COVID-19-Impact and Need of a Post Pandemic Crowd Safety:

A Review

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Abstract

The world is going through one of the worst pandemics ever seen. After concurrent lock-downs as the government is easing out, more and more people are heading towards the streets and are on the verge of risking their lives there is a need to alert people about the areas where the crowd is denser and could potentially be risky to travel via, any declared Hotspot zones that the user might be unaware of. Most of the people now are equipped with some kind smart devices, be it some kind of smartphone or personal computer or a watch wrapped around your hand. Since the spread is nowhere near its termination and the world is having a lot of breakdowns be it in form of economic disrupt or to sociological imbalance due to this. Though the government is already working their feet off on detecting and declaring hotspot zones there is no real time

evaluation of potentially crowded zones that can be a source of disease synthesis too. There is a need of a system that can notify its users regarding any kind of potentially harmful zones and since getting on road is more than a necessity now a safe route provisioning system is also a dire need of situation in order to stop the spread and safely continue the conundrum life of living being.

1. Introduction: Impact of COVID-19 in India

Our world has been facing a major humanitarian crisis since World War II. Many countries are most affected by COVID-19. To date, more than 6.2 million people have come in contact with COVID-19 and greater than 0.38 million people have are dead worldwide. Also, billions of people are concerned about the devastating effects of the global epidemic of COVID-19 (R. Lovreglio et al, 2019)
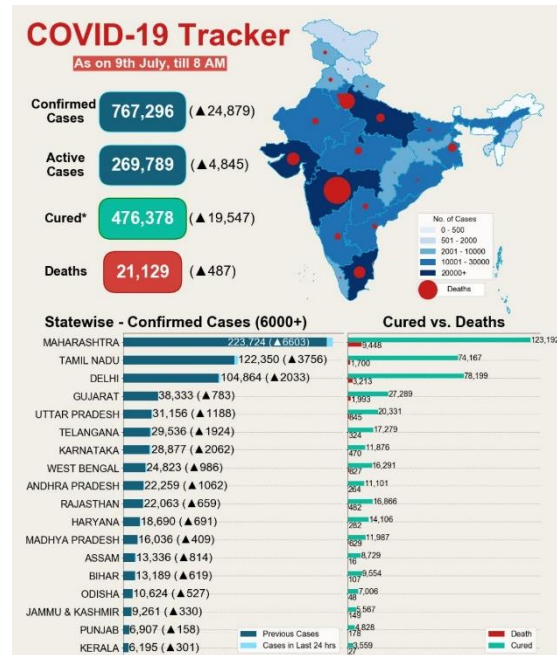
2. Health Issues

The Coronavirus epidemic has bloomed to 197 countries, with more than 2.5 million confirmed cases and more than 151,000 deaths worldwide since April 20. Leading health workers prone to huge risk of contamination and death.

Leading health professionals are at the verge of risk for psychological and physiological aftermaths due to the treatment of infected people with Corona Virus. After various researches, preliminary information approves early methodologies for reducing the inspection of infection, temporary change and aid measures could reduce death rate. (Shaukat, Ali & Razzak, 2020).

3. Economic Disrupt

Foreign and foreign tourism is banned, and tourism and tourism revenues, accounting for 9.2% of GDP, will weigh heavily on GDP growth rates. Flight costs will fall by USD 1.57 billion. Oil also took a downgrade in price in March (Chaudhary, Sodani & Das, 2020). Though decrease in oil price will reduce economic deficits, cash will increase. Money continues to plummet. MSMEs will incur significant costs. The crisis has seen a mass exodus of people from other parts of the world. Their main concerns were job losses, daily assignments.

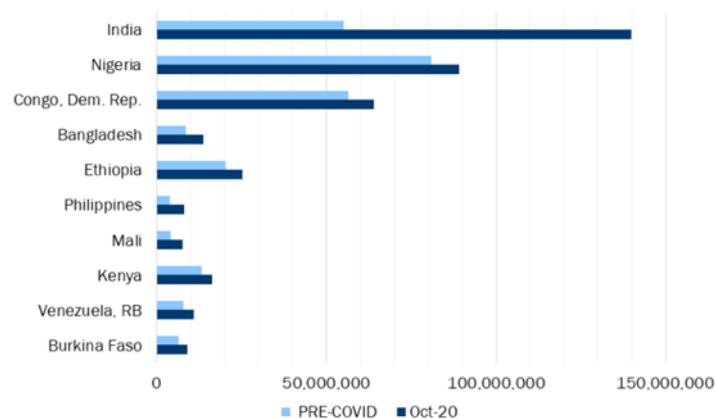**Figure1:https://twitter.com/covidnewsbymib/status/1268042538755198976**

4. Situation of Poverty

In the absence of solid data on the impact of this ongoing crisis, the only window we have to understand the situation of workers in Indian cities is anecdotal. However, large-scale telephone research is one way to measure ground reality.

