

Vulnerability Assessment to COVID Pandemic in Urban Settlement: A Case Study from India

Shahab Fazal, Salma Sultana

Department of Geography, Faculty of Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

Email: essfazal@gmail.com

How to cite this paper: Fazal, S., & Sultana, S. (2022). Vulnerability Assessment to COVID Pandemic in Urban Settlement: A Case Study from India. *Current Urban Studies*, 9, 25-54.

<https://doi.org/10.4236/cus.2022.101003>

Received: June 24, 2021

Accepted: January 27, 2022

Published: January 30, 2022

Copyright © 2022 by author(s) and Scientific Research Publishing Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has created worldwide devastation in every sphere of human life. It has led to the economy slowing down and has aggravated life, health, and livelihood vulnerabilities. It spreads across the globe, penetrating indiscriminately through the cities of global north and south and has a greater urban orientation. The physical, social, economic and environmental circumstances determine the susceptibility of an individual, a community or the system to the impact of this pandemic. The degree of vulnerability of any community strongly influences management decisions. The concept of societal vulnerability to hazards involves demographic and socio-economic factors that reflect community resilience. This study employed secondary data drawn from different sources, to understand the vulnerability of Aligarh city (India) in the COVID-19 period, the study produced a comprehensive dataset about natural vulnerability, built-up vulnerability, social vulnerability and economic vulnerability. This study focuses to present a comparative analysis of ward-wise vulnerability in Aligarh city for the COVID-19 pandemic. The study designed proxy variables to measure and compare different levels of vulnerabilities in Aligarh city. The study presented to provide a tool for ward-wise planning and response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Aligarh city. The present study indicates that the vulnerability index is the outcome of the interaction between physical, built-up, social, and economic environment. These environmental conditions are interrelated and have some bearing on each other also.

Keywords

Vulnerability, Urban Environment, Pandemic, People, Transformations

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has created devastation in every sphere of human life

worldwide. It has led to standing still of the economy (Fong et al., 2020) and social being, and has aggravated life, health, and livelihood vulnerabilities. COVID-19 has pushed humanity into an existential crisis, mainly because it caught us off guard, hindering our ability to fight a global threat of an unprecedented scale. The SARS-COV-2 virus has its burst in one of the prominent urban centres of Wuhan China (Ogen, 2020) from where it has spread across the globe, penetrating indiscriminately through the cities of global north and south. But this pandemic has greater urban orientation, UN-Habitat has also underlined the urban-centric character of this infectious disease (UN-Habitat, 2020). It says, more than 1460 cities are affected by the pandemic in 210 countries and where above 95% of the total cases are located in urban areas. Thus COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented disruptive impact, especially on urban systems. The expansion of the global urban population over the past few decades have increased exposure to infectious diseases and posed new challenges to the control of outbreaks (Acuto, 2020). COVID-19 has exhibited how quickly infectious diseases can spread and expose the vulnerability of every community. Today, urban areas around the world have faced the brunt of the COVID-19 pandemic due to widespread international connectivity, the movement of people and goods, and commercial and recreational activities in constricted spaces. Above all denser settlements have proved to be most vulnerable, perhaps due to the lack of social distancing.

Besides in a recent report by the Indian Council of Medical Research, the apex medical body in India, the risk is 1.09 times higher in urban areas and 1.89 times higher in urban slum-like conditions vis-à-vis the rural areas (Swarajya, 2020). The city neighbourhoods that are deprived of civic, hygienic and sanitation services are seemingly more susceptible to the transmission and consequently the more vulnerable. Besides, the faster pace of urbanization in India has led to housing shortfalls and severe stress due to the pan-city of water, electricity and open space. However, the cities across both the north and south divide have felt the diseases induced impact equally. For instance, a global city like New York has been one of the major hotspots of COVID-19, crossed 3.5 million positive cases and has recorded more than 30,000 deaths till 10th June 2020 (The New York Times, 2020). On the other hand, the large metropolis of South Asia, Mumbai, has 51,100 positive cases with 1760 deaths as of June 2020 and has exceeded that of pandemics epicentre, Wuhan (Gupta & Chitnis, 2020). The overall status of the COVID Pandemic in India is such that out of 5000-odd cities, only 30 cities have registered 79% of the total cases (PTI, 2020).

Vulnerability is defined by the United Nations (UN) as “the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes that increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impact of hazards”. In the past, the vulnerability was considered a composite factor that has only two dimensions: exposure to risk and susceptibility (Béné, 2009; Chambers, 1989). More recently, (Birkmann et al., 2013) considered

