India reported 1,69,899 fresh cases of COVID-19 as of 11.30 p.m. IST on April 11, marking the biggest single-day spike since the beginning of the pandemic last year. As many as 904 deaths were also recorded on the day. This is the second straight day the country reported more than 1.5 lakh new cases.

Apart from this, Ladakh recorded 15 new cases in a single day as of 1.30 a.m. on April 12. The data are sourced from covid19india.org, an independent aggregator of daily COVID-19 figures.

Maharashtra reported 63,294 infections, accounting for nearly 37% of the new cases, followed by Uttar Pradesh (15,276) and Delhi (10,774).

Maharashtra also recorded 349 casualties, followed by Chhattisgarh (122), Uttar Pradesh (67) and Punjab (59).

The country has so far reported a total of 1,35,25,379 cases cases and 1,70,209 deaths. As many as 75,289 recoveries were recorded on April 11, taking the total to 1,21,53,622.

The number of daily samples tested on April 10 rose to 14,12,047, taking the cumulative samples tested to 25,66,26,850.

Maharashtra (14% of new tests), Uttar Pradesh (13%) and Gujarat (9%) led the list in terms of the absolute number of new tests conducted on April 10. However, in terms of tests conducted relative to the population size, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand were the front-runners.

The number of vaccine doses administered in India has crossed 10 crore, with 10,43,65,035 shots recorded as of 8 p.m. on April 11. The pace of vaccination picked up in April, with an average of over 36.4 lakh doses administered daily this month.

Interestingly, the study also finds that while some relief and welfare measures announced by the Centre and state governments did reach the migrants, many other measures bypassed them. For example, the survey revealed that almost 74 per cent migrants had access to some form of subsidised cereal (rice or wheat) but only 12 per cent got access to subsidised pulses. Moreover, only 7.7 per cent of the migrants reported being engaged under the MGNREGA or any other public work at their native place. The demand-driven skill training under the Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana (GKRY) did not reach most of these migrants. For instance, only 1.4 per cent of the migrants reported getting any skill upgradation or training at the native place in our survey. These employment schemes, including GKRY, have either neglected these migrants or they did not want to be engaged in MGNREGA work. Notably, many migrant workers reported a fall in the quality of food consumed during the lockdown and post-lockdown compared to the pre-lockdown state.