

Statistical Analysis of Covid-19 Upsurge

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Abstract

Almost no aspect of everyday life was unaffected as the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded last year, necessitating a combination of unparalleled social isolation and protection steps. In India, the 2020 coronavirus pandemic has had a largely destructive economic effect. India's growth slowed to 3.1 percent in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2020 (Ministry of Statistics) Table 1 shows the global status of Covid-19 cases, with the United States having the most cases (3.33 million), India having 2.15 million cases, and Western Sahara having just ten cases. Table 3 shows the status of Covid-19 cases in Jammu and Kashmir by region, with the highest number of cases in Anantnag (7,652), followed by Bandipora (5,687), and the lowest number of cases in Udhampur (6,384). The COVID-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc on India's agriculture infrastructure. Nonetheless, the latest quarterly GDP projections post-COVID scenario indicate that Indian agriculture is stable and resilient, as it is the only sector to develop at a positive rate of 3.4 percent in the financial year (FY) 2020–21. (Quarter 1: April 2020 to June 2020). Around the same time, growth in the most recent period was projected at 5.9%, down 2.5 percentage points from the previous quarter. Various studies suggest that the pandemic hampered manufacturing and selling due to labor and logistical limitations, while the negative income shock limited consumer access and raised food commodity prices, influencing consumption patterns.

Keywords: Unfolded, pandemic, covid-19, wreaked and impacted.

Introduction

A pandemic is an outbreak that affects a significant percentage of the population and occurs over a large geographic region, such as a part of a country, the whole country, a continent, or the whole globe. It's the introduction of a new epidemic around the globe. A variety of pandemics have occurred in history, including smallpox, measles, influenza, and others. The Black Death was one of the most crippling pandemics.

Characteristics of Pandemics:



- Pandemics are normally triggered by a novel infectious agent, an infectious agent that has recently developed the ability to spread quickly, or both.
- In addition, the death rate in a pandemic is higher than in an outbreak.
- Greater movement and migration also increased the risk of new viruses emerging, resulting in more social instability, economic decline, and general misery.

Phases of Pandemics:

The WHO's pandemic alert system ranges from Phase 1 (**a low risk**) to Phase 6 (**a full pandemic**):

Phase 1: No human diseases have been linked to a virus that has infected animals.

Phase 2: Humans have been infected with an animal virus.

Phase 3: In humans, there are isolated cases or small outbreaks of illness. If an infection spreads from person to person, it isn't widespread enough to trigger community-wide outbreaks.

Phase 4: The disease is circulating from person to person, and outbreaks have been reported.

Phase 5: Humans are infected with the disease in more than one nation within one of the WHO countries.

Phase 6: Community-level outbreaks have been reported in at least one more area, this time in a different region than Phase 5.

Common Causes of Pandemics:

A new virus strain or subtype that is readily transmissible across humans normally causes a pandemic. As a result of bacteria that has developed resistance to antibiotic therapy. Pandemics are often triggered by a new tendency to propagate quickly, as was the case for the Black Death. When humans have little to no immunity to a new infection, pandemics occur. A new virus is often unable to spread between people.

COVID-19 Pandemics Scenario

Coronavirus is thought to have started in Wuhan, China, and has spread across Europe, Asia, North America, and nearly every region of the world in the months since it first appeared in late 2019. It affected over 2 million people worldwide and killed hundreds of thousands. Despite the fact that the molecular mechanism of COVID-19 transmission from human to human is still unknown, Droplet spreading spreads respiratory diseases. Coughing or sneezing exposes an infected person to the microbe, which then spreads to those around him. In other words, environmental conditions play a significant role in the virus's spread.



The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases was registered by 214 countries. The following sections address the effect of covid -19 on various industries:

Education repercussions

The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic has impacted educational programs around the world, resulting in extensive school and university closures. School and university closures due to COVID-19 were enforced nationally in 165 countries, according to UNESCO data released on March 25. Localized closures, which concern over 1.5 billion students globally and account for 87 percent.

Impact on Labour market

China's coronavirus pandemic resulted in the increase in the number of urban unemployed people by more than 7 million between January 2020 and February 2021.

