The Price of Human Error – Research Work on Development, Behavioural & Health Economics
The Price Of Human Error

Acknowledgement

My mother, Mrs Sanchita Sahay Mustauphy has been a constant motivation and support while conducting my research work. Her guidance on approaching my research work and collaborating my arguments has been second to none. I owe my hard work to my mother.

Abstract

This research paper ponders upon the impact of a global health economic crisis in the emerging economies i.e. Indian and Chinese economy. The word ‘price’ applied in this research paper is not to analyse the monetary loss but also to highlight the physiological loss which cannot be measured in monetary value such as job loss, physiological fear of being infected, unavailability of life necessities, incompetency of fulfilling the daily needs to stay alive, issues of migrating, loss of dear ones on whom several families are financially dependent and barriers to freedom. This paper has been articulated to argue and judge the price borne by every citizen of the Indian and Chinese economy. Moreover, the intention is not only to anatomize the financial and economic depression faced by the Indian and Chinese economy but also to make the world economy realize and question the reckless and novice attitude of modern homo-sapiens based on their weak administration and governance while running the two emerging economies. Secondly this research raises eyebrows towards analysing price and the extent of irresponsible behaviour and administration that is suffered by billions in Chinese and Indian economy. The research conveyed based on coronavirus impact through statistical and qualitative reading and arguments, highlights the alarming stage for both the emerging economies as they are nearing to a future rise in the echelon of current multidimensional and chronic poverty and deprivation.

Introduction

By far till 21st Century, it has always been stated that the peculiar and highly questionable psychology of the human race has been the core reason for digging a pit of worldly melancholy, be it Adolf Hitler’s crafting of the Holocaust or Winston Churchill’s triumph over 1943 Bengal Famine. The mourning issue is that one cannot go back in time to erase this sorrow and bring back our loved ones. But what can be done is to improvise the future and prevent the recapitulation of worldly sufferings and establish healthy economic, financial, and political governance, be it the developed or underdeveloped or frontier economies. With the occurrence of the current 2019-20 global health pandemic, it seems that our present human race wishes to revive worldly sufferings, give the current human race a solid below-the-belt taste of the past sufferings and prove that human race psychology cannot improvise for the societal welfare, or to explain it with a classical sarcastic pun intended, ‘crying over spilled milk ‘. The greatest preacher of Hinduism, Swami Vivekananda one quoted that what is the utilization of discussing one's mix-ups to the world? they cannot in this manner be fixed. For what one has done, one must endure; one must attempt to improve. The world identifies just with the solid and the herculean.

Preliminary Stage of Human Error and Its Impact – Chinese Economy

(Sellin, 2020) The coronavirus researchers at the University of California scientist have stated that there are data regarding pangolins as being conceivably being the halfway host, however, pangolins infections are between 88 to 90 percent indistinguishable from SARS-2 in correlation civet and raccoon
hound bruise of SARS coronavirus were 99.8 indistinguishable from SARS coronavirus from the year 2003. At the end of the day, one can be discussing a bunch of transformations between civet bruise, raccoon hound strains, and human bruise in 2003. (Sellin, 2020) Pangolins have more than 3,000 nucleotide changes - no chance they are the store species for coronavirus, positively zero chance. (Xiao, et al., 2020) An array of coronavirus researchers stated that the disconnection of a coronavirus that is profoundly identified with SARS-CoV-2 in pangolins recommends that they can probably go about as the middle hosts for SARS-CoV-2. (Andersen, et al., 2020) The nearby character of coronavirus’s RBD to that of pangolins has been broadly detailed, yet the recombinant situation proposed by the Guangzhou inquire a group is simply hypothetically for which they give no supportive statistics. The humans running the current political platform in China is pursuing a fierce, worldwide purposeful publicity crusade intended to avoid fault for the birthplace and spread of the coronavirus flare-up from Wuhan. Besides, Beijing is attempting to exploit the pandemic to build its worldwide standing and impact. (Geragthy, 2020); (Kinetz, 2020) The humans running the current political association must be considered responsible for this mournful pandemic is that profound quality requests it. The current Chinese administrative framework wouldn't acknowledge obligation regarding permitting the scourge to spread uncontrolled, first in Wuhan, at that point all through China, lastly past its outskirts to the remainder of the world. Chinese administrative authorities knew about the earnestness of the pandemic as right on time as December, yet held up a long time to start limiting travel, permitting a huge number of Wuhan occupants to see family members somewhere else in the nation and abroad for New Year festivities, spreading the infection as they went. (Lai, et al., 2020) Recent coronavirus researchers have contended that if Beijing had acted only three weeks sooner, it could have decreased the spread of the infection by more than 90 percent.

