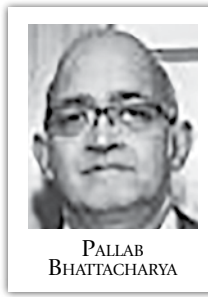


India's journey from virus to vaccine



THE story of India's fight against coronavirus for over a year is remarkable. On September 16 last year, India had reported a record 97,894 coronavirus cases. Fast forward to February 2, the country registered 8,635 new cases. The

fastest country in the world to vaccinate more than five million people—all health and other frontline workers—in just three weeks. The same milestone was reached by the US in 24 days and by Britain and Israel in 43 and 45 days respectively. India was also the fastest to race to the four-million vaccination mark. No wonder the Indian health ministry has lost no opportunity to take credit for these achievements.

What has helped people largely shed their

pace of India's vaccination drive considering its huge population and the fact that the government is aiming to inoculate an estimated 300 million people by July this year. Responding to questions from social media users, Dr NK Arora of the Indian Council of Medical Research said on February 5 that the speed, albeit the fastest in the world, "has been kept deliberately slow as the Health Ministry wanted to take stock of the hiccups and gradually iron them out."

country—barring Kerala and Maharashtra, the two states that have so far defied the national trend and reported a disconcertingly much higher number of cases and fatalities—that have become subjects of discussion in the national and international media, a section of which tended to focus on the "mystery" behind the dramatic fall in number of cases. And that brings one to the challenges India faces in the battle against the virus. Is India already witnessing herd immunity against the disease? Have a sizable section of Indians already been infected by Covid-19 and developed antibodies? Has the virus mutated into a much milder form? These are questions that are coming up as India readies itself for injecting the second Covid-19 vaccine shot from February 13.

Speculation is swirling and umpteen theories have mushroomed to explain the sharp fall in Covid-19 cases. Led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the government had all through the last one year conducted a sustained awareness campaign through the media about Covid-19 safety protocols like washing hands, wearing masks and maintaining social distancing in crowded places. The government imposed fines for not wearing masks, and free masks were distributed.

It has also been suggested that the country's hot and humid climate proved to be un conducive to the coronavirus which requires low temperature and dry climate to flourish. It has been argued by some doctors that droplets of cough and sneeze letting out the virus remain in the air for a longer time in cold, dry climate but fall on the ground in humid and warmer air, making its spread a little more difficult. Another theory doing the rounds is that since Indians are exposed to diseases like malaria, dengue and typhoid in a less hygienic atmosphere, their immunity to Covid-19 is stronger. Some studies by scientists find that Covid-19 deaths per capita are lower in countries where people are exposed to a diverse range of microbes and bacteria. Besides, only six percent of India's population is older than 65 and over half the population is below 25 and therefore less vulnerable to the virus.

There is no unanimity about whether herd immunity can be attained when around 60 or 70 percent of the population has been vaccinated or has developed antibodies and

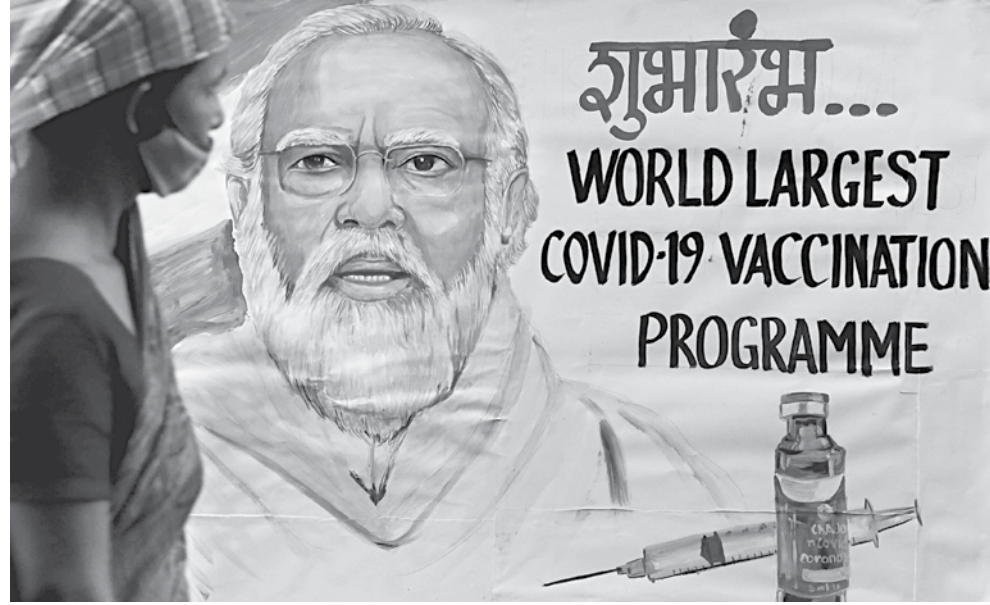
become potentially immune to Covid-19. India's latest official serological survey—the third since the virus appeared first, made public on February 4—shows that more than one fifth of the country's population, which translates to about 270 million of the total 1.35 billion, has already been exposed to the virus with or without developing symptoms by the middle of December last year. The survey by the Indian Council of Medical Research finds the presence of antibodies in 21.4 percent of the population, up from 7.1 percent revealed by the previous survey conducted in August and just 0.7 percent in the first survey in April. Compare the figure of 270 million to India's actual confirmed Covid-19 cases of 10.8 million and it leads to the conclusion that many cases have gone unreported by individuals who opted for home quarantine and consulted family or local physicians for recovering.

