

Study on Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic and Lockdown on Madhya Pradesh of India

By

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*Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree
MBA Hospital and Health Management*

Academic year, 2019-2021



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26th June, 2021

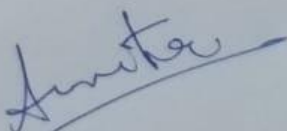
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Dr. AKANSHA GUPTA, student of The IIHMR University, Jaipur, has successfully completed her training period at our Institute.

She was with the hospital from 22nd March, 2021 to 18th June, 2021 in the Quality Department, as a part of the training required for her academic endeavour.

During this period she has worked diligently in the assigned area and has shown keenness to learn.

We wish her success in all future endeavours.



AMITA JAIN

ASSISTANT MANAGER- HR

ABSTRACT

Title:

Study on the Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Lockdown in Madhya Pradesh, India.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

Overseeing the preparation and issues that may arise as a result of COVID-19 and its after-effects both within and outside the lockdown.

METHODOLOGY:

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Articles, online journals, and commercial information sources such as newspapers, radio, and television.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY: A descriptive cross-sectional study

PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION: Secondary research based on publicly available material on the internet.

DISCUSSION/ ANALYSIS

According to the research, confinement in Covid-19 has a significant impact on people's everyday lives as well as their mental health. The state administration had issued a directive for private and government institutions to set up flu corners in the first wave. The state government of M.P. has ordered a lockdown to battle the covid-19 virus after four index cases were discovered in the Jabalpur area. In the state all 52 districts were placed under curfew.

on April 30th, 2020, the state government decided that both instances were said to be under mandatory quarantine (positive or negative). Dependents/legal heirs of government officials who die in harness while on duty receive ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 50 lakhs. And the government also spent about Rs. 5 crores to provide cash to migrant workers in the state.

They also enacted a rule stating that school giving online classes to students could only charge tuition fees. Understanding that people are unable to pay their house taxes or property taxes during a lockdown, the government took a step forward in their favour by extending the due date without penalty until the lockdown is lifted. GST, lottery, property registration, and petroleum did not produce a single rupee throughout the more than 30-day lockdown.

Fever clinics were established for the covid sampling test, and doctors also provided pharmaceutical kits to the patients, as well as covid counselling. The state government has also established vaccination clinics for the general public. The kill corona campaign was developed for the benefit of the public in order to raise awareness of the dangers of covid 19.

Psychological and health impact on Madhya Pradesh due to COVID-19

- People have experienced a mental shock as a result of health issues, financial repercussions, home confinement, and lifestyle changes.
- In the second wave, the fear of being admitted to the hospital has the greatest impact on mental health.
- People with pre-existing psychological problems, such as depression or dementia, have a difficult time adjusting to lockdown.

RESULTS/FINDINGS

According to the above analysis the Madhya Pradesh COVID Timeline has been specified, as well as the demographic, migration, health, and economic elements.

The installation of a state-led lockdown in Madhya Pradesh in order to attain a good recovery rate of 65%. The state's Health Minister, Shri Narottam Mishra, stated that the fight is still ongoing because many people are trapped in different regions of Madhya Pradesh. According to the statistics in the preceding numbers, more than 10,000 persons were affected until May 31, 2021, with approximately 7500 recovering and around 1871 dying.

The scope of COVID-19 in the state and the preparation of relevant plans were done from time to time, according to the infrastructure and other facilities reports. In an attempt to contain the issue, the Madhya Pradesh government conducted a survey across the state. The poll included health frontline workers, health workers, farmers, police officers, municipal corporation employees, doctors, industrial workers, persons with confinement zones, and those with weakened immunity.

The state has been shocked by a rise in confirmed COVID-19 instances since Unlock 1.0 was released, prompting the decision. This brings the total reported cases of coronavirus in MP to 4,789. Among the total people infected as on 17 MAY 2020, 2,315 had recovered and 243 have passed away. The MP government was left to fend for itself in terms of setting up its health infrastructure to successfully combat the COVID 19 epidemic after looking at a high number of fatalities. To obtain financial support, the state administration addressed two letters requesting Rs 293 crores in funding to improve healthcare services. This money, however, was sent to them on the National Health Mission's account (NHM). This fund was set aside to improve the state's deteriorating health infrastructure. The government of Madhya Pradesh established Intensive Care Units at district hospitals.

The state government responded by testing high-contact government employees, such as health, revenue, police officers, mandi boards, procurement agencies, urban local

government, food and civil supplies, and high-contact persons in harvesting and sowing operations, as well as interstate travellers, as a result of the increase in cases.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings, the state took a number of efforts to prepare for the lockdown and to try to resolve the challenges that the general public would confront. Pandemic epidemics such as swine flu, SARS, Ebola, and MERS have afflicted people from all walks of life. Healthcare emergency have been integrated into these scenarios to restrict the spread of infection. The first objective for extension should be to do research into the best techniques that the state, as well as the entire country, should employ in order to address the problem.

The following are some of the best practises:

1. Geographically marking affected areas
2. The central government has offered mental encouragement and advice.
3. Follow the directions to the letter.
4. Maintenance and cleaning of “high-risk” surfaces
5. Researching the travel history of NRIs
6. The use of mobile vans to stack samples slowed the mobility of suspicious cases.
7. Adherence to COVID-19 safety rules exclusively.
8. Tracing of contacts
9. Providing food and shelter to those in need.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With the deepest respect and appreciation, I would humbly thank the people who have helped me in the completion of my dissertation report. Thanks to my parents for giving me support in every term and completing my higher education from the renowned university that is IIHMR University, Jaipur. The faculty is highly cooperative in guiding their students for the best possible learning.

My organization guide, Professor. Veena N. Sarkar who gave her valuable inputs timely in the completion of my dissertation report and continuous learning. She provided her every service with enthusiasm in underlying the structures with lasting effect. Continuous convincing and support gave me the spirit to do my study with excitement.

Also, thanks to my advisors and supporters for encouraging, pushing, understanding, patience, and giving me the wisdom to explore my learning on the Impacts of Coronavirus disease on health, economy, education, and society.

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS:-

COVID-19 –Coronavirus Disease 2019

MERS –Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

SARS –Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

ILI –Influenza-Like Illness

MoHFW –Ministry Of Health And Family Welfare

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE:-

Seth Govind Das Victoria Hospital, Jabalpur, is regarded as one of the greatest healthcare providers (Madhya Pradesh). Since its inception, it has consistently provided exceptional service. It has consistently achieved medical milestones thanks to its innovative medical equipment and innovations. It has been able to expand and create new achievements every day because of the unwavering efforts of the dedicated mainstays of this healthcare centre, such as the doctors, nurses, and support staff. The primary goal of this healthcare facility is to provide improved patient care. Because of its prominent location, the restaurant has good connectivity to the rest of the city.

VISION:-

To be a network of exceptional public healthcare institutions in the state of Madhya Pradesh, delivering high-quality medical care services using cutting-edge technology, with easy accessibility and equity to Madhya Pradesh residents and those from other states.

MISSION:

To improve the patient's quality of life by offering free or low-cost expert medical treatment and preventative health.

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Introduction

What is Coronavirus?

Coronavirus is linked to a wide virus family that spreads in humans.

COVID-19 is caused by the novel SARS coronavirus. After a report of a cluster of cases of "viral pneumonia" in Wuhan, China, the WHO first learnt about this new virus on December 31, 2019. Prior to the epidemic, no one had heard of this virus.

What are the signs and symptoms of coronavirus infection?

- Fever
- Dry cough
- Fatigue
- Headache,
- Muscle or joint pain are the most prevalent symptoms of COVID-19.

Other less common symptoms that some patients may experience include:

- Congestion in the nose,
- Loss of flavour or odour
- Conjunctivitis, sore throat, and pain (also known as red eyes)
- Various sorts of rashes on the skin
- Vomiting or feeling nauseated
- Diarrhea,
- Feelings of shivering or dizziness.
- Shortness of breath, loss of appetite, confusion, and other symptoms of serious COVID-19 disease include:
- Chest pain or pressure that persists,
- High fever (above 38 degree Celsius).
 - Irritability, Confusion, Reduced Consciousness (often linked with seizures), Anxiety, and Irritability are some of the less prevalent symptoms.
 - Depression,
 - Severe and uncommon neurological complications, including as strokes, brain inflammation, insanity, and nerve damage.

If you have a fever and/or cough that is accompanied by trouble breathing or shortness of breath, chest pain or pressure, or loss of speech or movement, you should visit a doctor very once. Contact the health-care professional personally if at all possible.

The SARS-CoV-2 virus causes the illness, which can spread between humans in a variety of ways.

The virus can spread through minute liquid particles from an infected person's mouth or nose when they sneeze, cough, or breathe. These particles can be found everywhere, from sweeping respiratory droplets to microscopic aerosols.

- According to current evidence, the virus spreads primarily among people who are in close contact to one another, usually within one metre (short-range). Infection can occur when virus-carrying aerosols are inhaled or come into direct contact with the eyes, nose, or mouth.
- Indoor locations are prevalent, where people choose to spend longer periods of time. Because aerosols drift in the air or travel up to a distance of less than one metre, this is the case (long-range).
- People can also become infected by handling virus-infested surfaces without washing their hands before touching their nose, eyes, or mouth..

What happens to those who are infected with COVID-19?

The vast majority of individuals with spreading symptoms (about 80%) recover without requiring inpatient treatment. Approximately 15% become critically unwell and require oxygen, while 5% become critically ill and require rapid medical intervention.

Respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis and septic shock, thromboembolism, and/or multiorgan failure are all possible causes of death.

In rare situations, children can develop a serious inflammatory illness a few weeks after infection.

How one can reduce the risk of getting COVID-19?