We likewise realize that in the time before this episode's earnestness got obvious outside China, the current decimated lab analysis and rebuffed the fearless specialists and residents who attempted to caution their kinsmen and the world about the pathogen, while denying remote and overseas proposals of succour. (Mudie, 2020) With practical assurance, it can be penned that Beijing drastically underreported the quantity of expired people in Wuhan and is done detailing new contaminations in Chinese economy. (Goh, 2020) An error, directly caused by the current Chinese political administrators, has indirectly, led to a mounting 3,300 dead corpse data in the Chinese economy and pressurised the crematorium in the nation. To put it simple, the current political administrators in the Chinese economy, which for quite a long time has professed to be a dependable individual from the worldwide network, indicated its genuine nature when this emergency hit. It can never again be denied that the current managerial and political system is a risk to the world. Equity requests it be held ethically blameable for its hazardous and unfeeling conduct. James (2020) articulates that the current pandemic weight should be borne by the Chinese economy for the trillion-dollar dent faced by the countries. (Voorhees, 2014) As we found in the 2014 Ebola health crisis in Dallas, Texas, and are seeing again now, the period of globalization has permitted once-disengaged pathogens to jump across national limits. (Mcardle, 2020) Some researchers have called attention to, that Italian economy has been crushed by the Wuhan coronavirus incompletely since it has countless Chinese visitors just as laborers in the northern assembling districts where the infection developed. Overall, more than 0.3 million Chinese people live in the Italian economy, and many returned there in the wake of visiting China for the New Year, spreading the infection to their embraced home nation. This was, once more, the flaw of the current political administration authorities, who neglected to actualize the best possible travelling limitations despite knowing about the eruption’s earnestness. But my verdict would be to blame the Chinese Communist Party members for the poor governance that led to such global economic and health crisis, because this crisis episode could have been nipped to the bud, when it was boiling at its preliminary stage before spreading wildly.

(Belay, et al., 2017) As per the World Health Organisation, 70 percent of new infections start in creatures. It has been affirmed that in the past various kinds of ailments, for example, AIDS, SARS, Ebola, and MERS have started in wild creatures. Researchers have likely inferred that the coronavirus
began in bats and entered people from an auxiliary host creature, most presumably pangolins. Moreover, the poor administration of the seafood market in the Chinese economy is also responsible for establishing the spread of coronavirus. (Khati, 2020) Shockingly, fish markets in the Chinese economy have stocked some other creatures beyond fish. They have wild creatures, for example, primates, crocodiles, wolf puppies, civets, snakes, turtles, bamboo rodents, porcupines, and mongoose preserved collectively in confines. He further adds by stating that have been examples of a vast majority of them illicitly pirated from their wild environments and butchered on request by the merchants. (Khati, 2020)

To keep the rest of the meat new, it is kept on ice pieces from where blood spreads, as the ice sections liquefy, into the little walkways of the market. What's more, is that this has been the core motivation behind why these business sectors are identified as the wet markets. With respect to the origin of recklessness in Chinese economy that indirectly and directly questions the price of human error in tackling the pandemic outbreak, Khati (2020) attests that there have been concerns regarding the residential cultivating of numerous wild creatures in China for customary prescriptions and meat. The creation of customary Chinese medicative goods has brought about illicit exchange and poaching of numerous wild creatures in the Indian economy. Moreover, wild creatures such as tiger, panther, musk units from musk deer, and bear gall are a portion of the items utilized in the conventional medicative drugs in the Chinese economy (Gupta, et al., 2020); (Zhong, 2020). (Pavlin, et al., 2009) As of late, a couple of cases have been accounted for from the USA where the skin of a dead wild creature utilized for making drums caused an infection in people. Presently it is sure that wild creatures can make obscure maladies people even through contact with the body portions of the dead creature (Khati, 2020).