fragility and lack of resilience. The degree of vulnerability of a specific community is a human value judgement that strongly influences management decisions (McLaughlin et al., 2002). In addition, the concept of social vulnerability to environmental hazards involves demographic and socio-economic factors that affect community resilience (Zebardast, 2013), and this is considered a hot topic in current disaster research (Shen et al., 2018). Natural vulnerability factors are related to the indicators of the built-environment. Social vulnerability is a measure of both the sensitivity of a population to natural hazards and its ability to respond to and recover from the impacts of hazards (Cutter & Finch, 2008). Vulnerability to natural hazards is as much based on social inequalities as it is on environmental processes. Both manifest themselves differently on the landscape suggesting a need for a place-based approach to understanding their relationship (Pelling, 2003; Bankoff et al., 2004; GeoHazards International, 2005). The social and economic dimensions are only two dimensions of vulnerability to multiple stress and shocks. These shocks include disasters due to the fragility and susceptibility of human well-being damaged by disruption to individuals' (physical and mental health) collective social systems (e.g., education, services, health) and their characteristics. Social vulnerability refers to the inability of people, organizations and societies to cope with negative impacts from different stressors to which they are exposed (Eidsvig et al., 2014; Kuhlicke et al., 2011; Qasim et al., 2018). Social vulnerability additionally identifies sensitive populations that are less prepared to respond, cope with and recover from a disaster (Zebardast, 2013), such as low-income populations, women, pregnant women, children under 5 years of age, elderly above 65 years of age (Bereitschaft, 2017a; Zhou et al., 2014), and physically and/or, mentally challenged individuals (Contreras & Kienberger, 2012). Other vulnerable population groups are people with linguistic, cultural and spatial barriers (Eidsvig et al., 2014), such as migrants (Yuan et al., 2019), rural population, people without post-secondary education (Bereitschaft, 2017a; Cutter et al., 2003; Eidsvig et al., 2014), high-density population and public transport captives (Bereitschaft, 2017b).

The concept of social vulnerability is complex and dynamic, changing over time and space and is therefore not easily captured by a single variable (Cutter & Finch, 2008; Zebardast, 2013). To include urban vulnerability assessment into a spatial plan requires strategic, technical, substantial and procedural integration (Hizbaron et al., 2012).

Vulnerability indicators are complex measures of a part of what constitutes a community. Scientific literature has identified groups of social and economic indicators, which when combined with physical land data are useful for vulnerability assessments of communities (King, 2001). The use of these indicators has primarily been applied to the assessment of adaptive capacity and vulnerability (Chen, 2016). According to (Bizimana, 2015) "Vulnerability to natural hazards refers to the conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors that increase the susceptibility of a community to hazards". Vul-

nerability assessment using a composite index can provide an understanding of real-world situations. The vulnerability index has highlighted environmental and socio-economic backward areas. These areas will suffer more critical problems against of COVID-19 pandemic for their socio-environmental problem. These areas should be given more priority based on the unprivileged population group (Sarkar & Chouhan, 2021).

According to (Jonathan, 2017), India's urbanization is characterized by an unusually large number of highly populated cities. The high density of population increased the chances of contact with diseased persons (Ruiqi et al., 2018) and consequently, the large metropolitan cities have been the major hotspots of the COVID-19 pandemic.

There is increasing evidence that COVID-19 is an urban crisis. Large metropolitan cities are the COVID hotspots but the threat to small and medium towns was equally high. These second and third tier cities in India have been unequal partners in India's urbanization with historically poor investment in infrastructure, planning and governance. Poor water supply, public sanitation, education and healthcare infrastructures combined with local governance deficit make them hotspots of infectious diseases. So based on the above considerations Aligarh city was selected for the study and the city is no exception to the realities of the COVID pandemic. The expansion as well as densification of the city, with a large share of the unskilled workforce from different areas, slum population, inadequate water, poor sanitation and housing conditions provokes the vulnerability of COVID-19 spread in Aligarh city (Figure 1). Aligarh is a medium size and densely populated city of North India, which lies between the alluvial plains of river Ganga and Yamuna. Aligarh is the district head quarter which is one of the major cities located in the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh on the Delhi-Kolkata railway link and historical grand Trunk road. The city is divided into 60 wards, which spread over two distinct parts, *i.e.*, the old city and the (newer) civil lines (Figure 2 and Table 1).

2. Materials and Methods

This study employs secondary data which were taken from different sources like Census of India, Office of Registrar of India, 2011; Urban Development Statistics, Government of India (GOI), 2011-2012; District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2012, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar of India, 2013; National Sample Survey Organisation (66th Round, 2009-10 and 68th Round, 2012), Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI, 2011-2012; Economic Survey, GOI, 2014-2015; Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2013; Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, 2012; Open Government Data (OGD) Platform; Department of Statistics and Information Management, Central Water Commission, 2011; Planning Commission, GOI, 2012; Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2013-2014, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Family Welfare, 2015-2016.