A separate sero-survey conducted in Delhi found that about 56 percent of its estimated two crore population had coronavirus antibodies, said Delhi Health Minister Satyendar Jain last Tuesday. So, some experts say that although the virus will continue to spread in India, the extent of that spread may be increasingly limited.

In order to take the virus head-on, India has, according to the health ministry statistics released on February 6, registered an "unprecedented record" in the number of Covid-19 cumulative tests by crossing the figure of 20 crores (20,06,72,589). The calibrated countrywide expansion in testing infrastructure has played a crucial role in the steep rise in testing numbers. There are 2,369 testing labs in the country—1,214 in government and 1,155 private sectors.

Experts do not agree on whether those who have already had Covid-19 need vaccination. "It has been found out in India that one third of those who have contracted Covid-19 do not develop the antibodies required. And even if one does, no one knows how long those antibodies are going to protect you," according to Indian Council of Medical Research's NK Arora. Asked about the possibility of herd immunity in Delhi, he said, "nothing can be said with certainty on herd immunity and so this can't be an excuse to skip vaccination."

Pallab Bhattacharya is a special correspondent for The Daily Star. He writes from New Delhi, India.



A woman walks past a painting of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi a day before the inauguration of the Covid-19 vaccination drive on a street in Mumbai, India, January 15, 2021.

FILE PHOTO: REUTERS/FRANCIS MASCARENHAS

vaccine hesitancy is the extensive media campaign about the efficacy of the jabs and their side-effects. To further drive the point home, a number of senior and eminent doctors were brought up-front to take the shots across India. A study published in a prestigious British medical journal about the efficacy and safety of Covaxin also gave a big boost to the inoculation drive. Add to this the fact that a total of 27 persons out of more than five million people vaccinated have so far been hospitalised and 0.0005 percent people needed hospitalisation against vaccinations.

There have been questions about the

According to him, India has the capacity of immunising five to eight million people per day. After all, the country did inoculate over 17 crore children in a week several times a year during its anti-polio drive, he pointed out. However, there are concerns in certain quarters that India needs to push up the pace several times over as the falling number of active coronavirus cases should not lead to any complacency if one is to go by how the virus showed up again in Europe for a second or even third wave.

In fact, it is not only the progress of the vaccination programme but also the declining number of virus cases in most parts of the

PROJECT SYNDICATE

'Pop-Up' Regulations for Big Tech



IF the Covid-19 pandemic has taught us anything, it is that the speed of government decision-making can be just as important as the decisions themselves. If democracies are to retain their authority

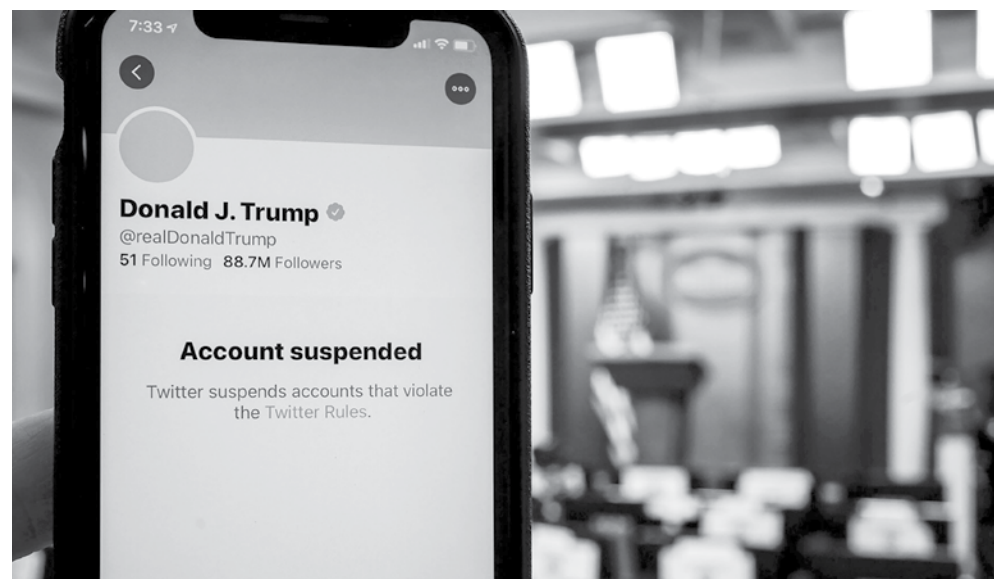
democratic procedure. But his Senate trial has yet to take place, and appears unlikely to result in any lasting consequences (namely, a ban on Trump holding office in the future). At the rally preceding the insurrection, Trump's loyal attorney, Rudolph Giuliani, called for "trial by combat" to dispute the election results. What Trump will probably end up getting is a *damnatio memoriae* ("condemnation of memory").