So if the blame is to be borne for evaluating the loss of life and global financial and economic distress, caused due to this current health pandemic, then why to blame just the current Chinese political administrators for this debacle, wherein the USA political administrators and the poor governance under such reckless administrators are equally responsible to justify the price of this human health-economic error. But the irony is that the Chinese Communist Party members & China’s General Sectorial power refrain from realising their fault, that have questioned the price of humanity in not only China but also India and other world population who have been affected by this health economic pandemic. (Davidson, 2020); (Weinland & Liu, 2020) The price of such an error can not only be noted based on the increasing amount of dead bodies in the Chinese economy but can also be detected from the financial cavity that some have argued to be bigger than the global health crisis, as there has been a reported fall in the industrial output and production by 13 to 15 percent and 21.1 percent, fixed asset investment by 24.5 percent, private sector investment by 26.4 percent, retail sales by 20.5 percent and job-loss rate by 6.2 percent. (Anon., 2020); (Partington, 2020) What is more troublesome is that there are hints regarding a trade war between two superpower economies i.e. USA and China and the burden of this might further end up mounting an added financial pressure on the lives of the middle class and emerging businessmen in both these economies, whose livelihood revenues are dependent on the US-China trade activities. It is peculiar that we affected and unaffected humans are blindly gazing at this cold war-blame game between the USA and Chinese economy administrators like peevish school children, and analysing as to who wishes to checkmate whom and who is ready to step at our doorsteps to tarpaulin the losses of the dead.

**The Magnitude & Expansion of Human Error and Its Impact – Indian Economy**

If we consider the health economic situation in the Chinese economy to be dissatisfactory, then the Indian economy is not too far from being given a better tag i.e. ‘worse’ because the level of human error is quite the same in the Indian economy. To be more precise, the Indian economy growth scenario was not at all rosy before being hit by the health economic crisis i.e. coronavirus. The re-elected governance’s attitude for strengthening India’s economic growth has been quite neglectful and detached from the original weak economic scenario of the Indian economy. (Scroll Staff, 2019) ; (Pillalammarri,
2019) In light of current circumstances, certain arguments have stated that there have numerous dissidents and renowned characters encouraged India's residents not to decide in favour of the current elected governance, as a result of its disruptiveness, and partisan disposition for Hindus to the disadvantage of Muslims. He further argues that past that, the current elected governance which came to control the promising turn of events, financial changes, and interest later, has under-conveyed. Meanwhile, and maybe because of its underperformance on monetary issues, the current elected government has multiplied down on identity-related matters. (Pillalammari, 2019) Moreover, his argument has stated that shockingly, the current Indian governance has been not able to achieve much in the method of changing how the Indian economy is run, in spite of prior guarantees of technocratic administration of the Indian economy growth and welfare. Indian economy remains heavily bureaucractized. In addition to his previous argument, he further states that a few benevolent strategies of the current Indian governance like its GST and Demonetization were bungled in usage.

(The Economist, 2019). From creating a nuisance in Jammu & Kashmir to threatening and stripping of poverty-stricken Muslim citizens in Assam, in the name of citizenship, a type of ethnic purging by the administration, have saturated the world's awareness, however numerous Western representatives are as yet slanted to guard the Indian head administrator. (Lahouij, 2016) (Pelicice, 2019) Considering the theory that weak governance has been responsible for lack of democracy, the current Indian governance is awful for defining ‘democracy’, because the ones favouring the current Indian governance representatives state, that the current Indian governance's supreme leader is an expert business theory is useful for the economy. India's economy is clumsily overseen and doing seriously. (The Economist, 2019) From growth rate descending from 8 percent to 5 percent during the current governance’s first reign to financial crisis climbing up to 200 billion of life-sucking abyss debts and constant bank lending rate decline for lowering the quantity of financial aid for India's mob. (The Economist, 2019) Except for a lofty cut in corporate excise-duty not long ago, to 25 percent, which brings the Indian economy into line with different nations in the locale, the formal reaction has been scattered and meek.

