COVID-19:
Impact and Need for Post-Pandemic Crowd Safety – A Review

Pranav Taneja, Panipat Institute of Engineering and Technology, India

Manan Arora, Panipat Institute of Engineering and Technology, India

Abhay Mendiratta, Panipat Institute of Engineering and Technology, India

Alankrita Aggarwal, Panipat Institute of Engineering and Technology, India

(iD) https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0931-1118

Shailender Kumar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Delhi Technological University, India

ABSTRACT

The world is going through one of the worst pandemics ever seen. After concurrent lockdowns, as the government is easing out, more people are on the verge of risking their lives. This leads to a need for a system that not only provides a user with relevant updates regarding this disease but is essentially a useful tool that can be used to provide a safest path between a source and a destination. Most of the people now are equipped with smart devices. Since the spread is nowhere near its termination and the world is having a lot of breakdowns be it in the form of economic disruption or sociological imbalance due to this, though the government is already working hard 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 for a system that can notify its users regarding any kind of potentially harmful zones, and since getting on the road is more than a necessity now, a safe route provisioning system is also a dire need of the situation in order to stop the spread.

KEYWORDS

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 (Tulshyan et al, 2020). 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 due to air contamination (Sethi et al, 2020).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.

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

9 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/article/covid-19/282084

Related Content

Moving Objects Detection Based on the Precise Background Compensation Under Dynamic Scene
Yan Wang, Yang Yu, Gang Yanand Yingchun Guo (2014). *International Journal of Advanced Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing (pp. 44-59).*
www.irma-international.org/article/moving-objects-detection-based-on-the-precise-background-compensation-under-dynamic-scene/113818

Pervasive Computing: What is it Anyway?
Emerson Loureiro, Glauber Ferreira, Hyggo Almeidaand Angel Perkusich (2008). *Ubiquitous Computing: Design, Implementation and Usability (pp. 9-35).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/pervasive-computing-anyway/30516

Comparative Analysis of Proposed Artificial Neural Network (ANN) Algorithm With Other Techniques
Deepak Chatha, Alankrita Aggarwaland Rajender Kumar (2020). *International Journal of Security and Privacy in Pervasive Computing (pp. 29-35).*
www.irma-international.org/article/comparative-analysis-of-proposed-artificial-neural-network-ann-algorithm-with-other-techniques/250885

The Use of Ubiquitous Learning for Children with Down Syndrome
Laura E. Sujo-Montes, Shadow W. J. Armfield, Cherng-Jyh Yenand Chih-Hsiung Tu (2014). *Technology Platform Innovations and Forthcoming Trends in Ubiquitous Learning (pp. 160-176).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-use-of-ubiquitous-learning-for-children-with-down-syndrome/92941

Detection of Brain Tumor in MRI Images, Using a Combination of Fuzzy C-Means and Thresholding
Yousif Ahmed Hamad, Konstantin Vasilievich Simonovand Mohammad B. Naeem (2019). *International Journal of Advanced Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing (pp. 45-60).*
www.irma-international.org/article/detection-of-brain-tumor-in-mri-images-using-a-combination-of-fuzzy-c-means-and-thresholding/224939