But representative, reliable and reliable telephone research is also challenging in popular times in India where poor people have limited access to calls and/or change phone numbers regularly. The existing respondent database can deal with some of the problems associated with telephone survey representation.

Figure 2 shows the countries where poverty can increase dramatically. It is far from the biggest effect that can be seen in the Country. India is guilty of having a large number of high-risk people, who have just escaped poverty, along with the most important collapse expected in economic growth. India has seen an upscale of growth of 11% in 2020, which is one of the deepest economies in the world. This has dramatically changed the course of poverty. India has recently relinquished its title as the country with the highest poverty rate in Nigeria.

Figure 1. Countries with largest likely increases in extreme income poverty headcounts compared to baseline, 2020 (absolute numbers of people)

Source: Author's calculations based on IMF World Economic Outlook October 2020 and World Bank Povcal data

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Figure2: https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2020/10/21/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-global-extreme-poverty/

Corona Virus is hugely regarded as a non-permanent threat to economy. In many countries, however, economic damage can last a long time, and this is a real danger to families drawn into poverty. The situation of poverty for little time is difficult, but some people have their methodologies to deal with it. But in the long run, poverty has its great impact- starvation, exposure to infection, illiteracy. So, it is helpful to consider the long-term impactas well, despite all warnings related to any extreme economic forecasts (Kharas, 2021).

5. Impact on Social and Mental Health

The Corona 2019 virus (COVID-19) may not kill children and adolescents as adults, but it does cause great stress youngsters.

Youngsters face severe and ongoing mental panic as a result of family issues, hampering of routine life, increment in domestic violence, and limited access to friends. During an epidemic, young people at verge of mental health hampering can aided by happy peer life and morale boost for teachers. It is high time to be informed about psychological health of young people in India systematically (Burn & Mudholkar, 2021).

6. Education System

The shocking impact of COVID-19 has seen the daylight with its context. Also, a large part of the international government quickly shut down educational institutions trying to cover the Corona Virus epidemic. In India, the provincial government, as part of a national ban, has closed all educational institutions, and as a result, students from kindergarten to college students are affected. It has provided us with an e-learning program.

Many companies have tried to take advantage of this event by offering free online courses or restrictions on participating in e-courses. These methods were met with a surprising effect from youngsters where some new companies were witnessing excessively as a 26% increase in studying. Long-term study seems to be the perfect answer for college students, travel, and affordable admission to classes. E-learning adds a lot of interest and attention such as comparisons and teaching to the classroom ("COVID-19 and its impact on the System - India Legal", 2021).

7. Causes of spread of Virus

When somebody is infected with COVID-19 he/she develops anxiety or coughs, they produce small droplets of infected mucus. These droplets travel into the exteriors of an infected person, thus causing contamination. There are other reasons for the spread of the virus.

7.1 Travelling and Social Gatherings

Religious travelling is a huge source of income for many countries. All the important religious sites attract many visitors from all over the world. Religious tourism has been in operation for months and has led to mass mobilization (MRGs) which poses a serious threat to public health. It is always a challenge for higher authorities to make effective protection methodologies (Mubarak & Zin, 2020).

7.2 Poor Health Facilities

India's health care provisioning is poor in delivering Corona Virus transfers, particularly the most populous countries of northern India due to a decrease in number of doctors and other hospital amenities. The Corona Virus epidemic presents unique opponent due to the improper diagnostic methods, a monitoring system that is not well, and moreover lack of health care (Kumar, Rajasekharan Nayar & Koya, 2020).

7.3 Mentality of Society

Many are breaking lock-downs across country which increases the risk of coronary transmission. Therefore, the nation is at verge of entering a social upheaval. While most people follow the rules of the lock and follow the eviction of the community, some are breaking the regulations daily, by going to temples and gatherings. Articles are published about misconduct by veterans, health workers, and the police. This could undermine the world's self-sacrificing spirit and help to reduce the spread.

8. Analysis of total number of positives cases, deaths& recovered cases in India

Department of Health wrote on Twitter that India's recovery rate Corona Virus is one of the greatest throughout. At about 96 percent, India's recovery is higher global rate of 71 percent and more than that of other countries.