Keeping all the remarks of the current Indian governance in account towards the novice science of managing the Indian economy, the corporate and non-corporate workforce of the Indian economy, who insanely work day and night to improve India’s economic and financial condition, too were fed up as the current and re-elected 2019 Indian governance structure had not been supportive towards strengthening the current employment framework. (Hussain & Haque, 2017); (Abdul-Khaliq, et al., 2014) Just before being hit by the global health crisis, the unemployment rate and the fiscal deficit condition was as awful as the other important sectors that contribute towards the Indian economy’s economic growth performance. (Shelley, 2019); (Singh, 2019) To be more precise, some Indian economy reports stated that the unemployment rate was shooting up to 7.2 percent in the year 2019 and the fiscal deficit had risen from 3.5 to 3.7 percent in the year 2019. Even though some blinds consider the BJP’s supreme leader to be an expert for strengthening India’s business, then one cannot shun the crucial points that if an emerging economy like India does not have solid employment and financial base, then it is foolish to dream India accelerating its business structure. In laymen’s philosophy, one needs a matchstick or two stones to clash with an ignitable product to create fire. So, if economic indicators like healthy employment, financial base, production structure, governance framework, and trade activity are not put to work judiciously, then there is no point of dreaming for a healthy business foundation and solid GDP rate in an emerging economy like India. To be very frank, one single supreme leader governing the Indian economy administration, cannot solemnly improvise the Indian economy, the administration under that very supreme leader and the very supreme leader should work collaboratively, having the identical goal i.e. improving Indian economy’s financial and economic condition for a better future and bringing the development structure of the India economy at equilibrium with the developed economies. (Anon., 2020) Just before being hit hard by the health economic crisis, there were alarming disclosures at the brink of 2020, that argued that the World Bank estimated India’s growth to be a bit more than 5 percent while State Bank of India kept a low rate of 4.6 percent, keeping
the current poor economic performance due to the inattentive governance under the current Indian government.

The ‘brow-raising’ issue in terms of the current Indian economy is that the coronavirus dent has made the Indian economy difficult to get up on its feet, by delaying the economic and financial recovery process. (Rajan & Gopalan, 2020) This health crisis comes at an especially awkward time for the Indian economy, as the economy was at that point on a very concerning descending direction since the turn of FY 2018-19. Rajan & Gopalan (2020) argue that more explicitly, on a quarterly premise, India's development rate tumbled from around 8 percent in the fourth quarter FY18 to a new low of 4.5 percent in the second quarter in FY20. The foundations of the Indian economy’s financial drag as of late can be followed back to the fallout of the exceptional demonetisation analyses, which prompted huge inadvertent blow-back, and the impacts of the rollout of the Goods Service Tax. While both these measures may have been very much expected, they have added to checked monetary interruptions and prompted a profound settling in lull in the informal section of the Indian economy. (Rajan & Gopalan, 2020) Taking the restricted financial space into account, the Indian economy has contrasted with its other Asian economy partners, the onus may well fall on the Reserve Bank of India to accomplish all the more truly difficult work in this season of developing monetary pain. (Rajan & Gopalan, 2020) Arguments state that the Central bank has likewise found a way to facilitate the dollar credit crunch by means of long-term repo activities and offered a 2 billion trade for a half year to facilitate the weight on the rupee, despite the fact that it has not been a piece of the planned activity by national banks in taking considerably increasingly forceful measures to counter the uplifted instability and unfriendly monetary aftermath from the current global health crisis. (Scroll Staff, 2020) On the other hand, arguments made by Goldman Sachs have stated that the GDP will decrease by an annualized 45 percent in the second quarter, as compared to the previous three months, contrasted and the past figure of a 20 percent drop (Scroll Staff, 2020). (Scroll Staff, 2020) A strong recuperation of 20 percent is currently likely in the second from last quarter. Be that as it may, projections for the fourth and first of the following year stay unaffected at 14 percent and 6.5 percent respectively. (Scroll Staff, 2020) Well, that is not all because the Purchasing Managers’ Index tumbled to a record-low of 5.4 in April, most likely among the least readings ever. (Scroll Staff, 2020) The Indian economy’s EXIM detailed a constriction of 60 percent year-over-year in April. (Scroll Staff, 2020) Furthermore, during the month of March, where the lockdown was distinctly for seven days, production rate at the industrial sector and export activities dropped by 16.7 percent and 34.6 percent respectively. (Mathew, 2020) Speaking of the impact of coronavirus, companies like Moody’s have contradictorily predicted the Indian economy to slip from 5.3 percent to 2.5 percent in terms of GDP, while on the other hand CRISIL and S&P have predicted the slip from 5.7 percent to 5.2 percent and Fitch has predicted the fall to be at 5.1 percent. A human error such as coronavirus has not only formed a negative impact on the Indian economy’s trade activity, household revenue, and GDP, but also judged and argued the price of such a human error.
The effect of the current global health pandemic had not just carried the world to a stop however set the clock in reverse on the formative advancement of a few countries. With respect to the price and economic impact of human error, keeping the Table A in account, Keelery (2020) argues the pace of contamination in Indian economy did not give off an impression of being as high as in different economies, prudent steps embraced managed an extreme hit to the Indian economy’s significant sectors such as with finance and real estate sector bearing the biggest brunt at an expected dent of 17.3 %.