Tourism and Transportation repulsions

Significant activities around the world have been cancelled or delayed, and public venues and institutions have been suspended as a result of the pandemic. Expected traffic has decreased by 80-90 percent in many of the world's big cities.

Impact on the food industry

The global food market is being impacted by the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic, as policymakers shutter restaurants and bars to slow the virus's dissemination. Restaurant closures reverberated through associated sectors such as pork, liquor, wine, and beer manufacturing, food and beverage transportation, fishing, and farming.

Impact on Textiles Industry

A coronavirus epidemic has forced the closure of many clothing and apparel factories in China. As a result, India's exports of cotton, yarn, and other raw materials have suffered.

Impact on Agriculture

Agricultural commodity prices are expected to drop by 20% in 2020 due to a global demand slump for hotels and restaurants. As a result of supply chain failures, large quantities of food have begun to go to waste, resulting in significant losses for Indian farmers. Agricultural commodity prices are expected to drop by 20% in 2020 due to a global demand slump for hotels and restaurants. Huge quantities of grain are being thrown away, resulting in significant losses for Indian farmers. In certain areas, the lack of labor has hampered activities. Commercial crops are particularly hard hit because they are more reliant on



migrant labor. As a result of the scarcity of migrant labor, daily wages for cultivating crops have risen dramatically. Agricultural farmers have been struck especially hard, with produce returns ranging from one-third to a total loss. Farmers are facing huge losses as a result of rising labor costs and lack of access, and are thus leaving crops to rot in the fields. The crops are left to wilt on the field, and the fertile quality of the soil is no longer viable. This resulted in significant losses for these farmers, who depend solely on their farm produce for profits. This obstructive aspect of the supply chain caused a great deal of damage to all organic products with a low shelf life.

COVID-19's effect on Indian agriculture: development, marketing, and consumption

Food supply chains were interrupted, food prices spiked, and farm activities were harmed as a result of the crisis's uncertainty, limitations on inter-state travel, and lack of transportation. It was discovered that using official time series market details of 284 days extending from 01.11.2019 to 10.08.2020 of major food commodities, wholesale and retail prices of peas, wheat flour, and milk were 1–5% higher a month after the lockdown; prices of edible oils and staple cereals (rice and wheat) were 4–9% lower as a result of the removal of import controls and government action. Tomato price has been increased by 77–78 percent in a week and 114–117 percent in a month after the lockout.

Impact on Psychology

It's been shown that lockdown is linked to human psychology. During the COVID-19 pandemic, stress (8.0 percent) and depression (16.0–28.0 percent) were shown to be psychological responses. These psychiatric effects were observed in only a handful of the affected countries and may not be representative of people in other regions of the world. As a consequence, it is apparent that providing reported cases and information is important.

Impact on Environment

Many experiments have looked at the impact of the Covid-19 lockout on the climate. The world has begun to renew itself as a result of all types of manufacturing, car traffic, and people's social practices have remained at a low level for a long time. Lockdown controls have been seen to have a favourable impact on air and water quality in particular.

Impact on Economy

In India, the 2020 coronavirus pandemic has had a largely destructive economic effect. India's growth slowed to 3.1 percent in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2020 (Ministry

of Statistics). According to India's Chief Economic Adviser, the decline is mostly due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the Indian economy.

Table 1: Global Status of Covid-19 Cases (as of 3rd May, 2021)

Cases 15.6Cr	Recovered 9.26Cr		Deaths 32.6L
Location	Cases	Recovered	Deaths
United States	3.33Cr	2.61cr	5.94L
India	2.15Cr	1.76Cr	2.34L
Brazil	1.5Cr	1.33Cr	4.17L
France	57.3L	-	1.06L
Turkey	49.8L	46.3L	42,187
Russia	48L	44.2L	1.1L
United Kingdom	44.3L	-	1.28L
Italy	40.8L	35.6L	1.22L
Spain	35.6L	-	78,726
Germany	35L	31.4L	84,425
Colombia	29.5L	27.7L	76,414
Ukraine	21.5L	17.6L	47,331
Peru	18.1L	17.5L	62,126
Indonesia	17L	15.5L	46,496
South Africa	15.9L	15.1L	54,620
Netherlands	15.4L	-	17,269
Greenland	31	31	0
Vatican City	27	15	-
Western Sahara	10	08	01

The table 1 revealed the status of Covid-19 cases at global level and it was found that most cases are in USA 3.33 crore followed by India 2.15 crore cases and lowest in Western Sahara with only 10 cases.

