

Q. 1 Explain what transition u had in mind and what actually you saw when u moved from a school to a university

Ans. Following transitions were there in my mind before entering the university--

1. College courses are generally significantly harder than high school courses and they will be building our future, so any carelessness can be harmful for us in the long way.

3. Even living in hostel with a meal plan (strongly recommended for at least the first year), you have to learn to manage your time and be places like classes when you need to while still getting other necessary things done and having some fun as well.

4. We have to learn to get along with one (sometimes several) roommates that you meet when you arrive on campus. Sometimes there are incompatibilities that require careful management.

5. As we suddenly get so much freedom, so there are more chances of us getting attracted to bad habits such as drugs, drinking and many more.

6. Our life is less structured than it was in school and, in fact, less structured than it will be when we graduate and get a regular job. That's often hard to cope with. Too many choices, time management is such that can lead to a lot of stress besides the standard academic stress levels.

Transitions which I actually faced--



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our life actually become structured.

Q.2

was the five lockdowns beneficial in India to fight against the spreading coronavirus?

Ans. on 24 March, when India went into a strict lockdown response to the pandemic of COVID-19, there were only 519 confirmed cases across the country. On 16 May, 51 days after the nationwide lockdown was imposed, India had 85,950 confirmed cases. In this period, the country has gone through lockdown 1.0 (25 March to 14 April), lockdown 2.0 (15 March to 3 May), lockdown 3.0 (4 May to 17 May), and is in lockdown 4.0 from 18 May and 51 lockdown. So far, India has seen a 165x increase in cases despite the extended periods of lockdown.

The confirmed cases in India are growing at a rate

5.56 percent and doubling roughly every 12.8 days. In comparison to other countries, India has had a low doubling period because of the early enforcement of lockdown, which helped reduce the nationwide doubling rate from the initial every five days to every 13 days. India has also managed to keep the number of cases below the capacity of the healthcare infrastructure in almost all districts. Less than 1.5 percent of the



130,000 hospital beds earmarked for positive cases in the COVID-19 wards are being utilised. Mumbai is the exception, with news reports saying that a majority of the COVID-19 hospital beds are filling up. Estimates on the number of people that would have been infected there been no lockdown, with cases consistently doubling every three or seven days, show that the number of cases in India would have been 100 per cent to 18200 per cent higher, with a staggering 169,000 to 19,000,000 cases.

If the rate of growth in the number of cases is the indicator, then the lockdown has worked, and the curve has been flattened to an extent. This has helped reduce the burden on the healthcare system and in turn prevented thousands of potential deaths.

The 50-day nationwide lockdown has so far slowed the growth in COVID-19 case numbers in most districts across India. However, it has been unable to pause or reverse the trend. The previously urban phenomenon is now spread to a larger geography. India is also facing the consequences of a lockdown that did not give enough thought to the realities of the country. The neglect of the healthcare system, inhumane and congested living conditions for the urban poor, and the lack of facilities for migrant workers in the cities have only made the control, containment and tracing of the disease more difficult. The effects of poor planning and implementation are showing, and it could be



pronounced in the coming weeks. Fifty days after the lockdown, India is in an even more precarious condition than before (based on the four parameters outlined in this report). While the number of cases has stabilised in some districts, there are several others that previously had no cases but which have started to report some. To be sure, the situation could have far worse. By merely slowing and not stopping the growth, however, India has reached a state like what was on 24 March, albeit with more hotspots and a more cases. More data on testing, degree of contact tracing, healthcare capacity at the local level, and morbidity are needed to understand the true and picture.

This has led the country to a catch-22 situation where it is forced to consider the tradeoff between livelihoods, health and economy. However, India can still learn from its missteps and revamp its strategy.