Table A Source – Statista

She further argues by stating that the misfortune acquired by implementing a lockdown in the Indian economy was assessed at 26 billion dollars and a critical decrease in Gross Domestic Product development is likewise expected in the June quarter of FY20.
Table B explains the impact of coronavirus on export business for Indian economy. (Keelery, 2020) Keeping in mind to understand the price of human of error i.e. coronavirus, Table B argues that trade activities saw an exceptional decrease in the Indian economy particularly on account of fundamental products, for example, oil, food yields, and coal, among others. (Keelery, 2020) argues that Tea trading activities in India was the least influenced with a decrease of more than 33 in March 2020, contrasted with that month in the earlier year. (Keelery, 2020) Heavy mechanised goods, meat and poultry items alongside oil dinners endured the steepest shot extending between misfortunes of 42 and 70% in April.
Table C Source - Statista

With respect to Table C, which explains the effect of the global health crisis on the Indian economy’s import condition, arguments have been made to prove the price of human error by stating that goods such as crude oil and its items into Indian economy was the least influenced among wares in the economy’s import business with a decrease of 15% in March 2020, contrasted with that month in the earlier year. (Keelery, 2020) Pearls and semi-precious stones, electrical and non-electrical apparatus and electronic merchandise endured the steepest shot extending between misfortunes of 30 to 53% in April.

The job market and workforce competition too has been a victim of coronavirus in the Indian economy. Since the employment condition in 2019 was already going through a tough phase, the situation became more worse as the Indian economy got hit by COVID-19. The hard hit on the unemployment section of the Indian economy due to the coronavirus makes one realise the price of human error in terms of the number of people with no job and the pressure that the jobless citizens of the Indian economy would face in order to meet their necessary demands of livelihood.
With respect to Table D, which explains the effect of coronavirus on the Indian economy’s unemployment condition between January to April, arguments have been made to answer the price of human error, by stating that the unemployment rate shot up by 26 % in the month of April. This poor scenario has occurred due to decline in the demand for job, just as the interruption of labour force looked by corporate and non-corporate organizations. The poor unemployment condition has caused a GVA loss of in excess of nine percent for the Indian economy in April.
Table E Source - Statista

(Keelery, 2020) With respect to Table E, which explains the effect of coronavirus on the household revenue in the Indian economy between February and April, arguments have been made to evaluate the price of human error on the basis of the big downfall on the household revenue from 9 % to 45.7 %.