There are a number of measures that people can do to protect themselves and their loved ones from COVID-19. To reduce your risks, you must first understand them. Take the following precautions:

- Listen to local advice: Find out what the federal, state, and local governments recommend so you have the most up-to-date information for your area.
- • Maintain a safe distance: Stay at least 1 metre away from others, even if they don't appear to be sick, because the virus can infect people who don't show any symptoms.
- Put on a mask: If you can't physically separate yourself from the source or if you're indoors, put on a well-fitting three-layer mask. Make sure your hands are clean before putting on or removing a mask.
- Avoid congested environments, enclosed spaces with poor ventilation, and prolonged social engagement.
- Proper ventilation is essential: open windows to bring in more fresh air when you're indoors.
- Avoid touching surfaces that have been touched by a COVID-19-infected person when in public places or health facilities.
- Clean surfaces with standard disinfectants on a regular basis.

- Wash your hands frequently, either with soap and water or with an alcohol-based hand massage. Bring an alcohol-based rub with you if possible, and use it often.
- Use a bent elbow or tissue to cover coughs and sneezes, which should be placed into a closed bin as soon as possible. After that, wash your hands or rub them with an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Get yourself vaccinated: When the time comes, vaccinate yourself. Local norms should be observed when it comes to vaccination advice and recommendations.

When should a person get a test for COVID-19?

- If at all feasible, everybody with symptoms should be checked. People who have had close contact with someone who is, or may be, sick but do not have symptoms should also consider testing - call your local health guidelines and follow their advice.
- If at all possible, everyone with symptoms should be checked. People who have had close contact with someone who is or may be sick but has no symptoms should get tested; contact your local health authority and follow their instructions.

What test should be done to see if a person have/had COVID-19?

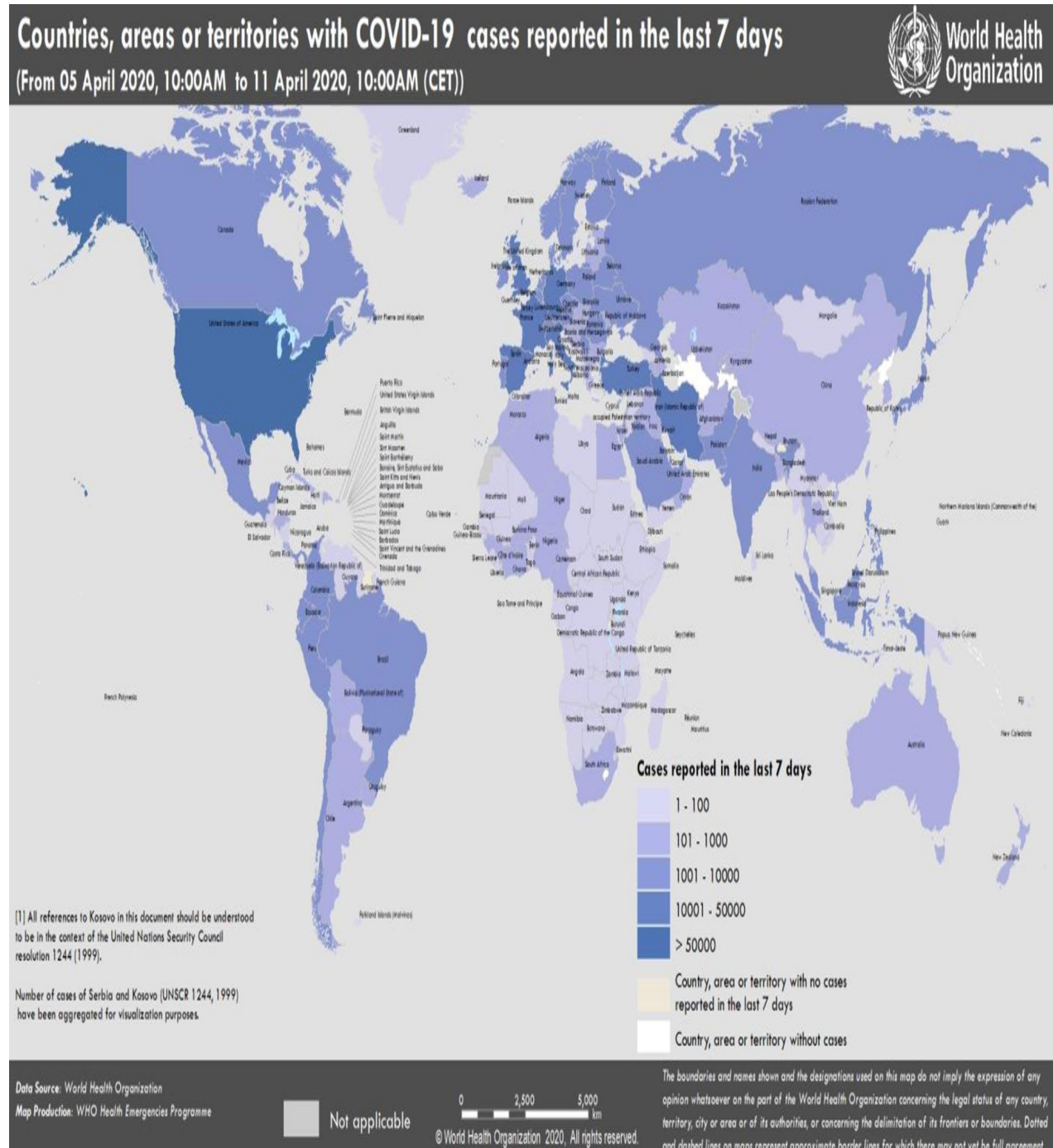
Types of tests

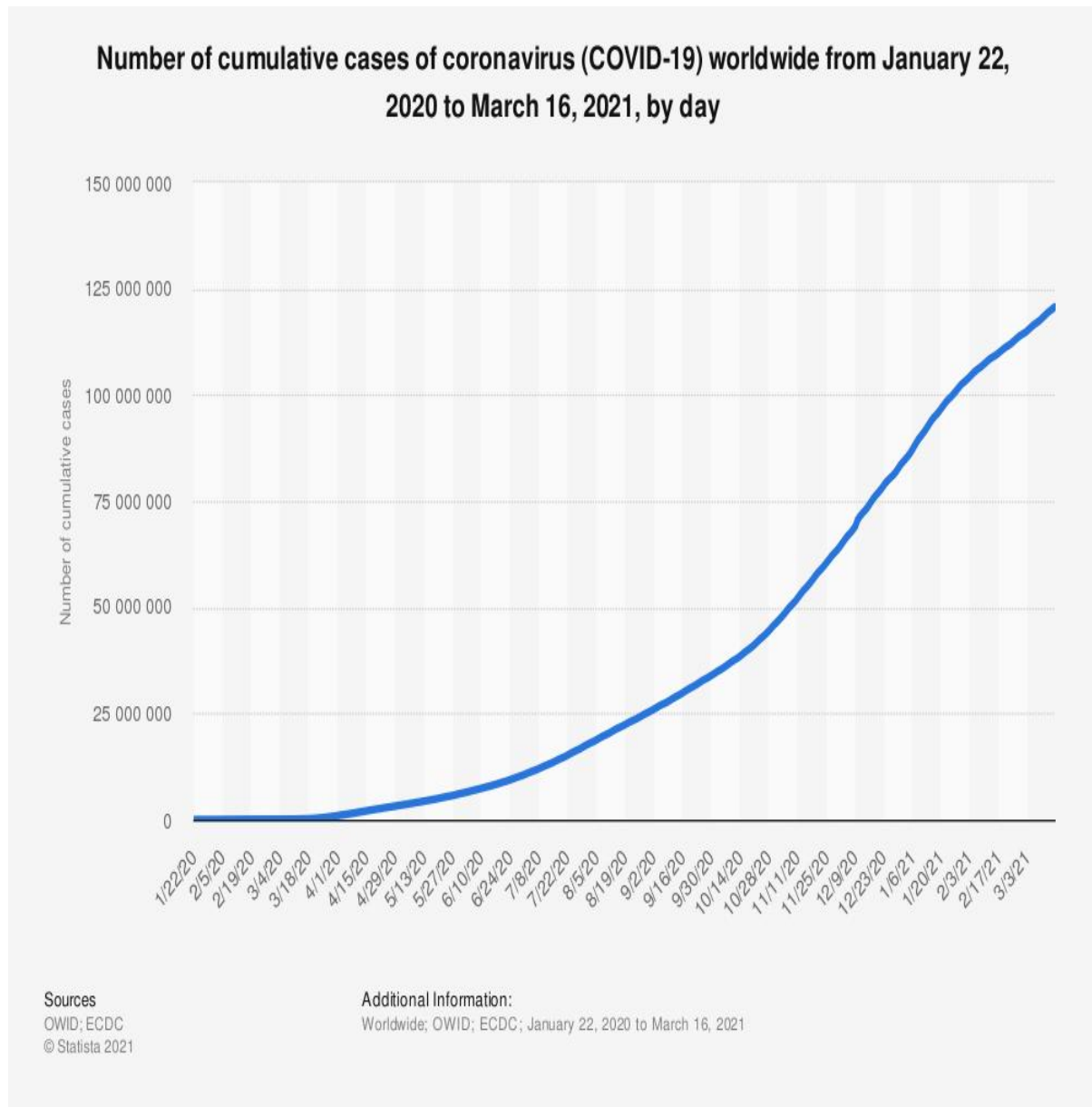
To check for current or prior illnesses, COVID-19 tests are available.

- A viral test determines whether you are infected right now. Antigen testing and RTPCR are two types of viral assays that can be used.
- An antibody test (also known as a serology test) can tell whether you've ever been sick before. Antibody testing should not be used to determine the severity of an infection.

COVID 19 IN GLOBAL CONTEXT:-

Fig 1. From April 5 to April 11, 2020, this map was created based on the number of infected patients per capita.