India announced 24,000 new cases of Corona Virus deaths and 360 deaths on Friday accounting for a debt of about 1 million diseases and 150,000 deaths worldwide. Now number of active cases in the country is 300,000 patients, making up for 3.3 percent of the all cases ("Covid-19 retrieval rate in India among the largest in the world: Department of Health - ET HealthWorld", 2021).
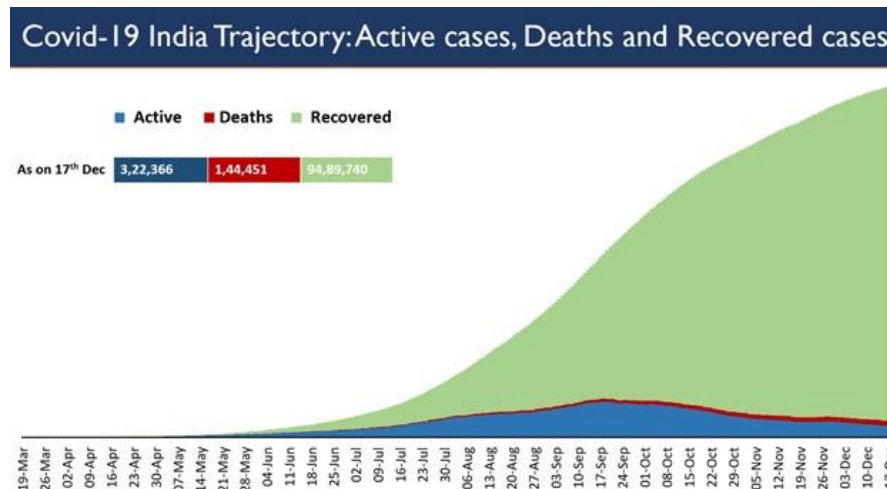

Figure3: https://twitter.com/mohfw_india/status/1340122207985389569

9. India fighting with Corona Virus

Various strategies have been taken into consideration for this. We have accomplished in slowing down the curve while other powerful nations still face it. India currently has a lower number of deaths compared to others.

The Indian (central) government is trying hard to reduce the spread continuously, medical organization, nurses, NGOs, police, and politics are taken aid of. The united efforts of all key personnel, importantly hospital staff and other workers and the continuous and obedient support of the Indian people have been a major aid for the eroding this epidemic from its roots. The Indian government became heavily involved in the outbreak of COVID-19 and began scanning everyone (Ghosh, Nundy & Mallick, 2020).

10. Current Scenario

No one ever thought about how this world would happen before March. Our whole life has been disrupted. Everyone is concerned about physical and emotional life, employment, money, and health.

10.1 Financial Reconstruction

During the economic recovery, emphasis is on remote association, flexibility, AI, and robots. Brent Crude charges $ 26.3 last week; preventing the oil economy from sinking into businesses that create rapid fatigue. The digital economy will prosper. Features such as home entertainment, home improvement, home schooling, homework will greatly improve. Over-the-tops will grow significantly which will transport Telcos to Telco-Over-the-top's. Remote Association will also contribute to rising commodity prices over the past few decades. People who can live in a small cities and work in organizations based in IT Industries will curb the burden from big cities. ("Alankrita Aggarwal (0000-0002-0931- 1118)", 2021).

10.2 Health and Research

Now people will lay more emphasis on protection and healthcare amenities. Moreover, people will now make more expenditure in these fields. More health facilities will be developed, instruments of medical aid will aid in major hospital features. Now there will be more investment in virology and methods to study in this field. Countries like Russia have made and tried to test the 'Sputnik-V' vaccine (Talha Khan Burki 2020).Our pharmaceutical companies are working continuously to find the vaccine for this virus. In the future, dealing with large amounts of data will require data analysis techniques such as machine learning, integration, and big data analysis.

10.3 Austerity

Significant reductions in ticket size are expected soon. People are more likely to buy cheap goods that fit their need costlier aternatives. People can make better decisions than they do.

10.4 Environment

The people after pandemic will look more focused on the weather and the nature. This disease has obligated us to consider the consequences of pollution. The winner will be natural. The epidemic will slow down the urban economy and reduce traffic congestion. They do not believe in the natural world as a whole. People will prefer digital meetings over travel and will reduce road loads and reduce land pollution. The sky will be brighter and the air will be easier to breathe.

11. Conclusion& Future Scope

There is a need for an app to enter data and raise awareness of areas where the crowd is small and potentially dangerous to travel so it ensures public safety in general.

The system operates on the principle of data collection for users by downloading their current location which provides a source of information for sharing and counting congestion in that region. The user is provided with information about the app from which to select radios, and the app identifies areas to be avoided based on visual effects.

12. Acknowledgment

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