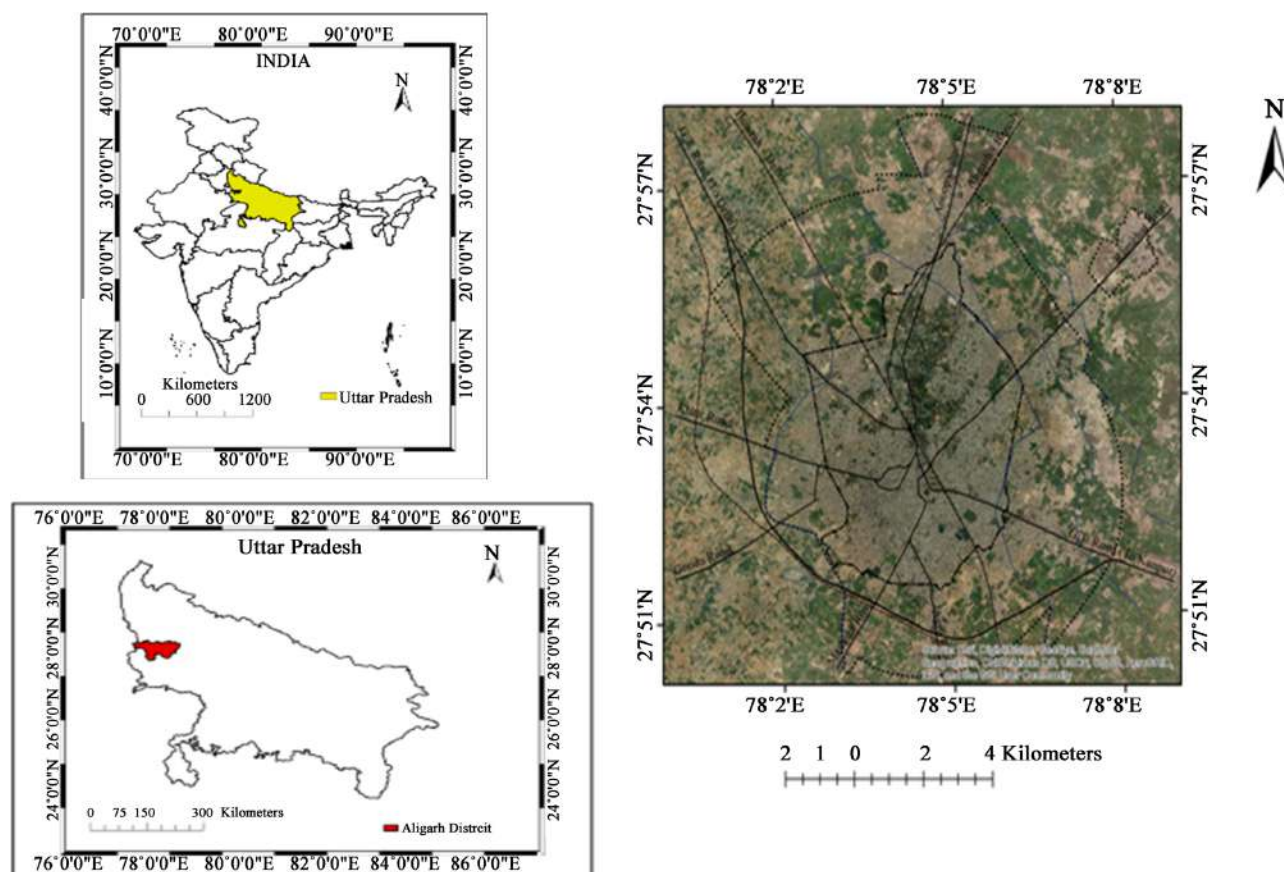


Figure 1. Study area.

Table 1. Aligarh city: details of municipal wards, 2021.

Name of Wards	Ward No.	Name of Wards	Ward No.
Sarai Deen Dayal	1	Firduas Nagar	31
Usman Para	2	Ghanshyampuri	32
Delhi Gate	3	Jwalpuri	33
Durga Puri	4	Niranjanpuri	34
Sarai Bala	5	Sarai Pakki	35
Jaiganj	6	Hamdard Nagar	36
Naurangabad	7	Shivpuri	37
Nagla Mehtab	8	ADA Colony	38
Kishore Nagar	9	Sarai Nawab	39
Shah Jamal	10	Begpur	40
Krishna Puri	11	Badam Nagar	41
Sarai Lavaria	12	Sudamapuri	42
Durga Puri	13	Zohra Bagh	43
Jameerabad	14	Lekhraj Nagar	44

Continued

Gandhi Nagar	15	Brahmanpuri	45
Nagla Mehtab	16	Ashok Nagar	46
Gambhirpura	17	Jiwangarh	47
Nagla Kalar	18	Dori Nagar	48
Sarai Kaba	19	Dodhpur	49
Kanwari Ganj	20	Rasalganj	50
Nai Basti	21	Janakpuri	51
Begam Bagh	22	Badar Bagh	52
Bhujpura	23	Bhamola	53
Nunair Gate	24	Banyapara	54
Kala Mahal	25	Khai Dora	55
Sancheri Peth	26	Tantan Para	56
Barahdwari	27	University Area	57
Chawni	28	Manik Chowk	58
Nagla Pala	29	Sarai Berambeg	59
Jamalpur	30	Avas Vikas	60

3. Primary Survey and Data Collection

To understand the vulnerability of Aligarh city in the COVID-19 period, the survey produced a comprehensive dataset about natural vulnerability, built-up vulnerability, social vulnerability and economic vulnerability. As this study focuses to present a comparative analysis of ward wise vulnerability in Aligarh city for pre and post COVID-19 period, thus we largely designed proxy variables to collect data for the same indicators from primary survey. This has helped in measuring and comparing different type's vulnerabilities in Aligarh city (**Box 1**).