Coronavirus is a disease that has spread widely and claimed many lives due to its terrible symptoms. The pandemic sickness has been the most significant financial, economic, and societal shock of the twenty-first century. Countries have taken extreme measures to prevent

the virus from spreading and wreaking havoc on the economy. In many cases, ambitious preparations were implemented early on in order to respond successfully.

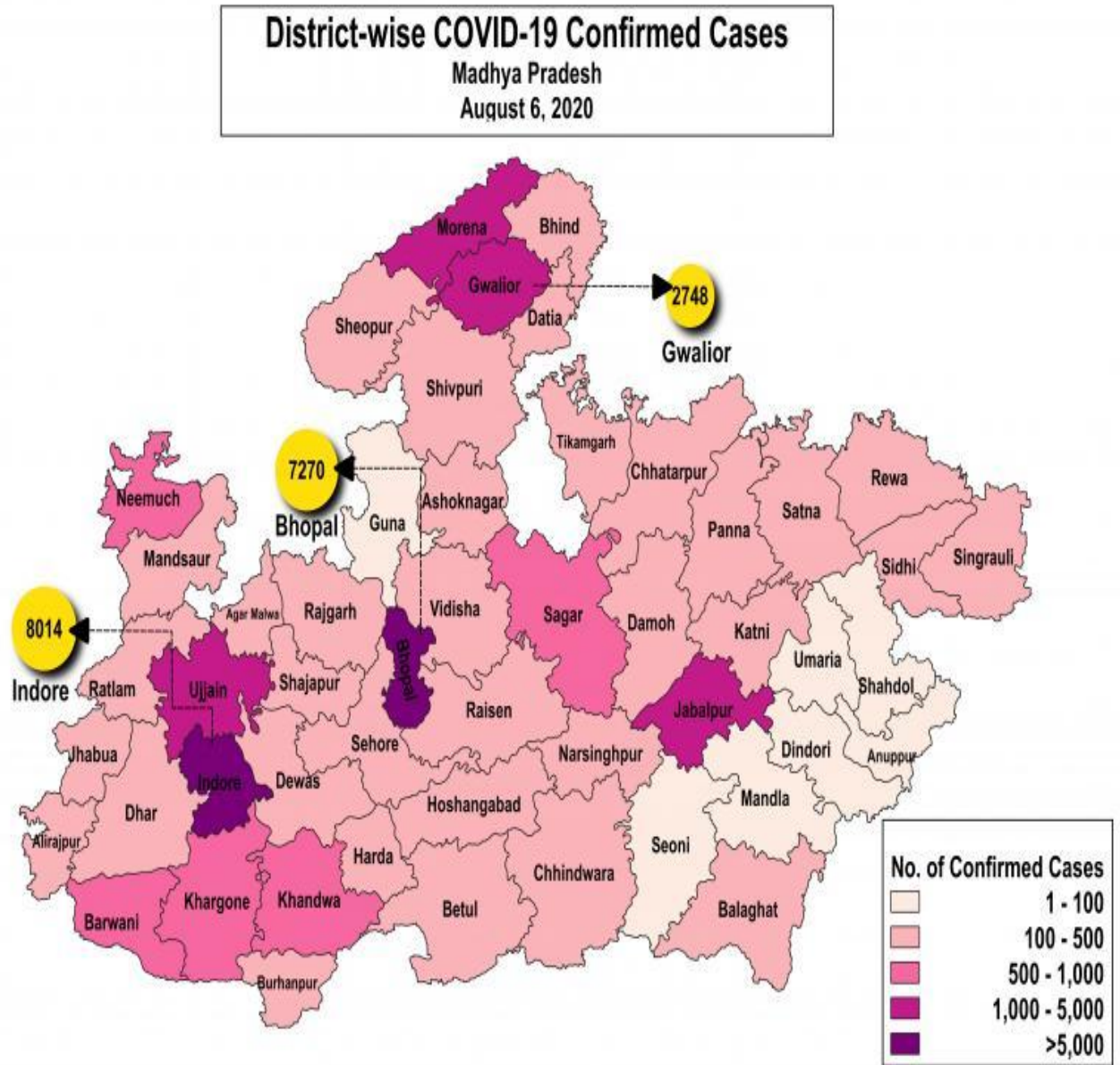
COVID-19 IN MADHYA PRADESH:-

Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan is in charge of Madhya Pradesh, and Anandiben Patel is in charge of government. Madhya Pradesh has a total area of 308,252 square kilometres. According to the 2011 census, the state's total population is 7.27 crore, with the majority of the people (approximately 5.25 crore) living in rural areas.

On March 20, 2020, the first cases of the COVID-19 pandemic in Madhya Pradesh were confirmed. These were the four cases in Madhya Pradesh's Jabalpur. As of May 3, 2021, 588 thousand cases had been confirmed in Madhya Pradesh, with 5812 deaths and 495 thousand recoveries.

DISEASE - COVID-19
VIRUS STRAIN – SARS-Cov-2
LOCATION – MADHYA PRADESH
FIRST OUTBREAK – WUHAN, CHINA
INDEX CASE - JABALPUR
ARRIVAL DATE – MARCH 21,2020
CONFIRMED CASE – 7,00,202 (12 MAY 2021)
ACTIVE CASE – 1,09,928 (12 MAY 2021)
RECOVERED – 5,83,595 (03 MAY 2021)
DEATHS – 5812 (03 MAY2021)
FATALITY RATE – 0.98%

Total there are 52 districts in Madhya Pradesh:-



AIM OF THE RESEARCH:

Overseeing the preparedness and issues that may arise as a result of COVID-19 and its after-effects both inside and outside the lockdown.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

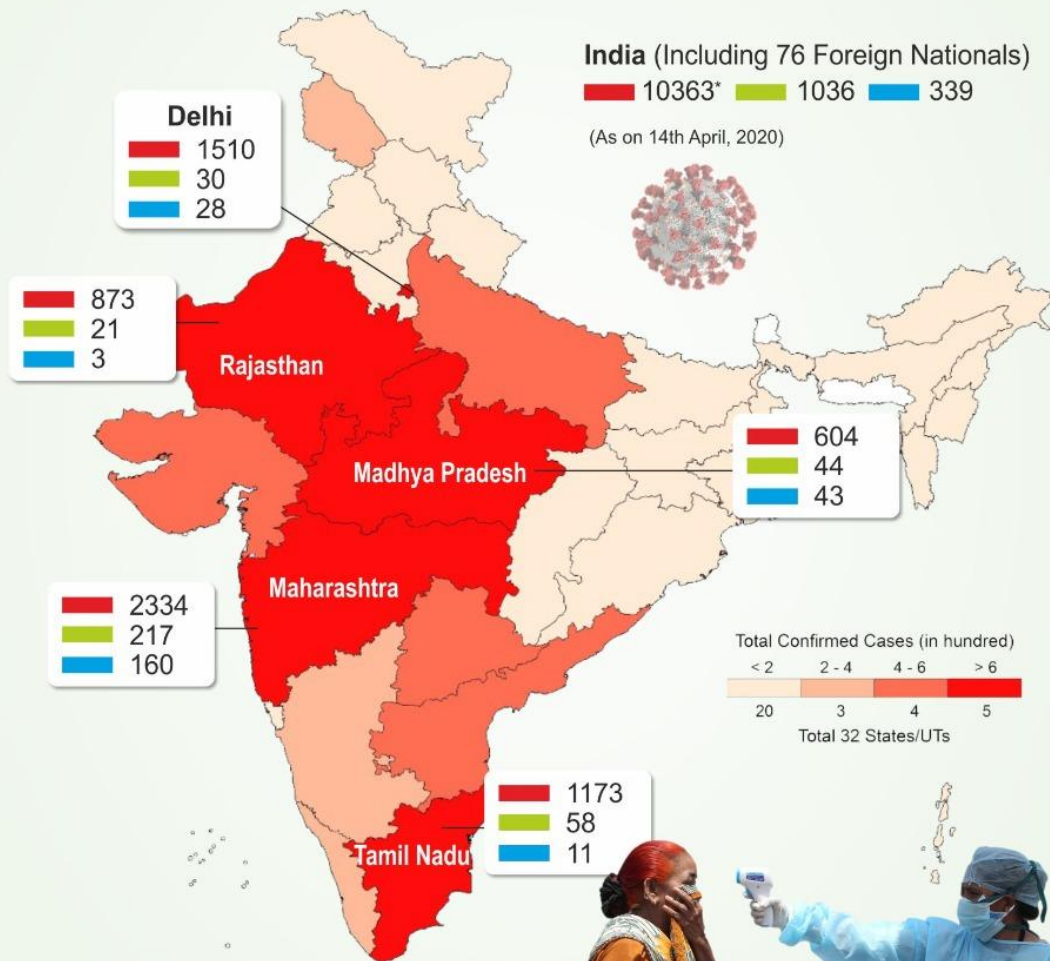
1. Overseeing and studying the sociological components of the COVID-19 situation in order to analyse it
 2. Observations and monitoring based on health
 3. Economic factors and their consequences
 4. Psychological and mental consequences on people and society
-

LITERATURE REVIEW
COVID 19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA IN 1ST WAVE



Coronavirus (COVID-19) in India

(Top 5 States with Highest Cases)



Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Gov

No. of Confirmed Cases
 Cured/Discharged
 Deaths

Compiled & Designed by: indiastat media



COVID 19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA IN 2ND WAVE

COVID-19 Tracker

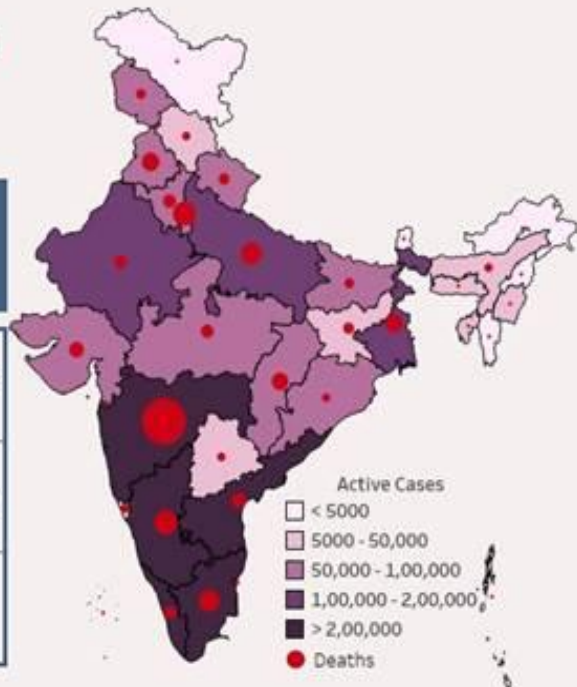
As on 19 May 2021, till 8AM

Total Cases **2,54,96,330**
(▲2,67,334)

Recovered **2,19,86,363 (86.23%)** ▲ 3,89,851

Active **32,26,719 (12.66%)** ▼ 1,27,046

Deaths **2,83,248 (1.11%)** ▲ 4,529

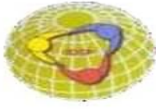


States' Cases (Highest)		Recovered (%)	Active (%)	Deaths (%)
Maharashtra	54,33,506 (▲28,438)	49,27,480 (91%)	4,22,249 (8%)	83,777 (1.5%)
Karnataka	22,72,374 (▲30,309)	16,74,487 (74%)	5,75,049 (25%)	22,838 (1.0%)
Kerala	22,00,706 (▲31,337)	18,46,105 (84%)	3,47,989 (16%)	6,612 (0.3%)
Tamil Nadu	16,64,350 (▲33,059)	14,03,052 (84%)	2,42,929 (15%)	18,369 (1.1%)
Uttar Pradesh	16,37,663 (▲8,673)	14,83,249 (91%)	1,36,342 (8%)	18,072 (1.1%)
Andhra Pradesh	14,75,372 (▲21,320)	12,54,291 (85%)	2,11,501 (14%)	9,580 (0.6%)
Delhi	14,02,873 (▲4,482)	13,29,899 (95%)	50,863 (4%)	22,111 (1.6%)
West Bengal	11,71,861 (▲19,428)	10,26,492 (88%)	1,31,793 (11%)	13,576 (1.2%)
Chhattisgarh	9,25,531 (▲6,477)	8,23,113 (89%)	90,382 (10%)	12,036 (1.3%)
Rajasthan	8,79,664 (▲8,398)	7,13,129 (81%)	1,59,455 (18%)	7,080 (0.8%)
Gujarat	7,66,201 (▲6,447)	6,60,489 (86%)	96,443 (13%)	9,269 (1.2%)
Madhya Pradesh	7,42,718 (▲5,412)	6,52,612 (88%)	82,967 (11%)	7,139 (1.0%)
Haryana	7,09,689 (▲7,774)	6,26,852 (88%)	75,914 (11%)	6,923 (1.0%)
Bihar	6,64,115 (▲6,286)	5,95,377 (90%)	64,699 (10%)	4,039 (0.6%)
Odisha	6,33,302 (▲10,321)	5,36,595 (85%)	94,350 (15%)	2,357 (0.4%)
Telangana	5,36,766 (▲3,982)	4,85,644 (90%)	48,110 (9%)	3,012 (0.6%)
Punjab	5,11,652 (▲7,066)	4,27,058 (83%)	72,277 (14%)	12,317 (2.4%)
Assam	3,40,858 (▲5,835)	2,90,774 (85%)	47,740 (14%)	2,344 (0.7%)
Jharkhand	3,20,934 (▲2,925)	2,84,805 (89%)	31,528 (10%)	4,601 (1.4%)
Uttarakhand	2,95,790 (▲4,785)	2,14,426 (72%)	76,232 (26%)	5,132 (1.7%)

* ▲ indicates increase in the number in the last 24 hrs

* 'Recovered' and 'Active' bar plots (for states) are to scale; the 'Deaths' plot is NOT to scale

[@COVIDNewsByMIB](#)



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क्रमांक/आई.डी.एस.पी./2021/512

भोपाल, दिनांक 12.04.2021

नोवल कोरोना वायरस (कोविड-19)
(मीडिया बुलेटिन दिनांक 12.04.2021 समय सायं 06:00 बजे तक)

1. आज दिनांक तक कुल कोविड-19 से संक्रमित व्यक्तियों के जांच एवं उपचार की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:-

क्रं.	जिला	नये प्रकरण	आज दिनांक तक कुल पॉजिटिव	मृत्यु के नये प्रकरण	आज दिनांक तक कुल मृत्यु	नये स्वस्थ हुये प्रकरण	आज दिनांक तक स्वस्थ हुये प्रकरण	कुल एक्टिव केस
1	Indore	923	79434	6	1005	713	70512	7917
2	Bhopal	824	58951	3	649	617	52864	5438
3	Jabalpur	469	22415	4	288	245	19471	2656
4	Gwalior	497	20285	3	249	95	17505	2531
5	Ujjain	212	7529	1	119	43	5972	1438
6	Khargone	93	7402	1	127	23	6709	566
7	Ratlam	130	7069	3	116	91	6027	926
8	Sagar	165	6879	0	157	42	6109	613
9	Betul	128	5724	0	90	69	4835	799
10	Dhar	93	5149	2	68	12	4696	385
11	Rewa	107	5102	0	37	11	4449	616
12	Vidisha	140	4756	1	78	40	4084	594
13	Narsinghpur	138	4742	1	34	72	4086	622
14	Chhindwara	96	4606	1	72	69	3822	712
15	Barwani	118	4483	1	36	62	3718	729
16	Hoshangabad	65	4466	0	63	19	4089	314
17	Shivpuri	85	4327	0	30	31	3941	356
18	Satna	79	4278	0	44	53	3840	394
19	Balaghat	145	4165	0	19	34	3548	598
20	Shahdol	92	3813	0	30	17	3255	528
21	Neemuch	79	3788	0	38	28	3333	417
22	Dewas	52	3706	2	31	14	3397	278
23	Sehore	77	3669	0	48	27	3116	505
24	Katni	188	3634	2	23	55	2602	1009
25	Mandsaur	32	3597	0	38	41	3268	291
26	Jhabua	127	3556	0	27	126	3173	356
27	Morena	23	3433	0	29	19	3290	114
28	Damoh	41	3391	0	94	5	3004	293
29	Rajgarh	118	3256	1	73	25	2637	546
30	Raisen	99	3252	1	49	7	2742	461
31	Khandwa	19	3139	1	70	28	2859	210
32	Shajapur	88	2718	0	28	50	2207	483
33	Anuppur	93	2655	1	17	32	2379	259
34	Seoni	96	2499	0	11	50	2063	425
35	Harda	22	2449	1	38	16	2283	128
36	Chhatarpur	95	2438	0	34	28	2212	192
37	Singrauli	38	2405	0	26	13	2045	334
38	Sidhi	17	2364	0	13	3	2234	117
39	Datia	42	2288	0	21	0	1998	269
40	Guna	82	2208	0	27	21	1780	401
41	Umaria	97	1990	1	23	31	1504	463
42	Tikamgarh	87	1815	0	27	3	1399	389
43	Alirajpur	55	1759	0	16	27	1540	203
44	Sheopur	16	1705	0	17	6	1605	83
45	Mandla	28	1703	0	12	49	1411	280
46	Burhanpur	17	1666	0	32	23	1440	194
47	Bhind	10	1631	0	10	4	1554	67
48	Panna	46	1610	0	5	10	1310	295
49	Ashoknagar	19	1443	0	17	9	1201	225
50	Dindori	17	1395	0	1	0	1141	253
51	Agar Malwa	51	1023	0	11	2	772	240
52	Niwari	19	874	0	4	7	731	139
	Total	6489	344634	37	4221	3117	301762	38651

