Role of India for Global Wellbeing during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract : The study has been undertaken to investigate the role of India towards globe during COVID-19. India consists of 28 states and 8 Union Territories with varying features such as demography, location, lifestyle, food habit, geography etc. Which can decide the spread of contagious virus. As it was seen people from Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka,Telengana, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal suffered more. The statistical data like R0 factor, Death rate, Recovery rate and Doubling Rater helps to control the pandemic situation. The statistical data plays a crucial role in all related area including also Vaccination rate, supplying of vaccine throughout the globe.

 Kew words: Death rate, pandemic, Recovery rate, R0 factor and vaccine

INTRODUCTION

The corona virus disease pandemic, which originated in the city Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries. On 30th January,2020 the first Severe Acute Syndrome Corona virus 2(SARS-CoV 2) case in India was detected in Kerala. Subsequently the number of case drastically rose. It was believed that India was having R0 = 1.23 since May 2020 which was still higher than normal. While imposing Nation wise lockdown R0 is considered as one of the factor. Government of India implemented lockdown in four phases during peak period in 2020.

Phase 1 : 25 th March-14th April 2020

Phase2: 15 th April – 3rd May 2020

Phase3 : 4th May- 17th May 2020

Phase4 : 18th May – 31st May2020

Among which phase 1 & 2 of lockdown were very strict whereas phase 3 and phase 4 were comparatively lenient.

Due to lockdown education sector, health sector, transport sector, business sector and all types of commercial sectors were highly affected.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know and understand the present data recorded on Covid-19
2. To Know and understand the statistical analysis of data on Covid-19
3. To know the role of India towards global wellbeing.
4. To exhibit the model on Covid-19 Pandemic situation.
5. To provide suggestions towards global wellbeing.

PRESENT CASES OF COVID-19 IN INDIA:

Situation in India till 25th February 2023:-
Recovered   : 44152945 (98.80%)
Active   : 2,090 (0.01%)
Death   : 5,30,764 (1.19%)
Total vaccinated   : 220,63,74,841

MATHEMATICAL FORMULA USED:

- *Death Rate:* Death rate = (Number of deaths/Total no. of cases)x100
- *Recovery Rate:* Recovery rate = (Number of recoveries/Total no. of cases)x100
- *Simple percentage.*
- *Doubling rate:* Doubling rate is the number of days taken to double the number of confirmed cases in a particular area. Large number of doubling rate will increase the hopes of situation under control.
- *R0 factor:* The R0 factor also known as Basic Reproduction Number. The R0 factor of an area denotes how many more persons can be infected due to a person who is having the disease. If R0 is 1.2, it means 1 infected person can infect 1.2 persons by the same disease. So that 5 people can infect 5x1.2 =6 new people.

  Rising R number, falling doubling time

  In January 5 2022, R factor is 2.69 due to new variant Omicron.

  If R>1, Number of cases is growing

  If R=1, Growing slower but still dangerous

  If R<1, under control

NEED OF THE STUDY:

The study is based on the scientific analysis of data recorded which prevents to spread the corona virus globally. How different age group people suffered by the virus and they were trying to aware through statistical data. The statistical data helps and benefited the people towards-

- Avoiding unnecessary movement at outside.
- Sanitizing the home and surroundings.
- Healthy food habits.
- Yoga and meditation
- Role of society.
- Need of lockdown
- Avoiding massive gathering and so on.

ROLE OF INDIA TOWARDS ABROAD BY SUPPLYING OF VACCINE:

A sub-Group of the National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration for COVID-19 was constituted to consider all matters related to vaccine export of COVID-19 vaccines and take necessary decisions with due regard to domestic production and ensuring adequate availability for the national vaccine programme for COVID-19. This Sub-Group closely monitors the supplies.

External supplies of Made-in-India COVID19 vaccines started w.e.f. 20.01.2021. Supplies have been undertaken in the form of "Grants-in-aid", commercial sales by the manufacturers and through GAVI's COVAX facility. GAVI's COVAX facility has more than 190 members including India. Country-wise details for supply of vaccines till 17 March 2021 are enclosed. More than 7.47 crore vaccine doses have been supplied to Stats/UTs within the country so far.

Once an epidemic takes form of a pandemic, its management has to be done keeping the entire globe as unit and in most circumstances, it is not possible to take either States-specific or country-specific approach. Hence, export of COVID-19 vaccine which facilitates global action to vaccination is important to simultaneously protect the high-risk population in all the countries of the world, thereby breaking the chain of transmission and minimizing chances of import of COVID-19 cases from foreign countries as well as neighbouring countries to India.

