Sanjivani Rural Education Society's

Sanjivani College of Engineering, Kopargaon.

Dist. -Ahmednagar State-Maharashtra

A Report on

Pendamic COVID-19 Comparison between Odisha & Maharashtra.

(An Activity under 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat')

Organized by

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (N. S. S.)

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE
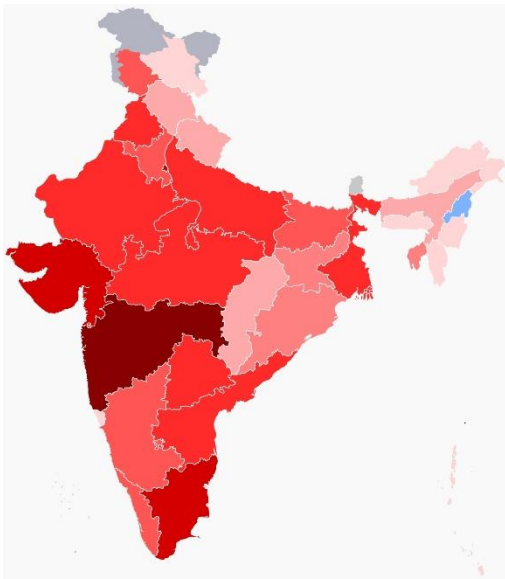
Academic Year: 2019-2020

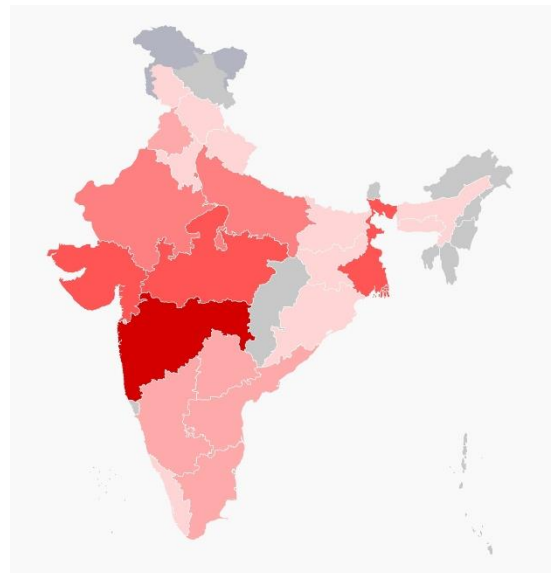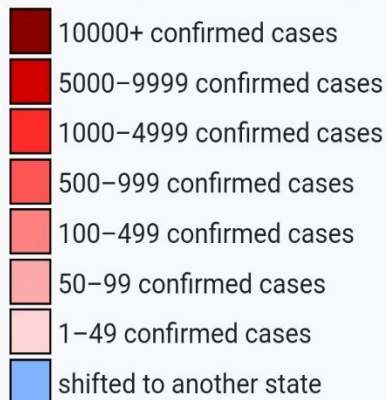| Pendamic COVID-19 Comparison between Odisha &Maharashtra			
Date	**12/05/2020**	Time	
Venue			
Incharge & Coordinator	Prof. -N. S. Surner, Department of Mechanical Engineering		
No. of Participants	Faculties	**01**	
	Students	**05**	

COVID-19 pandemic in India

On 12 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that a novel coronavirus was the cause of a respiratory illness in a cluster of people in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, which was reported to the WHO on 31 December 2019.
The case fatality ratio for COVID-19 has been much lower than SARS of 2003, but the transmission has been significantly greater, with a significant total death toll.

The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020, originating from China. As of 13 May 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed a total of 74,281 cases, 24,386 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 2,415 deaths in the country. The infection rate of COVID-19 in India is reported to be 1.7, significantly lower than in the worst affected countries.

Map of the pandemic in India (as of 10 May)

- 10000+ confirmed cases
- 5000−9999 confirmed cases
- 1000−4999 confirmed cases
- 500−999 confirmed cases
- 100−499 confirmed cases
- 50−99 confirmed cases
- 1−49 confirmed cases
- shifted to another state

Map of deaths due to the pandemic in India (as of 10 May)

- 500+ deaths
- 100−499 deaths
- 50−99 death cases
- 10−49 deaths
- 1−9 deaths

COVID-19 pandemic in Odisha

The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic was confirmed in the Indian state of Odisha on 16 March 2020. The state has confirmed a total of 538 cases, including 419 active, 116 recoveries and 3 death, as of 12 May 2020.

COVID-19 Pandemic In Odisha By District							
Districts	Active	Recovered	Deaths	Total Cases	First Case	Total RT PCR Tests	Notes
Angul	15	00	00	15	09/05/2020	68,057 (68.0 k)	No Recoveries. No Deaths.
Balangir	02	00	00	02	01/05/2020		No Recoveries. No Deaths.
Balasore	79	11	00	90	18/04/2020		No Deaths.
Bhadrak	16	15	00	31	31/03/2020		No Deaths.
Boudh	04	00	00	04	10/05/2020		No Recoveries. No Deaths.
Cuttack	02	01	00	03	03/04/2020		No Death
Deogarh	00	01	00	01	29/04/2020		All Recovered. No Deaths.
Dhenkanal	00	01	00	01	08/04/2020		All Recovered. No Deaths.
Ganjam	209	00	01	210	02/05/2020		No Recoveries.
Jagatsinghpur	05	00	00	05	06/05/2020		No Recoveries. No Deaths.
Jajpur	38	33	00	71	03/04/2020		No Deaths.
Jharsuguda	00	02	00	02	29/04/2020		All Recovered. No Deaths.
Kalahandi	00	02	00	02	04/04/2020		All Recovered. No Deaths.
Kendrapara	07	02	00	09	06/04/2020		No Deaths.