➤ वर्तमान में एक्टिव केसेस की संख्या कुल स्वस्थ हुये लोगों की संख्या से कम है।

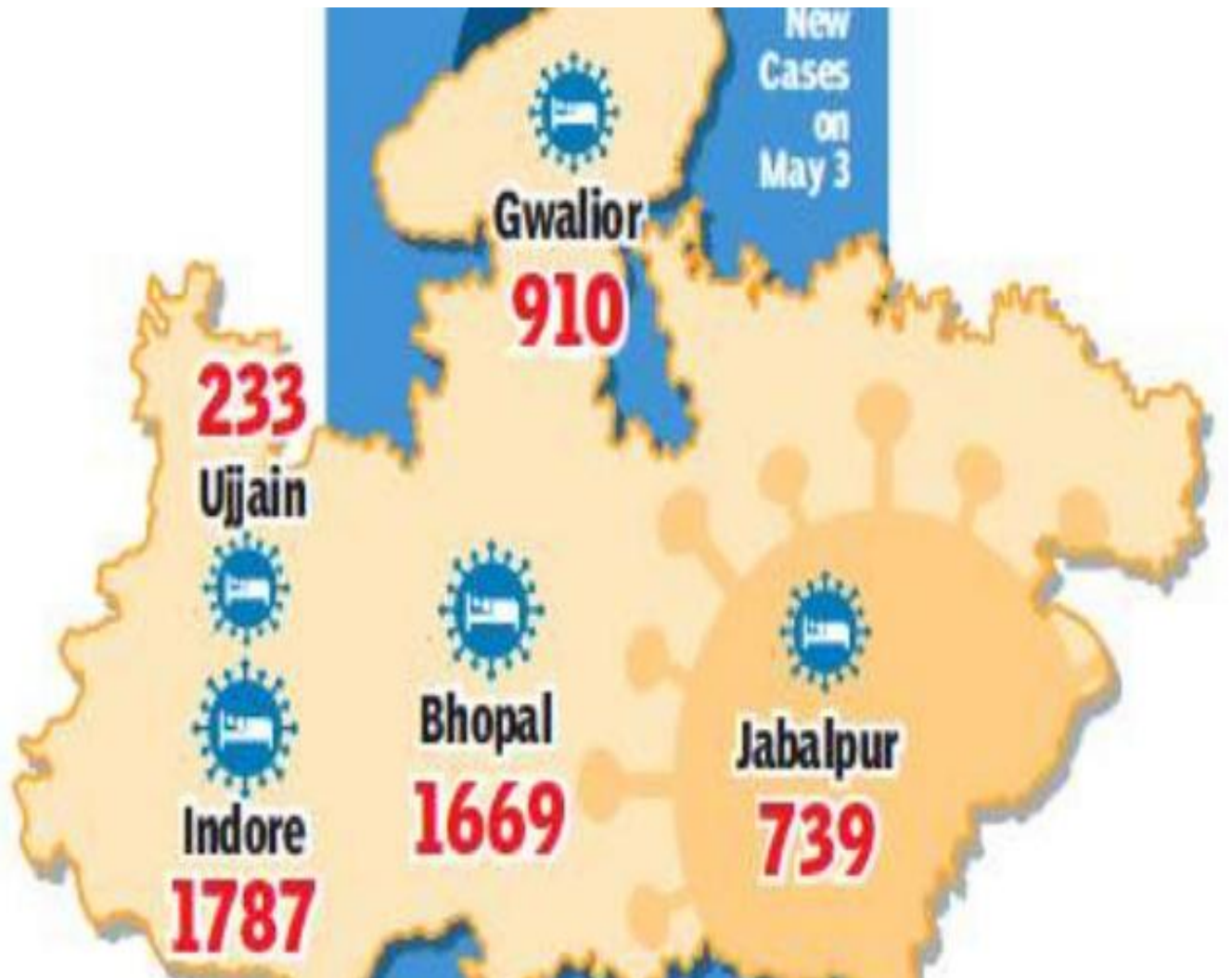
- दिनांक 12.04.2021 को प्रदेश में कुल 3117 रोगी स्वस्थ होकर डिस्चार्ज हुए।
- संपूर्ण प्रदेश में कुल 664 फीवर क्लीनिक संचालित है, जिसमें बुखार तथा सर्दी-खांसी के रोगियों का लक्षण अनुसार उपचार तथा लक्षण अनुसार कोविड-19 का जांच सेम्पल लिया जा रहा है।
- आज दिनांक तक प्राप्त कुल सेम्पल रिपोर्ट 6781528 है।

दिनांक 12.04.2021 को कुल जांच	कुल प्राप्त पॉजिटिव रिपोर्ट	कुल प्राप्त नेगेटिव रिपोर्ट	कुल रिजेक्ट	कुल रिपोर्ट प्राप्त में से पॉजिटिव प्रकरणों का प्रतिशत
38306	6489	31817	541	16.9

- 104/181 टेली मेडीसिन सेवा में आज दिनांक तक 41246 परामर्श दिये गये हैं।

आई.डी.एस.पी.
संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवायें म.प्र.

COVID 19 PANDEMIC IN MADHYA PRADESH 2ND WAVE



MADHYA PRADESH WAS THE 5TH STATE IN THE COUNTRY WITH THE HIGHEST CASE ON 14TH APRIL 2020 (i.e. in the first phase of covid-19) AND THE 12TH STATE IN THE COUNTRY WITH THE HIGHEST CASE ON 19TH MAY 2021 AMONG THE 28 STATES IN INDIA (i.e in second phase of covid-19).

Timeline	Steps taken by government of Madhya Pradesh	Findings
2 March 20	Emergency Measures	The government has taken emergency measures to combat the widespread covid-19. The government of Madhya Pradesh has issued an order for private and government institutions to set up flu corners.
March 21, 2020	Relief from Social Security	The state's finance department issued a budget of Rs. 296 crore for social security pensions to 24.70 lakh beneficiaries for the months of January and February 2020, as directed by the chief minister.
March 21, 2020	Lockdown	To combat the covid 19 pandemic, the administration of M.P. has ordered a state-wide lockdown beginning March 21 under Section 144.
March 29, 2020	Comittees	To deal with covid -19, committees were formed to deal with agriculture and food health sector response and procurement, media and communications, and lockdown implementation.
April 8, 2020	Testing Strategy	The Madhya Pradesh government procured four RNA extraction machines and five RTPCR machines for testing.
April 10, 2020	Exit Strategy Taskforce	A multidisciplinary task team devised an exit strategy for a progressive reduction of curfew/lockdown in M.P. The report was due in 10 days.
April 12, 2020	Procurement infrastructure	A total of 3691 purchase centres were established, with 280 sub yards, 153 major yards, and 1434 purchase centres adding 1824 yards of rice mills.
April 24, 2020	Telemedicine	to deliver a "complete primary health care service" The telemedicine concept was implemented in 300 health and wellness centres located on people's doorsteps in rural areas.
April 26, 2020	State-wide Curfew	In the state, all 52 districts have been placed under curfew. Essential services, such as MNREGA projects, were, nevertheless, allowed to continue in the state.

April 30, 2020	Compulsory quarantine	Both cases were claimed to be under compulsory quarantine when they returned to Madhya Pradesh (positive or negative).
May 4, 2020	Child Rights In COVID	The state government of M.P. appointed a vice chairman and four non-official members to protect children's rights.
May 10, 2020	Compensation	Ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 50 lakhs to dependants/legal heirs of government personnel who die in harness while on duty.
May 13, 2020	Movements and Migrants	The M.P. government spent more than Rs. 5 crores to provide cash for migrant movements in the state.
May 14, 2020	School tuition fees	The government of M.P. enacted a rule stating that school giving online classes to students could only charge tuition fees.
May 16, 2020	Curfew replaced with lockdown	Because the number of instances has decreased in recent days, the government of Madhya Pradesh has decided to replace the harsh curfew with a lockdown until May 31, 2020.
May 17, 2020	Free medicines for Co-morbidites	MOs and RMOs encouraged the government to make hypertension and diabetic medicines free of charge. As a result, the government of M.P. took action in favour of advice.
May 18, 2020	Investment during COVID-19	The state's investment in the IT/ITeS industry has reached Rs 605 crores, which is around 50% higher than the investment number for the 2019 financial year.
May 19, 2020	House and Property Tax	The Madhya Pradesh government has agreed to extend the deadline for paying overdue house tax or property tax without penalty until June 30, 2020.
May 19, 2020	Maternity leaves	The Madhya Pradesh government has agreed to extend the deadline for paying overdue house tax or property tax without penalty until June 30, 2020.
May 19, 2020	Subsidies to SC Beneficiaries	To assist SC beneficiaries in recovering from the COVID crisis, the Madhya Pradesh Land Development and Financial Corporation has given a subsidy of Rs.140.40 lakh.
May 23, 2020	Recovery rate	With only 145 current cases, Madhya Pradesh achieved a success rate of almost 65 percent.
May 30, 2020	Curfew extended in containment zone	The state administration has declared a containment zone in the district having the

		highest number of positive cases.
June 14, 2020	Wedding criteria	Only 50 individuals are invited to the wedding ceremony, and if the number of guests exceeds 50, the government authorities should take harsh action against those who break the law.
June 16, 2020	Funeral criteria	Only 20 people are allowed at a death funeral; if this rule is broken, the government should take strong action.
June 30, 2020	Lockdown unlock	The state has been unlocked, but the number of current cases has decreased. and it can be opened with the right instructions.
July 1, 2020	Kill Corona Campaign	A total of 11458 survey teams were sent across the state to conduct door-to-door interviews.
January 16, 2021	Covid vaccination	The state received covid vaccine on January 16, 2021. Only frontline personnel will be vaccinated first, according to the state government.
January 21, 2021	Fever clinic	The fever clinic was established to provide patients with rtPCR and antigen sample tests, as well as counselling on covid 19 precautions.
February 9, 2021	Vaccination centres	Vaccination centres were being constructed for the general public to receive vaccinations.
March 31, 2021	Vaccination for 45 years and above	Vaccinations were first administered to persons aged 45 and above.
April 8, 2021	Lockdown in some districts	Lockdown has begun in some districts, such as Jabalpur, Gwalior, and Sagar, where the number of positive active cases is increasing.
April 10, 2021	Mukhyamantri covid-19 jan kalyan yojana	The yojana provides assistance to workers in the unorganised sector through a number of public welfare initiatives.
April 24, 2021	Vaccination for below 45 and above 18	Vaccination began for those aged 45 and under, but not for those aged 18 and up.
May 21, 2021	2 days lockdown in weekend	lockdown on Saturday and Sunday was in the state after the lockdown was lifted
June 1, 2021	Lockdown unlock	As the number of positive active cases decreases, the state unlocks. in accordance with the government's rules

AUTHORS (YEAR)	STUDY LOCATIONS	SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	SALIENT FINDINGS
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(2020) Ram Lakhan, Amit Agarwal, Manoj Sharma	INDIA	N = 113285	Peer-reviewed Data- Based Journal	This study states that uncertainty and quarantine had been affecting people's mental health. This study also talks about that prevalence rate of all forms of depression, anxiety, stress, sleep problems, and psychological distress in general population was found to be higher during COVID-19 pandemic
(2020) Blessy Elizabeth David, Sanjay Kumar	INDIA	N = 1894 (from 17 states)	Online questionnaire	This study states that lockdown had been affecting mental health and causing stress and depression
(2020) A S Sameer, M A Khan, S Nissar	GLOBALLY	N = 418 (from 17 countries)	Questionnaire based on DASS-42, Employing a snowball sampling technique.	This study states the strategies among general population living under imposed COVID lockdown across the world.
(2020) Tatjana Schnell, Henning Krampe	GERMANY	N = 1538	Cross – sectional survey was conducted online	This study states to the buffering effect of two psychological resources :- Meaningfulness and self - control – with regard to the relation between acute COVID-19 stress and general mental stress.
(2021) Terence Moriarty, Kelsey Bourbeau, Fabio Fontana, Scott McNamara	US MIDWEST UNIVERSITY	N = 550	An online survey with measures of psychological stress, physical activity and exercise and sleep and social connectedness was distributed	This study talks about to implement health-promotion strategies directed at preventing reductions in exercise and sleep duration, especially in those at greater risk of perceived stress such as economically disadvantaged students.