Low/middle income Countries as well as nations with limited access to pharmaceutical technologies are at debilitating disadvantages in dealing with the pandemic. To this end, Govt. of India has allowed only limited export of vaccines while according highest priority to domestic needs.

Sl. No.	Country	COVAX Quantity	COVAX Quantity	COVAX Quantity	Total Supplied
		Vaccine Supplied till 17 March 2021 (In lakhs)			
1	Bangladesh	20	70		90
2	Myanmar	17	20		37
3	Nepal	10	10	3.48	23.48
4	Bhutan	1.5		0.24	1.74
5	Maldives	2		0.12	2.12
6	Mauritius	1	1		2
7	Seychelles	0.5			0.5
8	Sri Lanka	5	5	2.64	12.64
9	Bahrain	1			1
10	Brazil		40		40
11	Morocco		70		70
12	Oman	1			1
13	Egypt		0.5		0.5
14	Algeria		0.5		0.5
15	South Africa		10		10
16	Kuwait		2		2
17	UAE		2		2
18	Afghanistan	5		4.68	9.68
19	Barbados	1			1
20	Dominica	0.7			0.7
21	Mexico		8.7		8.7
22	Dominican Republic	0.3	0.2		0.5
23	Saudi Arabia		30		30
24	El Salvador		0.2		0.2
25	Argentina		5.8		5.8
26	Serbia		1.5		1.5
27	UN Health workers		1		1
28	Mongolia	1.5			1.5
29	Ukraine		5		5
30	Ghana	0.5	0.02	6	6.52
31	Ivory Coast	0.5		5.04	5.54
32	St. Lucia	0.25			0.25
33	St. Kitts & Nevis	0.2			0.2
34	St. Vincent & Grenadines	0.4			0.4
35	Suriname	0.5			0.5
36	Antigua & Barbuda	0.4			0.4

37	DR Congo	0.5		17.16	17.66
38	Angola			6.24	6.24
39	Gambia			0.36	0.36
40	Nigeria			39.24	39.24
41	Cambodia			3.24	3.24
42	Kenya	1		10.20	11.2
43	Lesotho			0.36	0.36
44	Rwanda	0.5		2.40	2.9
45	Sao Tome & Principe			0.24	0.24
46	Senegal	0.25		3.24	3.49
47	Guatemala	2			2
48	Canada		5.00		5
49	Mali			3.96	3.96
50	Sudan			8.28	8.28
51	Liberia			0.96	0.96
52	Malawi	0.5		3.60	4.1
53	Uganda	1.00		8.64	9.64
54	Nicaragua	2.00		1.35	3.35
55	Guyana	0.8			0.8
56	Jamaica	0.50			0.50
57	UK		50		50.00
58	Togo			1.56	1.56
59	Djibouti			0.24	0.24
60	Somalia			3.00	3.00
61	Seirra Leone			0.96	0.96
62	Belize	0.25			0.25
63	Botswana	0.30			0.30
64	Mozambique	1.00		3.84	4.84
65	Ethiopia			21.84	21.84
66	Tajikistan			1.92	1.92
67	Benin			1.44	1.44
68	Eswatini	0.20		0.12	0.32
69	Bahamas	0.20			0.20
70	Cape Verde			0.24	0.24
71	Iran		1.25		1.25
72	Uzbekistan			6.60	6.60
73	Solomon Islands			0.24	0.24
74	Laos			1.32	1.32
	Total	**81.25**	**339.67**	**174.99**	**595.91**

MERITS OF THE STUDY:

1. Able to know the scientific reasons, how to control the corona virus.
2. Able to know and understand the use of statistical analysis.
3. Able to differentiate between death rate and recovery rate.
4. Able to know the role of R0 factor.
5. Able to know the role of India towards global wellbeing.
6. Understand the variation of R number and doubling rate.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. Data is restricted to India only.
2. Due to vast content area, not able to touch each section.

CONCLUSION:

India consists of 28 states and 8 Union Territories with varying features such as demography, location, lifestyle, food habit, geography etc. Which can decide the spread of contagious virus. As it was seen people from Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka,Telengana, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal suffered more. The statistical data like R0 factor, Death rate, Recovery rate and Doubling Rater helps to control the paendemic situation. The statistical data plays a crucial role in all related area including also Vaccination rate, supplying of vaccine throughout the globe.

Hence India plays an important role for global wellbeing through its implementation of statistical data in scientific way.

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