In this paper, we represented to provide a tool for ward-wise planning and response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Aligarh city. We enumerated a set of indices to rank each ward of Aligarh city under five domains-socioeconomic, demographic, hygiene, health system and epidemiological, which make them vulnerable to a natural disaster in general, as well as the COVID-19 epidemic (**Box 2**). To assess the vulnerability we have used available data from the Census 2011, National sample survey, Aligarh Master Plan, etc.

Vulnerability is often understood as susceptibility to harm, that results from an interaction between the resources available to individuals communities and the life challenges they face. As such, most pre-existing vulnerabilities have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

To develop strategies against vulnerability needs knowledge regarding the social, economic and political factors that trigger the vulnerability and factors helps to build up adaptive capacity.

The present research examines the following four domains, natural environment, built-up environment, social condition and economic which are important in the context of the COVID-19 epidemic vulnerability assessment in Aligarh city, particularly for effective management and mitigation of COVID-19 among Aligarh city residents.

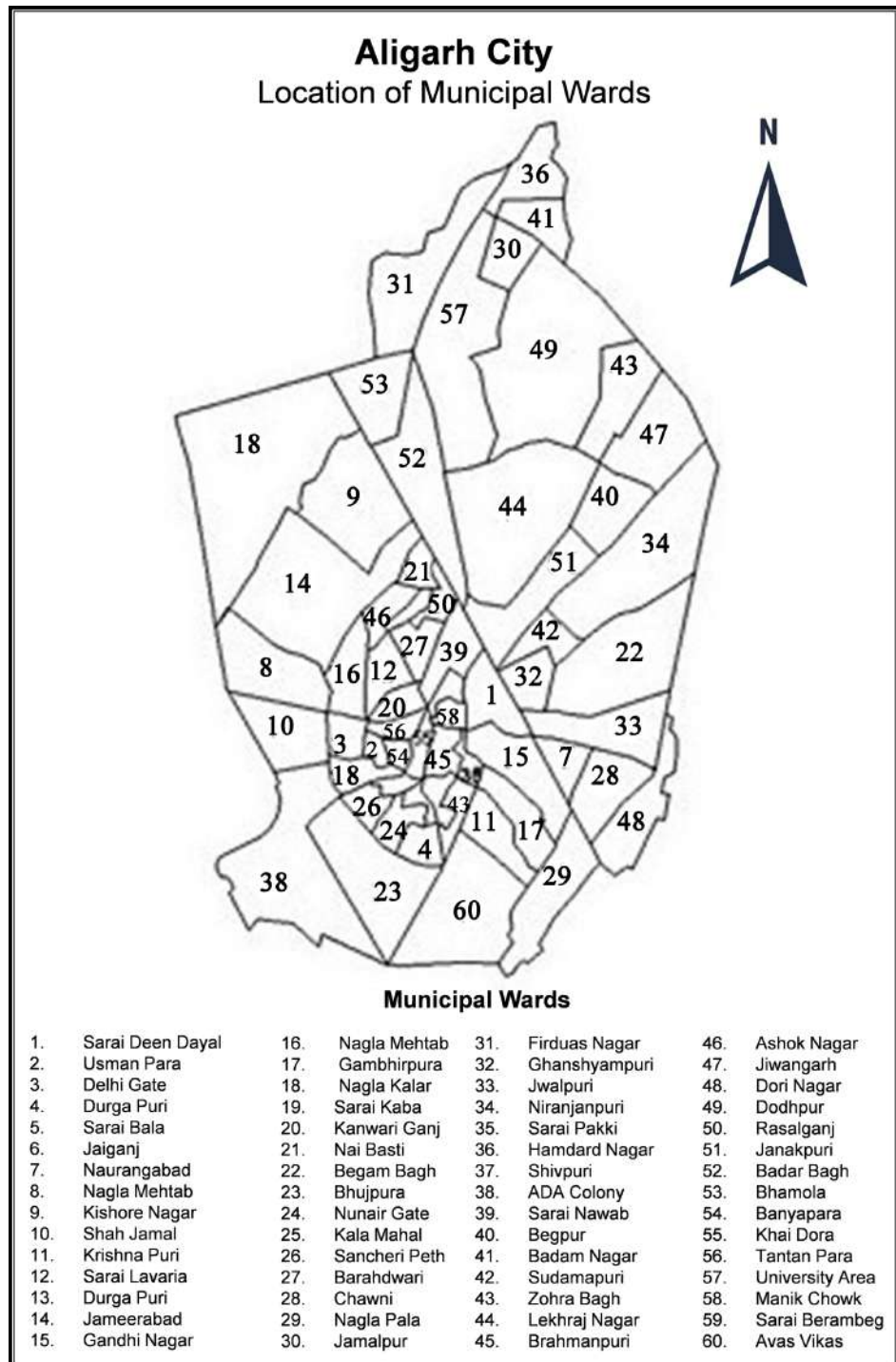


Figure 2. Municipal wards of Aligarh city.