(2020) Rajib Acharya, Akash Porwal	INDIA	N A	Based on journals, articles, NFHS, Census of India 2011, National Health Profile 2019.	This study states the vulnerability index presented and identified a no: of vulnerable districts in India, which currently do not have large no: of COVID-19 cases but could be strongly impacted by the epidemic. In this study the index aims to help planners and policy makers effectively priorities regions for resources allocation and adopt risk mitigation strategies for better preparedness and responses to the COVID-19.
(2020) Kalpana Thapa Bajgain, Sujan Badal, Bishnu B Bajgain	Madhya Pradesh (Districts Hospitals)	N = 22753	Comprehensive Systematic Search was performed on PubMed, Google Scholar, Medline	This study states that the individual with hypertension followed by diabetes and cardiovascular diseases were the most common comorbidity seen in COVID-19 positive patients.
(2021) Kelly M Griffin, Maria G Karas,	New York	N A	N A	This study states the preparedness of Hospital as COVID CARE CENTRES.
(2020) Balbir B Singh, Mark Lowerison, Baljit Singh	INDIA	N A	Google Mobility Data	This study states that the public health interventions slowed but did not halt the spread of COVID-19 in India
(2020) Indranil Chakraborty, Prasanjit Maity.	GLOBALLY	N A	WHO website	This study states that almost all the nations are struggling to slow down the transmission of the disease by testing patients, quarantining suspected persons through contact tracing, restricting large gatherings, maintaining

				complete or partial lockdown.
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IN THE STATE, HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEES WERE FORMED TO GUIDE STRATEGY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION:

The titles of the organisations were COVID Care Centres and the Private Sector Participation Committee.

- Health Sector Response and Procurement Committee
- Committee on Human Resources and Capacity Building Committee on Goods Transport Committee on Human Resources and Capacity Building

STRATEGY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH IN MADHYA PRADESH WHILE AT COVID-19:-

- Preparedness Surveillance (Trace – Test – Treat Principle)
- Capacity Building Intersectoral
- Coordination Political and Administrative Commitment

Surveillance on a regular basis for early detection

- 1) ILI (Influenza-Like Illness) Surveillance
- 2) Surveillance in Large Outbreaks
- 3) Cluster Area Surveillance

Regular Surveillance in Madhya Pradesh during COVID-19:-

- Madhya Pradesh has implemented a community-wide surveillance system to discover people with flu-like symptoms early.
- Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) are held accountable for early detection during monitoring. Highly questionable cases are screened and tracked by these teams.
- Limit public gathering.
- Border checks.
- Travel restrictions

PROTOCOL DEVELOPED TO HANDLE COVID 19 SITUATION IN MADHYA PRADESH:-

- To construct and administer COVID CARE CENTRE, guidelines and checklists were created.
- Sanitation guidelines have been created for oxygen cylinders, hospital furniture, ambulances, x-ray machines, and other equipment.
- Guidelines for infection prevention and control

IN COVID-19, THE STATE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ADVISORIES:-

- 1) This is a warning for persons who travel frequently on Interstates and Intrastates.
- 2) Advice on how to keep state transportation enterprises clean and sanitary.
- 3) Advice on how to keep Sewa Kendras and its employees clean and sanitary.
- 4) Advisory for the special care of older individuals and the elderly.
- 5) Recommendations for maintaining shop hygiene and sanitation.
- 6) Food and other vital household products should be maintained and ensured to be safe.
- 7) Recommendations for air conditioning use in home, business, and healthcare environments.
- 8) Advice on how to keep bank spaces and employees clean and sanitary.
- 9) Farming operation safety advice (Procurement and Marketing).
- 10) Guidance on keeping public and private sector industries and equipment clean and sanitary.
- 11) Recommendations for keeping workplace premises and personnel clean and hygienic.
- 12) Recommendations for keeping the petrol pump clean and sanitary.

INITIATIVES ARE TAKEN BY MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT TO HANDLE COVID-19 SITUATION:-

1. In both urban and rural areas, the state government's "KILL CORONA CAMPAIGN-3" is conducting a door-to-door poll.
2. COVID CARE CENTRES were established, as well as equipment such as oxygen concentrators.
3. In the state, the 'MAIN BHI CORONA VOLUNTEER' campaign grew into a mass movement. Over a lakh people self-motivated themselves to help.
4. Tasks such as disseminating the word of coronavirus prevention in villages, emphasising the need of vaccination among villagers, providing food to the poor, and cooperating in the treatment of patients, among others, have been completed or are currently being completed.
5. In many gramme panchayats across the state, a 'JANTA CURFEW' was implemented in villages, preventing the virus from spreading locally.

6. In addition, the number of daily tests increased to 72,756 on MAY 18, 2020.
7. In urban and rural areas, mobile testing units are examining suspected cases aggressively.
8. The Madhya Pradesh government has launched mass awareness efforts to educate and inform its population about the epidemic through all available mediums, including radio, television, social media, and print media.
9. Employed people are given the option of working from home, as well as critical webinars from CM and VCS and other administrative employees.
10. In Madhya Pradesh, the 1391 FEVER CLINIC was established. Treatment for Corona will be simpler, and anyone can visit these clinics for health checks and medical guidance.
11. Mukhyamantri Covid (January 19th) The MP Chief Minister has established the Kalyan Yojana, which would offer a monthly annuity of up to 5,000 rupees to the offspring of those who died fighting the Coronavirus. The Government of Madhya Pradesh shall protect the survivors (children) of the deceased by initiating this scheme.

METHODOLOGY

The use of methods and techniques to locate, select, process, and analyse data is known as research methodology. The data for this study was gathered through secondary collecting in order to objectively analyse the validity and reliability of the data. These are all reputable and trustworthy sources that give a complete collection of essential data and figures.

Secondary research was a technique for incorporating facts and data from previously gathered material. To improve the overall effectiveness of the study, existing data was gathered and summarised in reports. It was made up of data from research publications and other sources. MoHFW, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Government of India, COVID-19 Pandemic, and the Department of Health and Family Welfare Madhya Pradesh used public forums and websites to collect completed questionnaires.

Data is kept by several non-profit and government organisations so that scholars can access it anytime they need it.

It benefited in the use of data that was already available on trustworthy platforms, whereas the primary data had to be gathered first by the organisation or business, or a third party was paid to do so on their behalf.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:-

Articles, online journals, and commercial information sources such as newspapers, radio, and television.

STUDY DESIGN:-

Descriptive cross - sectional study

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE :-

Secondary research based on available literature on the internet.

THE METHODS USED WERE AS FOLLOWS:-

➤ Data available on the internet:-

This is the most popular method of data collection because the information can be accessed with just one click of a button. This data was obtained at no expense, and a wealth of material was available on the websites and social media channels of the organisations. However, only real and trustworthy sources were used to gather data.

Commercial information sources:- Information was gathered through television stations, radio stations, periodicals, newspapers, and journals. COVID-19 is a continuing epidemic that affects a huge number of people on a daily basis, hence they were employed in studies. . As a result, these sources provide up-to-date information on the rise in cases, recovery rates, mortality, demographic segmentation, political engagement, healthcare providers' efforts, migration, and liaisoning.

THESE WERE THE STEPS TAKEN TO GET THE DATA:-





ANALYSIS OF DATA



KEYWORDS:-

“Madhya Pradesh COVID-19”, AND “Status of Madhya Pradesh in COVID-19”, AND “COVID-19”, AND “COVID-19 Global”, AND “Daily updates of COVID-19”, AND “Countries affected most because of COVID-19”, AND “Recoveries in Madhya Pradesh”, AND “Role of CM in Madhya Pradesh during COVID-19”, AND “Actions taken by Madhya Pradesh government in COVID-19”, AND “Migrants in Madhya Pradesh”, AND “Governmental support in Madhya Pradesh during COVID-19”

LOCKDOWN DATES IN MADHYA PRADESH (1ST WAVE)

Phase 1: 25 March 2020 – 14 April 2020

Phase 2: 15 April 2020 – 3 May 2020

Phase 3: 4 May 2020 – 17 May 2020

Phase 4: 18 May 2020 – 31 May 2020

Phase 5: 1 June 2020 – 30 June 2020

(only for containment zones)

The lockdown prevented people from leaving their homes. With the exception of fire, police, commodities, and emergency services, rail, road, and air transportation services were limited. During this time, various services were shut down, including industrial facilities, educational institutions, and hotel services.

