1)
Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic in India is a part of the overall pandemic of coronavirus infection 2019 (COVID-19) brought about by extreme intense respiratory disorder coronavirus. The first instance of COVID-19 in Quite a while, which started from China, was accounted for on 30 January 2020. The Government of India has used various types of control frameworks (for instance feed-forward, Concurrent, feedback) to deal with covid19 pandemic. They are following.

Feed-forward control system

Cautious measures were first applied in January. India began thermal screening of travellers appearing from China on 21 January. At first seven air terminals were stretched out to 20 air terminals towards the end of January. By mid-March, the government had pulled in plans to deal with an escalating of the pandemic in the country. This included seven administrations coordinating to set up extra detach and treatment workplaces the country over. Plans to keep up key good ways from a free for all like condition were in like manner made. A government command was given asking all Central Armed Police Forces to get into battle mode; all non-essential leave was dropped. 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. On 22 March, the Government of India proclaimed complete lockdown in 82 zones in 22 states and Union Territories of the country where certified cases were represented. 80 urban networks including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Mumbai, Chandigarh and Kolkata were put under lockdown. A couple of states fixed their edges despite state advancement.

On 19 March, during a 30-minute live address, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi asked for a 'Janata Curfew' (people's time constraint) from 7 am to 9 pm on 22 March. During this time limit he asked everyone, beside those connected with fundamental organizations, to stay at home. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology launched a PDA application called Aarogya Setu to help in "contact following and containing the spread" of COVID-19 pandemic in the nation. The World Bank praised the early course of action of such development to fight the pandemic.The Government has progressed purposeful apportionment of the application in its guidelines and standard working frameworks. All the services were stopped, and all the unnecessary works were put on hold except for some essential services like banks, dairy, etc. To the opposite of the expectation, the cases were rising as hell E-commerce companies, e-commerce functions for non-essential items such as mobile phones, laptops, refrigerators, etc.

Concurrent control system

Seeing the current condition during February, the screening was reached out to travellers from Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and South Korea. Nepal, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia were added to the once-over towards the completion of February. Relatively few new cases were found during February. On 17 March, the Government of India gave an admonition, requesting that each Indian state take social evacuating measures as a preventive framework for execution till 31 March. Numerous Indian urban regions and various states made wearing facial covers compulsory. On 3 March 2020, the Indian government quit giving new visas. As of late, visas for nationals of Italy, Iran, South Korea, and Japan were suspended. All through the significant lot of March, different states the country over began shutting down schools, colleges, open workplaces, for instance, strip malls, practice focuses, film halls and other open spots to contain the spread. On 17 March, the Union Ministry of Health had chosen to permit private pathology labs to test for COVID-19. On 24 March, PM Narendra Modi declared a total 21-day national lockdown to contain the pandemic. By 6 April, the doubling rate had slowed to six days from the earlier figure of three days. The Government Divided the whole country into three zones – Green Zone, Red Zone, Orange Zone, unwinding will be permitted appropriately.

Red zone (Hotspots) – areas with high multiplying rate and high number of dynamic cases.

Orange zone (Non-hotspots) – areas with less cases.

Green zone – areas without affirmed cases or without new cases over the most recent 21 days.

On 13 April, ICMR exhorted pool testing in the low disease zones with an inspiration rate under 2% to expand the limit of the testing and spare assets. In this procedure most extreme five examples are tried immediately and tests are tried exclusively just if a pool tests positive.

In a location on 14 April, PM Modi requested that the residents follow seven stages to help in the battle against coronavirus, "Use homemade masks, Take care of elderly people, Protect jobs, Help the poor and needy, follow the guidelines set by Ministry of AYUSH to improve immunity and download the Aarogya Setu app to track your health. The Government of India started a mega evacuation of troubled Indian residents from over the globe called "Vande Bharat Mission" toward the beginning of May. It conveyed a few business planes, military vehicle planes and maritime warships in what is set to be one of the greatest ever peacetime repatriation practices ever. In the main stage, around 14,800 residents abandoned in 13 nations would be brought back by 64 flights.

Feedback control system

Covid cases were found although thermal screening happened on airports so the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) admitted that airport screening alone was insufficient. On 4 March 2020, the Minister of Health and Home Welfare, Harsh Vardhan, declared obligatory screening of every global traveler showing up in India. He additionally expressed that starting at that point, 589,000 individuals had been screened at air terminals, more than one million screened at outskirts with Nepal and around 27,000 were under network observation. After his discussion with CMs and managers of states and UTs on 11 April, PM Narendra Modi reported lockdown augmentation till 3 May in his address to the country on 14 April, with contingent relaxations in regions with lower spread from 20 April.

On 1 May, the Government of India expanded across the country lockdown further by about fourteen days until 17 May. On 17 May, NDMA broadened the lockdown till 31 May in every indian state.

On 30 May, the MHA declared that the progressing lockdown would be additionally reached out till 30 June in regulation zones, with administrations continuing in a staged way, beginning from 8 June, in different zones. It is named as "Unlock 1" and is expressed to "have an economic focus". Seeing the misfortune in the economy, in a live broadcast on 12 May, PM Modi reported a financial bundle of ₹20 trillion (US$280 billion) for 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat' (confident India). He included that the Special financial package was for workers, ranchers, legit citizens, MSMEs and cabin businesses. Modi included that the five fundamental columns India remains on are – economy, infrastructure, governing systems, vibrant democracy and supply chain. At first, the labs tried examples just from those with a movement history to 12 nations assigned as high-hazard, or the individuals who have interacted with anybody testing positive for the coronavirus, or demonstrating indications according to the administration rules.

2) Every control system has its own importance. It depends on the situation. According to the situation, a different control system is applied. In my view, a concurrent control system is the best because we can apply the steps according to the current situation. It has the lowest loss among different control systems. In the feed-forward control system, there might be huge loss at the end because we do not have much experience of the situation. The decision taken may be wrong. In a feedback control system, there might be too late to take the decision. Till then there may be huge loss of health and wealth.

Reference

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_India