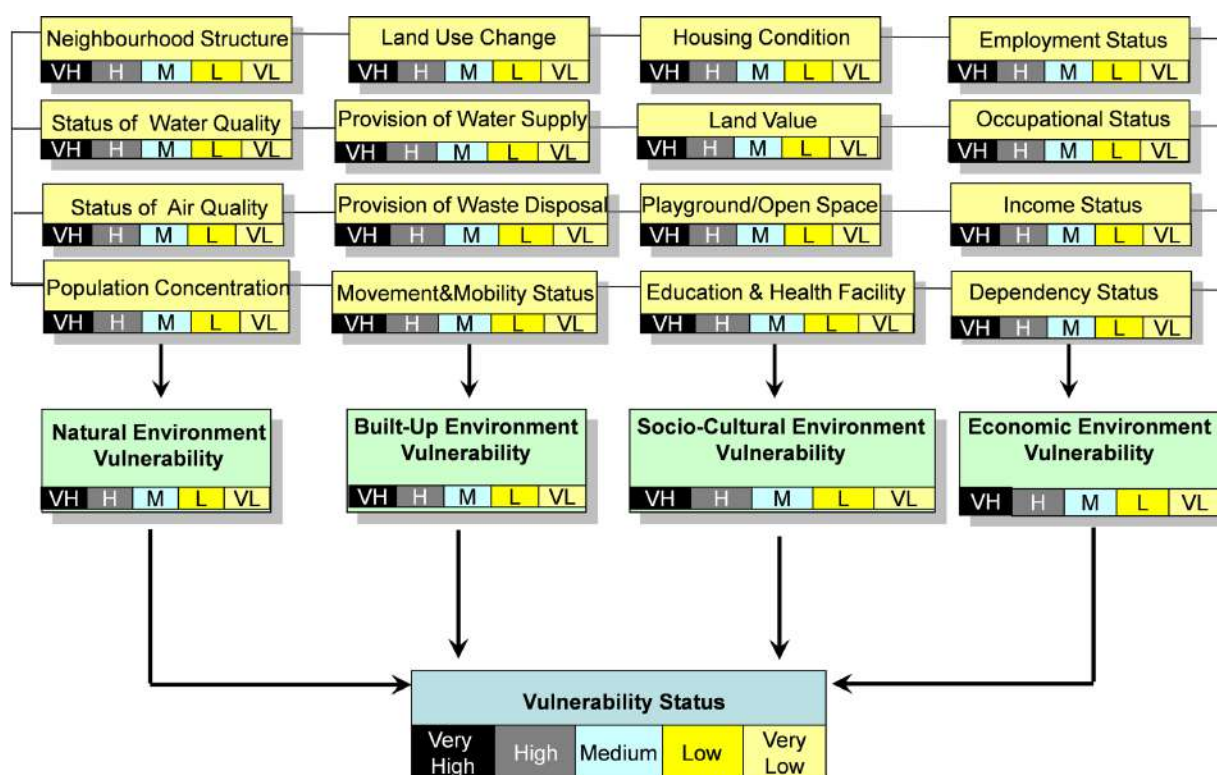
Box 1. Driving forces for vulnerability status in Aligarh city.

Vulnerability indicators	Description	Source
Neighborhood structure	Mixed land use and Built-up land concentration representing proportion of sealed land to total land of the ward	Land use map & Aligarh development authority
Status of water quality	Under water quality showing level of contamination in each ward	Aligarh nagar nigam & UP jal nigam
Status of air quality	Ambient air quality in each ward	Regional pollution control office, Aligarh
Concentration of population	Concentration of population in each ward, which is deviation from the city's average density of population	Census of India (2011)
Land use change	Land transformation in each ward	Aligarh development authority
Provision of water supply	Source and quantity of water supply in each ward	Aligarh Nagar Nigam
Provision of waste disposal	Status of waste disposal in each ward	Aligarh Nagar Nigam
Status of roads and mobility	Availability of metalled roads/sq.km area and ease of use to use street for movement in each ward	Land Use (2020), Aligarh development authority
Housing condition	Condition of houses in each ward	Aligarh development authority
Land value	Municipal Land Evaluation for each ward	Aligarh Nagar Nigam
Playground/open space/parks	Availability of open space/playground/parks per 1000 people in each ward	Land use map, Aligarh development authority & Census data
Education and health facility	Availability and access of education and health facility per 1000 people in each ward	Census data & Aligarh Nagar Nigam
Working population	Percentage of working population to total population in each ward	Census of India (2011)
Type of work	Sector wise employment among working population in each ward	Census of India (2011)
Income group	Average family income	Census of India (2011)
Dependent population	Percentage of dependent population to total population in each ward	Census of India (2011)

4. Discussion

Vulnerability in urban settlement is related to urban life which is closely associated with components of natural and man-made environment. Environment is the conditions, circumstances and influence under which the system exists. This is influenced, affected or governed by physical, social, cultural, economic and biological components.

The spatial analysis of vulnerability index in different wards of Aligarh city showed distinct pattern which was the outcome of variation in different components of environmental indicators grouped in four main categories of natural, built-up, socio-cultural and economic environment (**Box 2**).