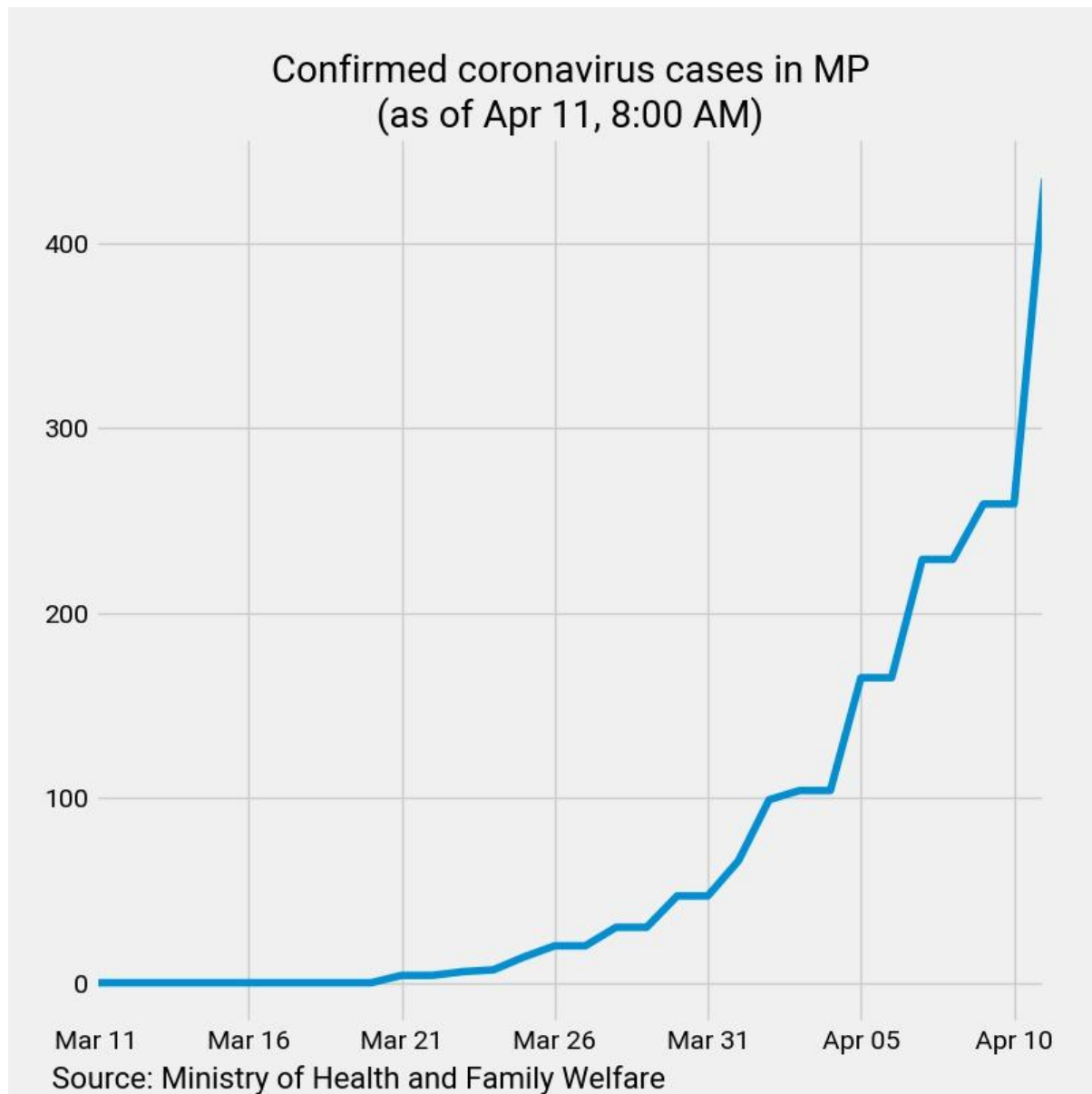
During each phase, gas stations, ATMs, banks, food, and other necessary services were all exempted in different ways. A one-year prison sentence could be imposed if you do not follow government procedures.

176 NEW CORONAVIRUS CASES REPORTED IN M.P ON APRIL 11, 2020

(1st PHASE)

District	Confirmed cases
Indore	123
Bhopal	83
Morena	13
Ujjain	13
Jabalpur	8
Gwalior	6
Khargone	4
Barwani	3
Shivpuri	2
Chindwara	2
Betul	1
Vidisha	1

MADHYA PRADESH HAD 435 TOTAL CASES OF COVID-19 TILL 14TH APRIL, 2020 . (1ST PHASE)



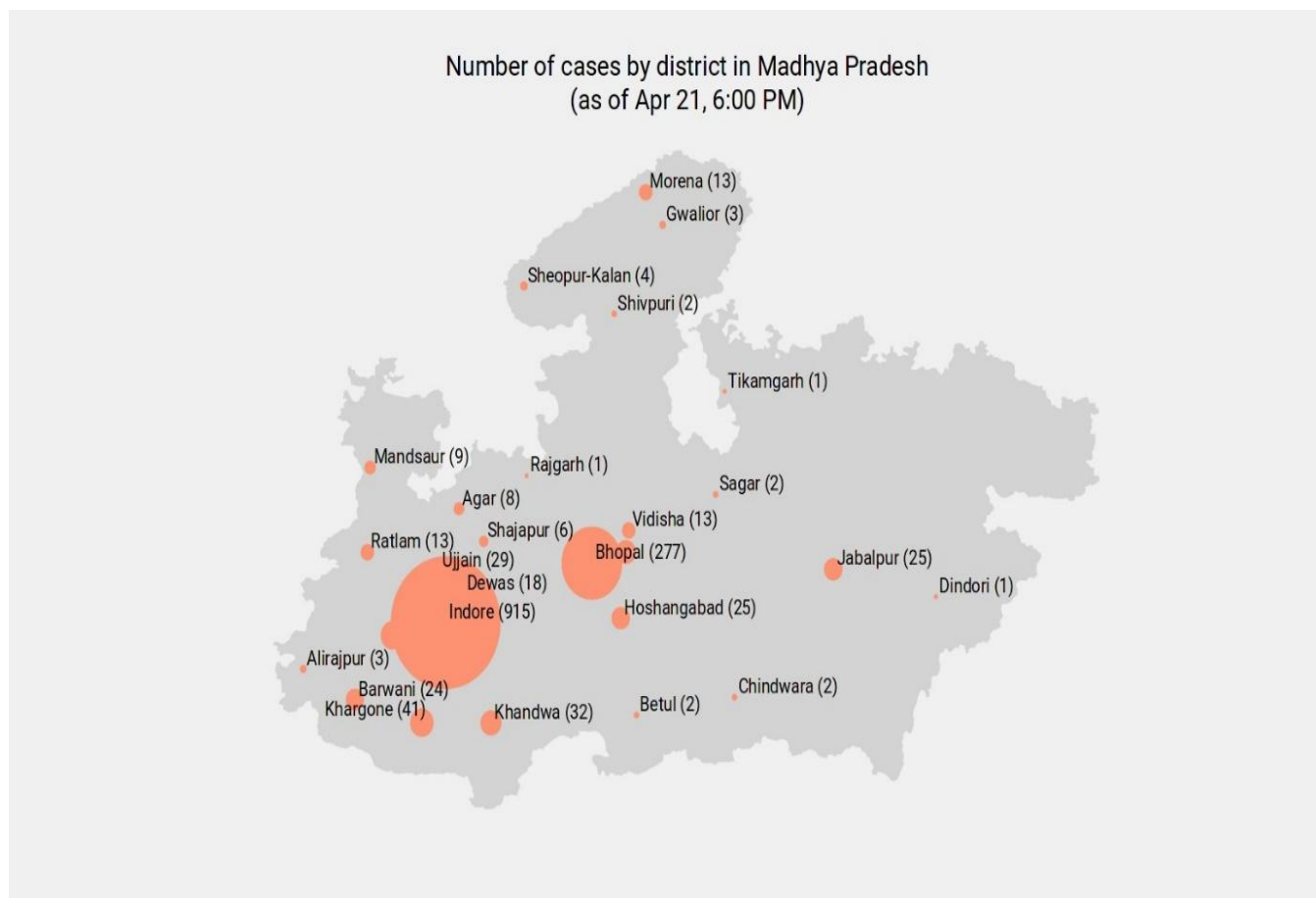
166 NEW CORONAVIRUS CASES REPORTED IN M.P ON MAY 1ST, 2020

(2nd PHASE)

District	Confirmed cases
Indore	110
Bhopal	19
Morena	14
Jabalpur	8
Ujjain	7
Shivpuri	2
Gwalior	2
Chindwara	2
Khargone	1

This brings the total reported cases of coronavirus in MP to 2,846. Among the total people infected as on date 3RD MAY 2020, 624 have recovered and 151 have passed away.

1469 NEW CORONAVIRUS CASES REPORTED IN M.P ON MAY 17, 2020 (3RD PHASE)



This brings the total reported cases of coronavirus in MP to 4,789. Among the total people infected as on 17 MAY 2020, 2,315 had recovered and 243 have passed away.

This brings the total reported cases of coronavirus in MP to 196 NEW CORONAVIRUS CASES REPORTED IN M.P ON MAY 25TH, 2020 (4TH PHASE)

VIRAL LOAD		NEW CASES ON MAY 25			
Indore	56	Balaghat	3	Shahdol	2
Bhopal	32	Umaria	3	Khargone	1
Ujjain	22	Neemuch	2	Mandsaur	1
Morena	12	Rewa	2	Raisen	1
Gwalior	9	Vidisha	2	Bhind	1
Sagar	9	Betul	2	Barwani	1
Khandwa	8	Ashoknagar	2	Satna	1
Burhanpur	7			Datia	1
Dindori	7			Chhatarpur	1
Jabalpur	3			Rajgarh	1
Dewas	3			Narsinghpur	1



More than 10,000 persons were affected until May 31, 2021, with approximately 7500 recovering and around 1871 dying.