Table F Source - Statista
With reference to Table F, arguments have been made to evaluate the price of human error through the weak GDP impact on every citizen of the Indian economy, as there is going to be a decrease of more than 9% till June. This is a decline from January’s 5% GDP performance.

There are so many people (middle income and higher income) in India whose lives are dependent on their business that impacts the financial growth of India, but unfortunately the impact of the current global health economic crisis has negatively impacted India’s business and cash flow.

Table G Source - Statista

With reference to Table G, arguments have been made to evaluate the price of human error through the business cash flow, by stating that there has been a drop of 81% in India’s cash flow in the month of March. The business cash flow shown in Table G pertains to private, public and multinational companies.

The price of human error i.e. human error has been so harsh that it has led to a number of worries and fear-stricken environment in Indian economy.
Table H Source - Statista

(Diwanji, 2020) With reference to Table H explaining the negative impact of coronavirus in the India economy, arguments have been to highlight the worries by stating the unavailability of essential medical goods and groceries. The factors explained in Table H, caused due to the impact of coronavirus has evaluated the price of human error and at the same time highlighted the psychological and financial impact on human brain.

The price of human error can only measure financial crisis but cannot measure the loss faced poor migrant workers. The last time India faced a migration blasphemy was during India-Pakistan partition when billion people had left their homes, in search of a new leaf of livelihood with improper means of transport because many travelled barefoot. In today’s era, billions of labourers from far distant areas in India travel to different parts of in search of job and solid earnings just to financial aid their families back home. Be it 1947 India-Pakistan partition or 2019-20 COVID-19, we humans have been the sole reason for our ill fate. Shockingly this has not only caused a financial and psychological problem for us as individuals but also for others. Happiness is something to be shared but where on earth is it written that a wrath created by a single human has to be borne by the innocent or is this the general philosophy of mankind. (Pandey, 2020) Arguments have been made that due to the human error, migrant workers in Delhi and Gujrat have been going through thick and thin not only fill their appetite and survive but
also yearning to return to their families and beloved ones in their villages. (Mohan & Azam, 2020) The outbreak of human error has been so violent for the poor migrant workers that as per the researchers of University of Chicago and University of British Columbia, the wage of these migrant workers has fallen between 57 to 73%. (Bank, 2020) But what is more alarming is that these migrant workers in search of returning to their homes, have automatically violated the norms of social distancing, and raised greater concerns for further spread of coronavirus i.e. human error. (Aravind, 2020) With respect to the unprecedented effect of human error on the migrant workers, lead economist of World Bank, Dilip Ratha argued that this human error (coronavirus) would lead to a decline in remittances by 20%, making it difficult for the migrant workers to send financial aid to their houses, considering the fact that the human error has simultaneously dented the money sending mobile service business. Speaking of human error paying the price for the financial crisis on the migrant workers in India, I would point out the lack of awareness and irresponsible behaviour of the poor migrant workers, could be another factor for the spread of this virus and break the lockdown phase. But then it would not be fair to blame the poor migrant workers for their irresponsible behaviour or lack of awareness because some of them survive on the basis of daily wage. Sympathy lies with them because they are way innocent to realise that an outbreak of human error (coronavirus), has actually take a toll on the other survival. Moreover, their innocence actually pushes them to break the lockdown phase and work to meet their ends. The price of human error cannot measure the restlessness of these poor migrant workers because, their current hunger and financial depression cannot be matched with their eagerness to return homes and physically provide financial aid to their families. The pain for these low-salaried migrant workers is that majority of them, while travelling back home will be facing hunger issues due to the lack of essential food resources to keep them healthy during their journey. Above all, the most alarming worry for them is coming in contact with any coronavirus effected person during their journey and spreading the virus amongst their fellow migrant travellers. (S, 2020) Some argue that considering the current crisis being faced in India and increasing dead bodies and positive cases on a large scale, the immaturity of not implementing necessary health medicative precautions on themselves could be very dangerous.

The price of human error i.e. coronavirus has not only taken a huge toll on mounting increasing coronavirus cases but at the same time took lives of many Indian citizens.

