

## Implications of Covid-19: A case study of Haryana

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### Abstract

The Covid-19 is an infectious disease from SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) which was first identified in Wuhan, China on December, 2019. But the outbreak of Covid-19 in India was recorded on January 30, 2020. According to MOH and FW (Ministry of Health and family welfare on 11 June 2020, the total confirmed cases of Covid-19 is 286,579 cases, where 141,029 recovery cases and 8,102 deaths in India. The virus has spread not only in India but whole across the world, and the number of cases has increased throughout the world. During the lockdown the number of cases was comparatively low if the present picture of Corona virus is compared to the past. Similarly in Haryana the Corona virus cases have drastically increased. The first case of Covid-19 in Haryana was recorded on March 4, 2020 and now the total confirmed cases are 5,579 where 2,188 recovery cases and 52 deaths. The Covid-19 pandemic has adversely affected Haryana and the lives socially, economically, geographically and politically. The present study is focusing on the implication of Covid-19 in Haryana and also suggests some measure to overcome the pandemic of Covid-19.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; SARS; lockdown; implication

### 1. Introduction

*"It is Health that is real Wealth and not pieces of gold and silver"* –Mahatma Gandhi

With the beginning of the year 2020, Covid-19 has also arrived in China and spread its wing all across the world. The Covid-19 is a respiratory infectious disease. The Covid-19 pandemic affects different people of different parts of the world in different ways. The virus is spreading from person to person by being in close contact. There are several symptoms of Covid-19 pandemic like fever, cough, shortness of breath, loss of smell and even sometimes no symptoms are also recorded. The intensity of the spread of virus is shown through the table 1 which is representing the 10 most Covid-19 virus affected countries of world and table 2 is representing the total cases, deaths and recovery

cases of virus in the states and union territories of India.

**Table 1:** List of 10 most affected countries by Covid-19 pandemic

Location	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
Worldwide	7,360,239	416,201	3,454,807
United States of America	2,041,179	114,592	606,819
Brazil	775,184	39,797	380,300
Russia	493,657	6,358	252,783
United Kingdom	290,143	41,128	No data
India	286,579	8,102	141,029
Spain	242,280	27,136	150,376
Italy	235,763	34,114	169,939
Peru	208,823	5,903	98,031
Germany	186,510	8,845	170,671
Iran	177,938	8,506	140,590

**Table 2:** Covid-19 pandemic in States and Union Territories of India

Location	Active Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
India	137,448	8,102	141,028
Andaman and Nicobar	1	33	0
Andhra Pradesh	2,292	2,899	78
Arunachal Pradesh	55	2	0
Assam	1,839	1,249	4
Bihar	2,606	3,071	33
Chandigarh	36	286	5
Chhattisgarh	854	402	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	2	0
Delhi	19,581	12,245	984
Goa	320	67	
Gujarat	5,439	14,735	1,347
Haryana	3,339	2,188	52
Himachal Pradesh	191	254	6
Jammu and Kashmir	2,785	1,671	51
Jharkhand	889	592	8
Karnataka	3,110	2,892	69
Kerala	1,238	905	18

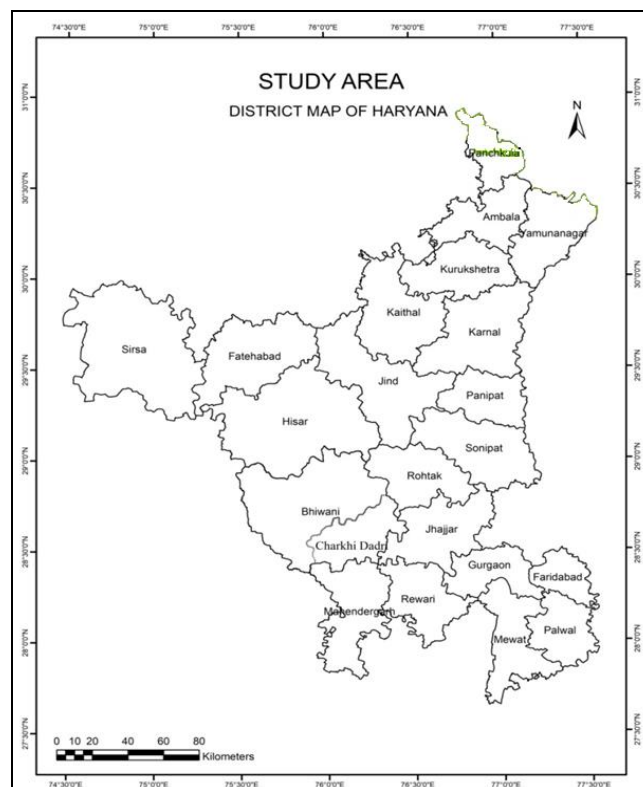
Ladakh	62	52	1
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2,730	6,892	427
Maharashtra	46,086	44,517	3,438
Manipur	248	63	0
Meghalaya	30	13	1
Mizoram	92	1	0
Nagaland	106	22	0
Orissa	959	2,282	9
Puducherry	74	53	0
Punjab	518	2,232	55
Rajasthan	2,772	8,569	259
Sikkim	13	0	0
Tamil Nadu	17,182	19,333	326
Telangana	2,138	1,817	156
Tripura	655	239	1
Uttar Pradesh	4,418	6,871	321
Uttarakhand	716	831	15
West Bengal	5,117	3,779	432