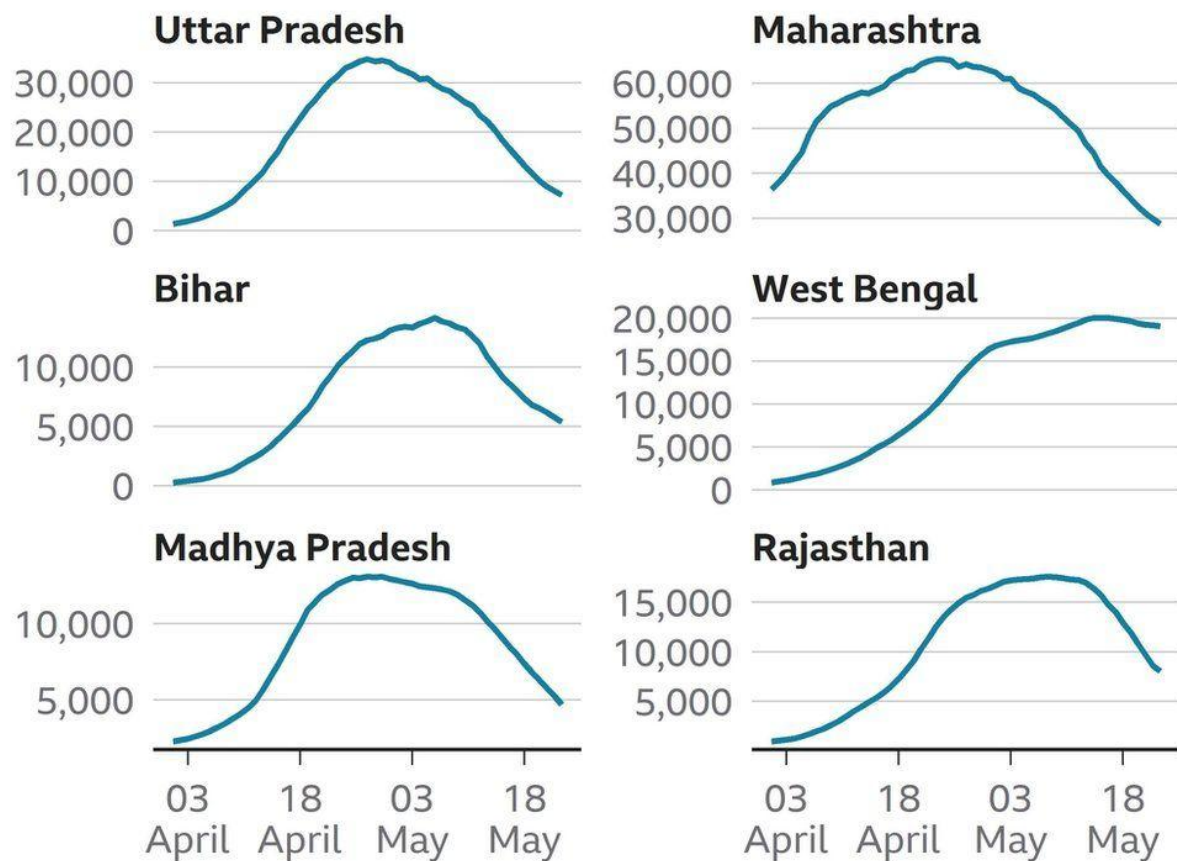
Madhya Pradesh is one of the most devastated state in India.

In the 2nd wave of COVID-19.

(FROM APRIL 2021 – MAY 2021)

Case trajectory in 6 most populated states

7-day average of daily new cases



Note: Data up to 23 May 2021

Source: covid19india.org

BBC

QUARANTINE FACILITIES



MADHYA PRADESH

QUARANTINE FACILITIES



706
COVID CARE
CENTRES

70
DEDICATED
COVID HEALTH
CENTRES

27
DEDICATED
COVID
HOSPITALS

Source: Government of Madhya Pradesh
Data as of June 30, 2020



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According to information from the Government of India, 803 centers/hospitals were designated for quarantine purposes in the preparation of COVID-19.

THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL ISSUED TO HANDLE COVID-19 OUTBREAK, GUIDELINES FOR SETTING UP ISOLATION FACILITY/WARD

1. Isolation and quarantine
2. Establishing an isolated facility or ward
3. Isolation room check lists
4. Putting on and taking off Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (PPE)
5. Infectious patient transport.

Quarantine and Isolation

The health ministry has taken steps such as quarantine and isolation to break the transmission cycle in the community. Individuals are isolated from people and put in a place where they must be alone for 14 days in these two measures. Those who tested positive were not released until they received two negative reports. According to the data, 15 percent of the patients were at risk of developing pneumonia symptoms. 5% of them require the use of a ventilator.

Setting up an isolation facility

Airflow is required in the isolation facility to keep airborne infection to a minimum and avoid cross-infection of other patients in the healthcare institution.

At the state level, healthcare facilities with a minimum of 50 beds in an isolation ward shall be created.

At the district level, healthcare facilities should have a minimum of 10 beds in isolation wards.

CHECKLIST FOR ISOLATION ROOM

- Hair coverings
- Gloves
- Sharp Containers
- Eye protection
- Clean single-use towels
- Face Shield

- Plain soap
- Reusable vinyl or rubber gloves for environmental scanning • Alcohol-based hand rub
- Latex single-use gloves for environment scanning
- Plastic aprons

(PPE) wear and removal (PPE)

- Before entering and exiting the isolation room or location, the guidelines were established.
- Before going inside the isolation room or area, make sure you've done the following:
 - Gather all necessary equipment.
 - Use alcohol hand rub or soap and water to keep your hands clean.
 - Wear PPE in the correct order to guarantee proper positioning of PPE elements and avoid self-contamination and self-inoculation while removing and using PPE.
 - PPE should be removed in such a way that self-contamination or self-inoculation with contaminated PPE or hands is prevented when leaving the isolation room or area. The following are the rules of thumb: remove the most contaminated PPE first.
- ➔ After removing gloves, perform these hand hygiene instructions.
- ➔ Disposal of discarded things in trash receptacles. Removal of mask or particulate respiratory last.
- ➔ Place the reusable item in a safe place.
- ➔ Place the reusable goods in a closed container to dry, then wash your hands with hand-rub or soap and water.

Infectious patients are transported.

The infected patient is transported using the following measures from various hospital units:

- The colonised region of the patient's body is covered.
- Patient mobility involves removing current PPEs and carrying the patient into and out of the institution.
- Patient movement is aided by the use of lifts, hallways, and bed transfer floors.

DISCUSSION/ ANALYSIS

According to the research, confinement in Covid-19 has a significant impact on people's everyday lives as well as their mental health. The state administration had issued a directive for private and government institutions to set up flu corners in the first wave. The state government of M.P. has ordered a lockdown to battle the covid-19 virus after four index cases were discovered in the Jabalpur area. In the state all 52 districts were placed under curfew.

on April 30th, 2020, the state government decided that both instances were said to be under mandatory quarantine (positive or negative). Dependents/legal heirs of government officials who die in harness while on duty receive ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 50 lakhs. And the government also spent about Rs. 5 crores to provide cash to migrant workers in the state.

They also enacted a rule stating that school giving online classes to students could only charge tuition fees. Understanding that people are unable to pay their house taxes or property taxes during a lockdown, the government took a step forward in their favour by extending the due date without penalty until the lockdown is lifted. GST, lottery, property registration, and petroleum did not produce a single rupee throughout the more than 30-day lockdown.

Fever clinics were established for the covid sampling test, and doctors also provided pharmaceutical kits to the patients, as well as covid counselling. The state government has also established vaccination clinics for the general public. The kill corona campaign was developed for the benefit of the public in order to raise awareness of the dangers of covid 19.

Psychological and health impact on Madhya Pradesh due to COVID-19

- People have experienced a mental shock as a result of health issues, financial repercussions, home confinement, and lifestyle changes.
- In the second wave, the fear of being admitted to the hospital has the greatest impact on mental health.
- People with pre-existing psychological problems, such as depression or dementia, have a difficult time adjusting to lockdown.

RESULTS/FINDINGS

According to the above analysis the Madhya Pradesh COVID Timeline has been specified, as well as the demographic, migration, health, and economic elements.

The installation of a state-led lockdown in Madhya Pradesh in order to attain a good recovery rate of 65%. The state's Health Minister, Shri Narottam Mishra, stated that the fight is still ongoing because many people are trapped in different regions of Madhya Pradesh. According to the statistics in the preceding numbers, more than 10,000 persons were affected until May 31, 2021, with approximately 7500 recovering and around 1871 dying.

The scope of COVID-19 in the state and the preparation of relevant plans were done from time to time, according to the infrastructure and other facilities reports. In an attempt to contain the issue, the Madhya Pradesh government conducted a survey across the state. The poll included health frontline workers, health workers, farmers, police officers, municipal corporation employees, doctors, industrial workers, persons with confinement zones, and those with weakened immunity.

The state has been shocked by a rise in confirmed COVID-19 instances since Unlock 1.0 was released, prompting the decision. This brings the total reported cases of coronavirus in MP to 4,789. Among the total people infected as on 17 MAY 2020, 2,315 had recovered and 243 have passed away. The MP government was left to fend for itself in terms of setting up its health infrastructure to successfully combat the COVID 19 epidemic after looking at a high number of fatalities. To obtain financial support, the state administration addressed two letters requesting Rs 293 crores in funding to improve healthcare services. This money, however, was sent to them on the National Health Mission's account (NHM). This fund was set aside to improve the state's deteriorating health infrastructure. The government of Madhya Pradesh established Intensive Care Units at district hospitals.

The state government responded by testing high-contact government employees, such as health, revenue, police officers, mandi boards, procurement agencies, urban local government, food and civil supplies, and high-contact persons in harvesting and sowing operations, as well as interstate travellers, as a result of the increase in cases.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings, the state took a number of efforts to prepare for the lockdown and to try to resolve the challenges that the general public would confront. Pandemic epidemics such as swine flu, SARS, Ebola, and MERS have afflicted people from all walks of life. Healthcare emergency have been integrated into these scenarios to restrict the spread of infection. The first objective for extension should be to do research into the best techniques that the state, as well as the entire country, should employ in order to address the problem.

The following are some of the best practises:

1. Geographically marking affected areas
2. The central government has offered mental encouragement and advice.
3. Follow the directions to the letter.
4. Maintenance and cleaning of “high-risk” surfaces
5. Researching the travel history of NRIs
6. The use of mobile vans to stack samples slowed the mobility of suspicious cases.
7. Adherence to COVID-19 safety rules exclusively.
8. Tracing of contacts
9. Providing food and shelter to those in need.

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