District					First Case		
Keonjhar	04	00	00	04	29/04/2020		No Recoveries. No Deaths.
Khordha	11	37	02	50	16/03/2020		2 Deaths In Khordha.
Koraput	01	00	00	01	27/04/2020		No Deaths.
Mayurbhanj	09	00	00	09	06/05/2020		No Recoveries. No Deaths.
Nayagarh	01	00	00	01	09/05/2020		No Recoveries. No Deaths.
Puri	03	01	00	04	03/04/2020		All Recovered. No Deaths.
Sundergarh	13	10	00	23	11/04/2020		No Deaths.
Total (all districts) a	419	116	03	538	First Case In Odisha (16/03/2020)	**68,057 (68.0 k)**	Total 21 Districts Out Of 30 Districts

Gender Wise Details On Covid-19	
Gender	Cases
Male	375
Female	62
Total	437

Age Wise Details On Covid-19	
Age	Cases
0-14 Years	14
15-40 Years	274
41-60 Years	121
Above 60 Years	28
Total	437

Odisha government response to the COVID-19 pandemic

- The government of Odisha has been credited with an early response to the pandemic. On 13 March, the chief minister Naveen Pantaik declared it as a 'disaster'. Educational institutions and other public places were closed and officials were empowered by invoking the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
- On 21 March, after confirming two positive cases of coronavirus, the state ordered 70 per cent lockdown, including its capital Bhubaneshwar.
- On 22 March, the state government extended it to a complete lockdown until 9 pm of March 29. Interstate bus services and passenger trains were also suspended.
- The government on 26 March signed agreements with medical colleges to set up two 1,000-bed hospitals in Bhubaneswar for treatment of the infected patients within 15 days.
- On 9 April, the state government extended the lockdown till 30 April. It was also announced that educational institutes will remain closed till 17 June.
- Announcement of Rs. 50 lakh coverage (22-Apr-2020)
- Support to personnel fighting COVID-19 Pandemic (22-Apr-2020)
- Camps for in-migrants in Odisha (17-Apr-2020)
- Collaborating with NGOs for mitigating negative effects of COVID-19 (31-Mar-2020)
- Distribution of food grains & S.K. Oil to beneficiaries under NFSA & State Food Security Scheme for the allotment month of April-May-June 2020 (17-Mar-2020).

COVID-19 pandemic in Maharashtra

The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Indian state of Maharashtra was confirmed on 9 March 2020. The state has confirmed a total of **20,228** cases, including **731** deaths and **3,470** recoveries, as of 8 May 2020.

COVID-19 Pandemic In Maharashtra By District			
District	Total cases	Recovered	Deaths
Mumbai City+ Mumbai Suburban	13739	1867	508
Thane	2448	359	21
Palghar	263	107	12
Raigad	230	45	03
Total in Mumbai Metropolitan Region	16680	2378	544
Pune	2679	730	155
Nashik	659	42	34
Aurangabad	568	31	13
Nagpur	251	63	02
Solapur	250	28	11
Jalgaon	178	02	19
Akola	159	26	11
Satara	119	16	02
Yavatmal	96	19	00
Amravati	82	08	12
Ahmednagar	63	29	03
Hingoli	59	01	00
Dhule	54	14	06
Nanded	43	00	03
Sangli	37	26	01
Ratnagiri	36	05	01
Latur	26	08	01
Buldhana	24	21	01
Nandurbar	22	04	02
Kolhapur	19	08	01
Jalna	12	01	00
Sindhudurg	06	01	00
Chandrapur	04	02	00
Osmanabad	03	03	00
Parbhani	02	01	01
Bhandara	01	00	00
Washim	01	01	00
Beed	01	01	00
Gondia	01	01	00
Total (all districts)	22171	4199	832

Maharashtra government response to the COVID-19 pandemic

- On 13 March, the Maharashtra Government declared the outbreak an epidemic in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Nagpur, and invoked provisions of Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
- On 18 March, the Federation of Trade Association of Pune announced that all shops, barring grocery stores and pharmacies, will be shut in the city, resulting in the closure of up to 40,000 shops.
- On 20 March, the state government announced the closure of workplaces, excluding essential services and public transport, in Mumbai, Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Nagpur until 31 March.
- On 22 March, the state government declared that Section 144 would be imposed across the state, with effect from 23 March, sending the state into a lockdown.Only employees that work for essential services are allowed to board local trains in Mumbai, and the rail service has been cut back by a lot causing cancellation of more than 3,700 trains, these actions will start when the curfew takes effect however will end on March 31.
- On 23 March, the CM Uddhav Thackeray announced the closure of borders of all districts and a strict statewide curfew.

Mr. N. S. Surner   Dr. D. N. Kyatanavar

Program Officer   Director

                                                                    SRES SCOE, Kopargaon