Box 2. Flow chart for evaluating city vulnerability status.

Table 2. Aligarh city: natural environment vulnerability indicators.

Wards	Neighborhood Structure Score	Water Quality Status Score	Air Quality Status Score	Population Concentration Score	Composite Natural Environment Vulnerability Score
1. Sarai Deen Dayal	0.510	0.686	0.696	0.552	0.611
2. Usman Para	0.642	0.618	0.788	0.729	0.694
3. Delhi Gate	0.528	0.614	0.714	0.632	0.622
4. Durga Puri	0.796	0.842	0.934	0.972	0.886
5. Sarai Bala	0.433	0.383	0.462	0.377	0.413
6. Jaiganj	0.559	0.572	0.635	0.591	0.589
7. Naurangabad	0.439	0.398	0.364	0.386	0.396
8. Nagla Mehtab	0.469	0.412	0.328	0.449	0.414
9. Kishore Nagar	0.334	0.386	0.341	0.471	0.383
10. Shah Jamal	0.684	0.698	0.562	0.742	0.671
11. Krishna Puri	0.328	0.492	0.384	0.416	0.405
12. Sarai Lavaria	0.446	0.372	0.468	0.424	0.427
13. Durga Puri	0.210	0.186	0.196	0.252	0.211
14. Jameerabad	0.386	0.374	0.468	0.442	0.417
15. Gandhi Nagar	0.242	0.218	0.188	0.229	0.219
16. Nagla Mehtab	0.729	0.583	0.562	0.694	0.642

Continued

17. Gambhirpura	0.486	0.398	0.326	0.379	0.397
18. Nagla Kalar	0.529	0.682	0.574	0.716	0.625
19. Sarai Kaba	0.397	0.321	0.382	0.479	0.394
20. Kanwariganj	0.669	0.712	0.741	0.682	0.701
21. Nai Basti	0.529	0.563	0.714	0.692	0.624
22. Begum Bagh	0.448	0.427	0.493	0.374	0.435
23. Bhujpura	0.792	0.813	0.994	0.832	0.857
24. Nunair Gate	0.543	0.514	0.714	0.657	0.607
25. Kala Mahal	0.386	0.449	0.417	0.463	0.428
26. Sancheri Peth	0.882	0.839	0.768	0.907	0.849
27. Barahdwari	0.562	0.686	0.559	0.514	0.580
28. Chawni	0.637	0.604	0.718	0.504	0.615
29. Nagla Pala	0.782	0.913	0.864	0.929	0.872
30. Jamalpur	0.013	0.002	0.078	0.009	0.025
31. Firdas Nagar	0.126	0.236	0.186	0.174	0.180
32. Ghanshyampuri	0.338	0.427	0.419	0.382	0.391
33. Jwalapuri	0.448	0.418	0.326	0.462	0.413
34. Niranjanpuri	0.358	0.329	0.362	0.494	0.385
35. Sarai Pakki	0.483	0.462	0.418	0.394	0.439
36. Hamdard Nagar	0.118	0.239	0.286	0.217	0.215
37. Shivpuri	0.196	0.284	0.239	0.272	0.247
38. ADA Colony	0.037	0.018	0.079	0.093	0.067
39. Sarai Nawab	0.529	0.563	0.714	0.692	0.624
40. Begpur	0.197	0.214	0.296	0.264	0.242
41. Badam Nagar	0.857	0.943	0.971	1.000	0.942
42. Sudamapuri	0.007	0.029	0.093	0.058	0.046
43. Zohra Bagh	0.343	0.486	0.429	0.457	0.428
44. Lekhraj Nagar	0.002	0.009	0.019	0.030	0.015
45. Brahmanpuri	0.057	0.014	0.094	0.097	0.065
46. Ashok Nagar	0.261	0.153	0.286	0.235	0.233
47. Jiwangarh	0.520	0.657	0.514	0.686	0.594
48. Dori Nagar	0.457	0.486	0.343	0.429	0.428
49. Dodhpur	0.486	0.400	0.362	0.473	0.430
50. Rasalganj	0.629	0.746	0.687	0.617	0.669
51. Janakpuri	0.394	0.428	0.317	0.319	0.364
52. Badar Bagh	0.429	0.343	0.371	0.486	0.407
53. Bhamola	0.457	0.429	0.371	0.360	1.347

Continued

54. Banyapara	0.597	0.684	0.716	0.748	0.636
55. Khaidora	0.886	0.971	0.857	0.800	0.875
56. Tantan Para	0.943	0.914	0.995	0.876	0.932
57. University Area	0.002	0.083	0.096	0.048	0.057
58. Manik Chowk	0.183	0.196	0.217	0.118	0.178
59. Saral Berambeg	0.318	0.496	0.420	0.464	0.424
60. Avas Vikas	0.183	0.196	0.217	0.118	0.178
Aligarh City Score	0.460	0.416	0.412	0.398	0.466