Government and all the health agencies in the world are concerned with the impact of Covid-19 pandemic observed in the environment. The present study is focusing on the positive and negative impact of the Covid-19 virus in Haryana.

**2. Study Area**

Haryana was separated from Punjab and came into existence on 1 November 1966. Haryana is located in the north-western part of the country. Haryana ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> state of India in terms of the area and which accounts 1.4% of the geographical area of the country. The total geographical area of Haryana is 4.4 million hectares. Haryana is a landlocked state which share it’s boundary with Himachal Pradesh in the north, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh in east, Rajasthan in south and Punjab in the west. The latitudinal

and longitudinal extent of Haryana is between 27°39' to 30°35' N and 74°28' and 77°36' E. The total geographical area of the state is 4.42 m ha, which is 1.4% of the geographical area of the country. Chandigarh is the capital of Haryana and Punjab. Haryana has six administrative divisions and 22 district shown in figure1. The state of Haryana is a vast flood plain in terms of physiography with an average elevation of 700 and 3600 ft (200 metres to 1200 metres) above sea level. Haryana has the fifth highest GSDP (Gross State domestic product) among all the states and union territories of India. Haryana is one of the highly developed states of India in terms of economic growth, per capita income, sound industrial facilities, strong manufacturing base, advanced agricultural activities and vibrant service activities.



**Fig 1:** District map of Haryana

Human resources and Human capital play a very significant role in the overall development in any sector, particularly in the area of education and health. The Covid-19 has a great impact on the economy of India as well as affected the various economic sectors of Haryana. Area near the NCT (National Capital Territory) are adversely affected like Gurugram, Faridabad. Total number of cases, active cases, deaths, recovery cases of district of Haryana on June 6, 2020 is shown in table 3.

**Table 3:** District-wise data of Covid-19 pandemic in Haryana

District	Active cases	Deaths	Recoveries
Gurugram	1227	4	336
Faridabad	400	10	171
Sonapat	102	1	158
Jhajjar	15	0	92
Nuh	19	0	66
Ambala	31	2	43
Palwal	109	1	70
Panipat	13	3	51
Panchkula	2	0	26
Jind	9	2	24
Karnal	44	1	36
Yamunanagar	0	0	9
Sirsa	37	0	13
Fatehabad	21	0	9
Bhiwani	51	0	6
Rohtak	102	1	11
Mahendragarh	44	0	33
Hisar	56	0	22
Rewari	33	0	12
Charki Dadri	34	0	1
Kaithal	27	0	7
Kurushetra	26	0	23

*Source:* Daily bulletin on Corona virus Haryana NHMhry

### Objectives of the Study

The study focused on the following objectives:

- To study the implication of Covid-19 on humans.
- To suggest some measures to combat the current situation of Covid-19 in Haryana.

### 3. Methodology

In the light of the present study, the secondary data mainly the published articles concerned to Covid-19 pandemic, newspaper, government website, Aarogya setu application have been considered and reviewed.