Table I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confirmed</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Deceased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[+8,332]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[+4,303]</td>
<td>[+]205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,81,827</td>
<td>89,695</td>
<td>86,936</td>
<td>5,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table I Source – COVID19 INDIA as per 31st May 2020 midnight data.

Table I gives a macro-graphical representation of how the price of human error has created a havoc in the Indian economy with 1,81,827 confirmed cases, 89,695 active cases, 86,936 recovered cases and 5,185 cases which have left for heavenly abode.
Table J Source – COVID19 INDIA as per 31st May 2020 midnight data.

Table J explains the graphical representation of the Indian states i.e. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Unassigned State & Bihar. Among the 28 states, and 8 union territories, Table J explains the top 5 most vulnerable coronavirus effected states in India. Despite of Maharashtra being the table topper in terms of 65,169 confirmed cases and 2,197 deaths, there has been a recovery of 28,081 cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>confirmed</th>
<th>active</th>
<th>recovered</th>
<th>deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>↑2940</td>
<td>65,168</td>
<td>↑1084</td>
<td>2,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>↑938</td>
<td>21,184</td>
<td>↑687</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>↑1163</td>
<td>18,549</td>
<td>↑229</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>↑412</td>
<td>16,356</td>
<td>↑621</td>
<td>1,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>↑252</td>
<td>8,617</td>
<td>↑495</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keeping the data of Table I and J into account, the most alarming is the increasing number of cases every now and death and the rise in dead bodies due to a human error i.e. coronavirus. These numbers cannot measure the pain and suffering of the dead, positive and confirmed cases or the families of these dead, positive and confirmed cases but can surely point out the human error of Indian citizens i.e. irresponsible behaviour by some citizens has been the reason for the spread of another human error by Indian citizens i.e. coronavirus. The spread of coronavirus in India has been boiling at its most vulnerable because the Indian citizens have not only taken heed of coronavirus seriousness and WHO’s precautionary measures but also did not understood the beneficial science behind Ibn Sina’s coining of the term ‘quarantine’, which mentions the restriction on the movement of humans and goods from preventing the spread of diseases. (Holshue, et al., 2020); (Drewett, 2020); (Pleasance, 2020) The spread in the Indian subcontinent could have been nipped to the bud if the human error of continuing the movement of international and domestic flights could have been put to a halt when the severity of this disease was notified in foreign countries, considering the nature of this disease to be easily transmittable from one person to another. Considering the severity and transmittable nature of coronavirus, Indian citizens have dug a grave for not only themselves but also for the others, highlighting their selfish behaviour. (Venkatraman & Kamath, 2020); (Bisht & Naqvi, 2020); (Roy, 2020); (PTI, 2020) Shocking behavioural responses amidst the lockdown phase such as partying at public places, religious offerings at holy shrines, organizing religious march, etc have been the quite daunting for the Indian population because there are possibilities of coming in contact with affected cases or non-affected cases (while being considered as one of the affected cases). (Narayan Health, 2020) On the other hand, irresponsible behaviour can not only be the reason for increasing the magnitude of the financial crisis and dead bodies in the Indian economy, because others have argued on the lack of strong immunity to be another reason for the quick spread of coronavirus. Keeping the current poor condition in Indian economy into account, if human errors such as irresponsible behaviour by a large scale Indian citizens and poor immunity still linger then the price of such human error can be responsible for expanding the magnitude of the current human error i.e. coronavirus, leading to an increase in financial distress and loss of humans in the Indian economy.
Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis points out the poor administration of the meat market in the Chinese economy. Had the meat/fish market been administered with beneficial hygiene practices, the birth of coronavirus would not have taken place in this modern era. Moreover, the people running the government of the Chinese economy should have been cautious about the treatment of animal illness and cleanliness before approving the trade of such ill-affected animals. Analysing this situation raises concerns for the people of China, who have elected a group of illiterate government administrators to govern and trade, sanitation, hygiene of the Chinese economy. Poor administration is the reason behind the mounting of death and financial distress in not only the Chinese economy but also in other coronavirus affected countries. The effect of practicing poor governance by a group of