good health and disease prevention, avoid ultra-processed foods and eat homemade meals for example: Ultra-processed food include: Chips, White bread, Donuts, cookies, Granola or protein bars, breakfast cereals, Instant oatmeal coffee creamers, soda, milkshakes.
4. When checking your cholesterol, your test results will show your cholesterol levels in milligrams per deciliter. It's crucial to get your cholesterol checked because your doctor will be able to advise you on how to maintain healthy levels, which in turn lowers your chances of getting heart disease and stroke.
5. Avoid physical contact with other people as much as likely, for example when you go grocery shopping
6. Keep on away from mass dealings, bar and restaurant
7. Postpone trips and holiday to other country and region
8. Clean your hands regularly with soap and warm water
9. If you have no serialization available, you can resort to hand washing disinfectant which contain alcohol.

### III. CONCLUSION:

Stay-at-home orders are given to ensure you, your family, and people in general on the loose. Do your part by remaining at home. There is still little proof on how the social versatility and separating has changed over these a wide range of periods of lockdowns. Non-food retail can open where numbers are limited with social distancing. Groups of up to 10 can meet outdoors.

As request increments on open vehicle inside social separating necessities, individuals urged to walk and cycle for short excursions where conceivable work from home in the event that you can with the best possible equipments and adjustments, many people can do most or all of their work from home.

### IV. REFERENCES:

- i. Gettleman, Jeffrey; Schultz, Kai (24 March 2020). "Modi Orders 3-Week Total Lockdown for All 1.3 Billion Indians". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331.
- ii. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19\\_pandemic\\_lockdown\\_in\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_lockdown_in_India)
- iii. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/24/world/asia/india-coronavirus-lockdown.html>
- iv. Anuja (10 April 2020). "Taking cues from Odisha, Punjab extends lockdown till 1 May". Livemint. Retrieved 11 April 2020
- v. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340092482\\_Personality\\_and\\_the\\_Coronavirus\\_Covid-19\\_Pandemic](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340092482_Personality_and_the_Coronavirus_Covid-19_Pandemic)
- vi. "India's 1.3bn population told to stay at home". BBC News. 25 March 2020

- vii. <https://www.orfonline.org/research/50-days-of-lockdown-measuring-indias-success-in-arresting-covid-19-66336/>
- viii. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-020-00740-y>
- ix. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/greater-relaxations-in-lockdown-4-0-states-uts-to-be-empowered-to-take-decisions-on-curbs/articleshow/75760089.cms>
- x. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/centre-extends-lockdown-in-containment-zones-till-june-30/articleshow/76109621.cms>