Table 2: Status of Covid-19 Cases in India (as of 3rd May, 2021)

Cases 2.15Cr 2,15,00,000	Recovered 1.76Cr 1,76,00,000		
Location	Cases	Recovered	Deaths
Maharashtra	49.4L	42.3L	73,515

Karnataka	17.9L	12.6L	17,212
Kerala	17.9L	13.9L	5,628
Uttar Pradesh	14.3L	11.5L	14,501
Tamil Nadu	13L	11.5L	14,974
Delhi	12.7L	11.6L	18,398
Andhra Pradesh	12.3L	10.4L	8,446
West Bengal	9.35L	8L	11,964
Chhattisgarh	8.16L	6.75L	9,950
Rajasthan	7.03L	4.99L	5,182
Gujarat	6.46L	4.9L	8,035
Madhya Pradesh	6.37L	5.43L	6,160
Haryana	5.74L	4.53L	5,137
Punjab	4.16L	3.4L	9,979
Assam	2.78L	2.43L	1,531
Jammu and Kashmir	2.02L	1.57L	2,562
Himachal Pradesh	1.19L	89,236	1,737
Goa	1.08L	77,014	1,501
Ladakh	14,909	13,326	151
Lakshadweep	3,528	2,374	8

The table 2 revealed the state wise status of Covid-19 cases in India and it was found that most cases are in Maharashtra 49.4L followed by Karnataka 17.9L cases and lowest in Lakshadweep with only 3,528 cases.

Table 3: Status of Covid -19 cases in Jammu and Kashmir (as of 3rd May, 2021)

District	Total cases	Recoveries	Deaths	Active cases
Total	1,87,219	1,50,231	2,421	34,567
Anantnag	7,652	5,744	111	1,797
Bandipora	5,687	5,042	64	581
Baramulla	13,768	10,884	201	2,683
Budgam	11,315	9,378	134	1,803
Doda	3,883	3,529	69	285

District	Total cases	Recoveries	Deaths	Active cases
Total	1,87,219	1,50,231	2,421	34,567
Ganderbal	5,655	4,992	52	611
Jammu	36,193	28,984	534	6,675
Kathua	4,884	4,092	66	726
Kishtwar	3,003	2,864	22	117
Kulgam	4,932	3,199	69	1,664
Kupwara	7,375	6,145	104	1,126
Pulwama	7,628	6,159	103	1,366
Punch	3,095	2,606	39	450
Rajouri	5,246	3,945	73	1,228
Ramban	2,764	2,437	30	297
Reasi	3,645	2,987	20	638
Samba	4,102	2,867	59	1,176
Shopian	3,224	2,712	42	470
Srinagar	46,784	36,081	560	10,143
Udhampur	6,384	5,584	69	731

The table 3 revealed the district wise status of Covid-19 cases in Jammu and Kashmir and it was found that most cases are in Anantnag 7,652 followed by Bandipora 5,687 cases and lowest in Udhampur with only 6,384 cases.

Conclusion:

Last year's COVID-19 pandemic affected nearly every aspect of everyday existence, necessitating a unique combination of social isolation and security steps. COVID-19 (Coronavirus) has disrupted daily life and slowed the world economy. Thousands of people have been afflicted by this pandemic. COVID-19 has had a rapid impact on our daily lives, industries, and global commerce and migration. In India, the 2020 coronavirus pandemic has had a largely negative economic effect. The COVID-19 has had an effect on supply sources as well as the global economy. Restrictions in Movements across the nation, logistics issues, and reverse labor displacement have affected domestic supply chains, resulting in wholesale



and retail price increases for a few staples such as pulses, wheat flour, milk, and vegetables. While a buffer stock of food grains and harvest from previous crops mitigated any imminent consequences, it was insufficient because three-quarters of the population announced price increases in basic commodities. As a result, consumers were compelled to change their purchasing habits. In India, the lockdown, combined with a sudden drop in wages, has raised serious questions about food and nutrition welfare. The impacts of COVID-19 in daily life are extensive and have far reaching consequences.