That matters. But, in the immediate term, de-platforming Trump matters more.

Trump's Twitter account, in particular, was integral to his presidency, public image, and personality cult. His tweets always offered a glimpse into his mood. They often contained hateful, divisive, and deceptive messages. And they sometimes issued major announcements, from firing senior officials to threatening foreign countries. Trump's Twitter account thus directly fuelled the uptick in volatility and instability, on both Wall Street and Main Street, that characterised his presidency.

Given this, Trump's expulsion from social media should be welcomed. One might even argue that it should have happened long before the Capitol insurrection. Nonetheless, de-platforming a sitting president is a highly consequential decision. It should be a cause for serious concern that a few tech companies were able to make it, based not on an impartial rule of law, but on proprietary terms of service (and personal intervention by their top bosses).

The digital giants' James Bond-like "license to kill" a user's account (and not only that of a president who came "from Russia with love") is only one expression of their exorbitant power. For years, these companies have shaped—or distorted—public debate with algorithms designed to immerse users



It should be a cause for concern that a few tech companies were able to de-platform a sitting president, based not on an impartial rule of law, but on proprietary terms of service (and personal intervention by their top bosses).

PHOTO: REUTERS/JOSHUA ROBERTS

in "echo chambers," where they are exposed primarily (or only) to views similar to their own, thereby fuelling polarisation.

Moreover, for years, digital platforms refused to flag or remove false, misleading, or incendiary content. Instead, seeking to maximise user engagement (and thus the user data they could sell to advertisers), they allowed the likes of Trump to spread lies, stoke resentment, and encourage violent movements. Parler, Gab, DLive, and others were used to orchestrate and execute the Capitol insurrection. The message is clear: digital platforms now play a central role in the destabilisation of democracies.

Europe, for one, recognises this. The

European Commission's new Digital Services Act, unveiled in December 2020, will impose greater responsibilities on social media companies for policing their platforms for hate speech and other illegal material. But, again, timing poses a serious problem: the European Parliament will take six months to sign off on the DSA, and member states will take at least 18 months to implement it.

Of course, we *should* leverage Europe's diverse perspectives and expertise to develop the most comprehensive, innovative, and effective strategies. And we *must* engage in democratic debate and consensus-building. But that does not mean we can delay solutions to urgent problems. It took about a

year for Trump to go from political outsider to US president-elect. How much can happen while the DSA is being deliberated and implemented?

With technology transforming the world at an unprecedented rate, and forecasting trends becoming more difficult than ever, regulatory and legislative processes must become far more agile. One possible solution is the introduction of temporary "pop-up regulations."

With an expiration date set from the start, such regulations could be enacted far more quickly than comprehensive legislation—possibly in a matter of days. They can be extended, adapted, or made permanent if they prove to be effective, constructive, and compatible with a society's values. But they don't have to be.

One regulation that should be implemented urgently is a form of government oversight for social media bans. Trained judges or some other politically independent official agency could uphold or impose bans on politicians who defy or undermine the rule of law.

The "digital bill of rights" that some advocate may have its merits, but it cannot rein in Big Tech and protect democracy during a time of unprecedented transformation. The only way to do that is by developing new, more agile institutions. After all, every day spent devising, debating, and implementing new rules is a day that increases the volume of misinformation, hate speech, and other destabilising narratives that benefit antidemocratic forces.

André Loesekrug-Pietri is a technology investor and Speaker of the Joint European Disruptive Initiative.

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QUOTABLE Quote

KHALIL GIBRAN
Lebanese poet (1883-1931)

Knowledge of the self is the mother of all knowledge. So it is incumbent on me to know my self, to know its minutiae, its characteristics, its subtleties, and its very atoms.

CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Is inclined
- 6 Ran, as color
- 10 "Love Story" actor
- 11 Make baskets
- 12 Oinker, to tots
- 13 Rocker John
- 14 Singer Redding
- 15 Train course
- 16 Little lie
- 17 Ram's mate
- 18 TV's "—Haw"
- 19 Collapse
- 22 Remini of TV
- 23 Rowing needs
- 26 Deb's wear
- 29 Suitable
- 32 Game caller
- 33 Garden visitor

DOWN

- 1 Complete
- 2 Monogram unit
- 3 Like good handwriting
- 4 Gift attachments
- 5 Shrewd
- 6 Composer Bartok
- 7 Gate feature
- 8 Conjure up

- 9 Tightly packed
- 11 Horror movie beast
- 15 Binary base
- 17 "Pollock" star
- 20 Research site
- 21 Old horse
- 24 "Parks and Recreation" actor
- 25 Street cleaner
- 27 Was a pioneer
- 28 Stair posts
- 29 Lathers
- 30 Bay
- 31 Binding need
- 35 Border on
- 36 Movie dud
- 38 Seventh Greek letter

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YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS

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BEETLE BAILEY BY MORT WALKER

BABY BLUES BY KIRKMAN & SCOTT