### 4. Impact of Covid-19

The impact of virus has been seen in almost every corner of the world. In India, several methods have been attempted by the government to fight with the spread of the Covid-19 virus like by establishing the public policies of social distancing. There are several impacts have been observed due to the virus, directly and indirectly. Like the reduction in global emission of CO<sub>2</sub> has been predicted by the climate experts (Global Carbon Project, 2020), the industrial activities and use of vehicles decreased due to the lockdown which resulted into the reduction of GHG's concentration in the environment, the noise level has also fallen due to the less usage of public and private transportation. With this, the various negative impacts have also been observed:

#### 4.1 Restriction on entry and Travel

The Government of India had announced the first phase of

lockdown on March 22, 2020. The Government has divided the whole nation into three zones based on the effects and number of cases of Covid-19, and granted some relaxation according to the situation in that particular area. First is, Red Zone a hotspot region where the high number of active cases of Covid-19 has been recorded. Second is, Orange zone a non-hotspot region where the active cases are comparatively low. And third is Green zone where no new cases are recorded in last 21 days. During the lockdown phase, the Government of India has announced that no international as well as domestic flight will be allowed in the country. The inter-state and intra-state migration has also been restricted all over the country.

#### 4.2 Education

Education is an opportunity to grab the advance knowledge for overall development of a nation, but Covid-19 has exerted influenced on education too. On March 19, 2020 looking at the circumstances, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) decided to conduct the remaining exam after March 31, 2020. Similarly, the state government of Haryana had also announced to postpone the Haryana Board of School Education (HBSE) exam till March 31, 2020. The state government of Haryana made several changes for the HBSE examination. Firstly, it was decided to conduct the remaining exam after March 31, then it was announced that the remaining exams will be cancelled and result will be announced on May 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020 of Class X on the bases of only four subjects so that students can pursue further studies. The another change was made, that the result of HBSE exam will be announce on June 8, but now the state government of Haryana has announced that the remaining paper will be conducted in month of July. So the HBSE examination had been postponed twice. The examinations in colleges and universities have also been postponed. In these circumstances, it is very difficult to take any decision at any level. The Covid-19 has also affected the education of shining stars of the nation.

#### 4.3 Unemployment

The critical situation of India and Haryana during the lockdown when the entire economic sectors especially the private sector being closed or shut down, many people became unemployed or left with no livelihood like the migrant workers, who were not allowed migrating from one region to another. In private sectors, many employees were not paid for months and even people were fired.

#### 4.4 Economy

The impact of Covid-19 has shattered the economy of India. It is estimated that the trade impact of US\$348 million on India during the outbreak makes India one of the 15<sup>th</sup> worst affected economies across the world (UN report). The agricultural, industrial and the commercial sectors are largely disruptive. The entertainment industry, events shuts down by the government. The religious buildings, malls, market areas, restaurants, hotels, national and international borders and flights were seized in lockdown phase I. Due to which the economy of the nation were badly affected.

In these circumstances, where the economy of the nation as well as of the world have adversely been affected. The poor people especially the people of below poverty line are facing the problem of food crisis also. Recycling service also paused because the government is concerned about the

transmitting the virus at recycling centres. The organic and inorganic wastes are generated which leads to the environmental issue such as soil erosion, deforestation, air and water pollution (Mourad, 2016).

## 5. Strategies

In the present research, the impacts of the virus have been discussed and it also suggests some preventive measures to deal with the current situation. The different organisation and the government bodies are providing the valuable insight information to handle the problem but it is equally important for everyone to fight against the virus in best way possible. A person could stay connected with his/her family, friends and colleagues by following the rule of social distancing. With this, the other measures like staying at home to reduce the chances of being in connect with the infected person, avoiding the crowded areas, if not possible then maintain the distance from others, use of masks and gloves in public areas like the workplaces, hospitals, banks etc. Personal hygiene should be maintain, washing the hands, covering the face with mask because it will reduce the chances of being infected by the person who has having any symptoms of disease and avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth. If a person believes that they might be infected, then are advised to stay at home except to get medical treatment. These preventive measures help to stop the outbreak of Covid-19.

## 6. Conclusions

The present study is highlighting the consequences of Covid-19 in Haryana as well as in India. How the virus has created the threat to the physical and cultural environment? A developing country, like India which ranks second on the planet earth in terms of total population. It is very difficult for a country like India in which there are variation in terms of physiography, religion and cultural, to unite the people and encourage them to fight a war against Covid-19. Government bodies and various organisations are trying to overcome this critical situation. Everyone is following the government guidelines, obeying the rule of social distancing. The citizens are well aware of the consequences of Covid-19 i.e. why they are taking and following all the possible measures to combat with the virus. The present study provides insight into the strategies to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic. Moreover, in the current circumstances, everyone has to be patient and cooperate with the medical staffs and government officials.

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