illiterate and selfish Chinese administrators throws light on the health economic blasphemy haunting at the doorsteps of every rich and poor family. The price of such human error has not only downgraded the financial and business foundation of the Chinese economy but also taken the lives of several Chinese families. If weak administration and governance of the animal industry and market, by a group of Chinese political administrators, is denoted as the pre-version of human error in the Chinese economy, then the result of such governance is denoted as the post-version of human error i.e. coronavirus. Surprisingly the price of such human error has been borne by the Indian economy. Suffering from poor economic and financial crisis under the BJP led supreme leader, Indian economy was hapless to be impacted by another financial and health crisis. The Indian economy was not so financially stable to take another financial blow, that has created tremors on the Indian citizens. Had the Gross Domestic Product performance and pace of the Indian economy, been not been that of a snail, then the impact would not have been so violent, digging a bigger crater for the Indian economy. Considering the poor governance during the 2014-19 era, the surprising Indian mob have blindly re-opted for the same poor governance, that has paid importance to irrelevant non-economic development operations rather than improving the shaking Indian economic condition. Keeping in mind the BJP government performance in 2014-15, the 2019 re-election of the same government has not only invited more economic mishap but has also delayed and diminished the probability and possibilities of economic and financial recovery. This highlights the importance of electing a literate group of Indian administrators who target the development of untapped sections of the Indian economy. Former RBI Governor and Economist, Raghuram Rajan once quoted that good governance do not mean giving importance to military power or efficient intelligence apparatus, instead, good governance should imply on the fair and effective administration of the economy. The effect of this giant human error(coronavirus) has not only evaluated the monetary price but at the same time questioned and judged the price borne by several families for losing their family members, because the loss of dead human due to an error caused by another human cannot be measured in monetary terms. The price of losing a human life in China and India due to the human error (coronavirus), has raised concern for the families who have lost their financial dependency. The increasing pace of India’s positive, deceased, confirmed cases, has not only pointed at the uncontrollable spread of human error (coronavirus) but also raised eyebrows on the other version of human error (irresponsible behaviour), that is responsible for the spread of coronavirus. With billions getting affected at every second of every minute of every hour of every day of every week in India, people have been restless to defy the lockdown and meet their non-urgent needs (religious offerings at holy shrine, standing in long queues for purchasing liquor, traveling, etc). The inexistence of vaccines and irresponsible behaviour does not let person realise that their non-urgent needs can wait because the virus will not wait to send someone for heavenly abode. They do not realise the high risk of encountering an effected case, causing a further spread from one person to another. (Altman, 2006) It is important to comply by the WHO health cautionary measures and survive on the basis of social distancing and Ibn Sina’s quarantine concept, with a motive to reduce the risk and price of spreading the wrath of human error (coronavirus) before being borne by innocent people. Considering the lockdown, bringing the economy to a standstill, it is important to realise that their restlessness is bound to occur, because some
are bound to step out of their isolation and travel, just to prevent themselves from suffering from financial crisis and meet their financial need. (Sharma, 2019) With 22 percent Indian citizens already living below the poverty line, the impact of human error (coronavirus) could pressurise the lower-income labourers and migrant workers to join the existing below-poverty line group, expanding the magnitude of chronic and inferior poverty in the Indian economy. (Kertscher, 2020) Be it 1720 plague or 1820 cholera or 1920 Spanish flu or 2020 coronavirus, human error has not only been consistent for the past 100 years, creating havoc for the innocent mob but also been a proof of practicing weak sanitation and hygiene activities. This unhealthy consistency shows the importance of studying health economics for improving the lives of the illiterate and literate population in Chinese and Indian economy. Moreover, the political and government administration of China and India should not only officiate the implication of health development policies and reform but also levy strict invigilation for practicing them, to prevent the repetition of such human errors in future and promote human welfare, economic growth, and development. The price of human error (coronavirus) can only measure the financial loss, but can never measure the pain suffered by migrant workers and the loss borne by several families for losing their family members and friends.

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