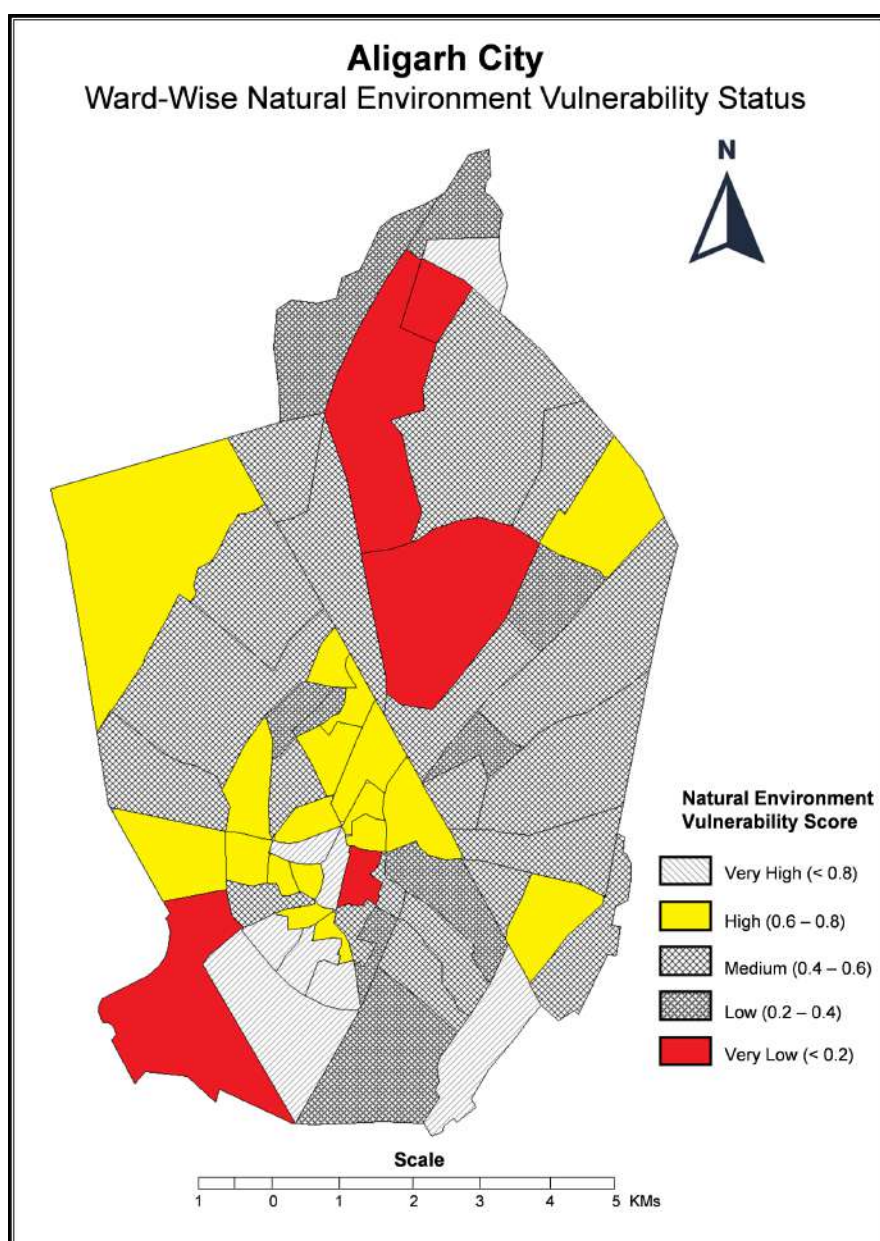


Figure 3. Aligarh city. Ward-wise natural environment vulnerability status.

1) Natural Environment Vulnerability: Natural environment is one of the important factors in COVID-19 transmission and thus constitute an important domain of vulnerability. Human well-being is linked to the natural environment in myriad ways. To measure this natural environment vulnerability, four indicators are assessed (Table 2 and Figure 3). It includes:

- (i) Neighbourhood Structure
- (ii) Water Quality Status
- (iii) Air Quality Status
- (iv) Concentration of Population.

Neighbourhoods are composed of people who enter, by birth or by chosen residence into common life. The average score for neighbourhood structure in Aligarh city is 0.460. However, it has shown varying patterns. The lower scores are mainly recorded from the wards located in the northern parts of the city like Brahmanpuri, Lekhraj Nagar and ADA Colony due to higher impervious surface, better ventilation and higher share of clean energy consumption. On the contrary, central and southern wards like Nunair Gate recorded higher vulnerability score along with Durga Puri and Bhujpura, etc. There were as many as thirty wards recorded higher vulnerability score than the city average. This clearly indicates the need for proper urban growth utilising the development plans as neighbourhoods located within traditionally poor and ill managed areas of a city impacts its natural surroundings adversely.

Water quality status was measured using source of water supply, storage of water and proportion of population with access to adequate and safe drinking water in the wards. However, it is well documented that growing urban centres leads to the formation of slums, industries with no proper disposal facilities for their effluents and inadequate sewerage systems results in deterioration of water quality. The average score of water quality in Aligarh city is 0.416. The wards located in congested areas and without proper sanitation outlets are found to be more vulnerable to COVID-19. This is seen largely in the old part of the city congregated in the south and south western wards. These are Nagla Pala, Sancheri Peth and Badam Nagar. More than half of the total wards reported their water quality scores poorer than the City average.

Air quality status has also become a prominent indicator to measure natural environment vulnerability in the city. With growing cities, increased volume of motorized traffic and air pollution are inevitable. The average air quality score of Aligarh city is 0.412. Lower vulnerability scores are recorded from Brahmanpuri, Shivpuri and Bepur, etc. mainly due to lesser concentration of SO_x, NO_x and particulate matter and presence of relatively cleaner air. However, the wards which showed poorer air quality scores belong to western and south western wards like Bhujpura, Nai Basti and Usman Para, mainly due to the greater presence of household level industrial activities. Overall half of the total wards of the Aligarh city especially in the older part had poor air quality.

Cities generate more than 80 per cent of global GDP and their importance for the economy is concentrated on the economies of scale they provide resulting from specialization at the levels of the industry and service sectors as well as fa-

cilitating a better matching process between workforce skills and work requirements (UN-Habitat, 2016). Such areas also witness higher concentration of population. The city average for population concentration is 0.398. Maximum concentration is seen in the southern and central part of the city which is a hub of various economic activities and is also relatively older than its northern counterpart. The wards which recorded higher population concentration and greater vulnerability to COVID were Jamalpur followed by ADA Colony and Gandhi Nagar mainly due to higher household density, congregation of varying economic activities and percentage of green spaces in these wards is lesser in relation to their population size.

The overall natural environment vulnerability index reveals that wards located in the southern, south western and central part of the city have greater vulnerability to COVID-19. Their scores for all the four indicators, *i.e.*, neighbourhood structure, water quality, air quality and population concentration depict stressed and gloomy situation. The average score for natural environment vulnerability is 0.466. There are a total of 36 wards that are lying below this composite average indicating higher risk to COVID-19.

2) Built-Up Environment Vulnerability: Built-up environment is also an important factor in COVID-19 transmission and thus constitute an important domain of vulnerability. It refers to the vulnerability of man-made surroundings. In this paper, we have tried to assess built-up environment vulnerability using four indicators (Table 3 and Figure 4). These were:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Land use change | (ii) Provision of water supply |
| (iii) Provision of waste disposal | (iv) Movement and mobility |

The visible outcome of land use change in cities is the spatial expansion of built-up areas (which implies a significant alteration of land use and land cover features), accompanied by changes in the urban spatial structure and the urban form. The average vulnerability score for land use change in Aligarh city is 0.369. It is recorded highest from the ward Bhujpura, Nunair gate, Nagla Pala and Khaidora due to higher land conversion, resulting in increased urban density. There were 29 wards with their scores less than the city average, indicating greater land conversions and also greater vulnerability.

Easy and adequate access of water supply and sanitation facilities also determine built-up environment vulnerability in cities. Higher scores for water supply and accessibility was recorded from Durga Puri (0.048), Sancheri Peth (0.078) and Nagla Pala (0.029) due to water scarcity issues experienced by the residents of these wards and also due to poor water supply capacity and coverage, posing greater vulnerability.

Provisions for waste disposal also help in measuring the magnitude of city vulnerability. The average score for waste disposal in the city is 0.396. It is reported lowest from the University area, Lekhraj Nagar and Firdaus Nagar mainly because of availability of proper landfills, waste collection system and effective segregation of waste.

Status of efficient roads and mobility help in meeting society's need to move freely, gain access, communicate trade and establish relationships. Its average score in Aligarh city is 0.40. It is recorded highest from the areas of Nunair gate, Usmanpara, Bhujpura and Khaidora, etc. These higher scores are the result of dense urban roads, easy access to mobility services and intermodal connectivity there, but leading to greater and unrestricted movement, creating greater vulnerability.

Table 3. Aligarh city: built environment vulnerability indicators.

Ward	Land Conversion Score	Water Accessibility Score	Waste Disposal Status Score	Movement and Mobility Score	Composite Built Environment Vulnerability Score
1. Sarai Deen Dayal	0.657	0.716	0.529	0.574	0.619
2. Usman Para	0.714	0.687	0.510	0.832	0.685
3. Delhi Gate	0.716	0.563	0.692	0.547	0.629
4. Durga Puri	0.842	0.972	0.857	0.796	0.866
5. Sarai Bala	0.257	0.143	0.247	0.119	0.191
6. Jaiganj	0.457	0.326	0.314	0.433	0.382
7. Naurangabad	0.382	0.418	0.321	0.397	0.379
8. Nagla Mehtab	0.462	0.449	0.467	0.398	0.444
9. Kishore Nagar	0.328	0.446	0.418	0.379	0.392
10. Shah Jamal	0.379	0.386	0.479	0.392	0.409
11. Krishna Puri	0.486	0.374	0.392	0.457	0.427
12. Sarai Lavaria	0.448	0.462	0.337	0.429	0.419
13. Durga Puri	0.397	0.312	0.469	0.387	0.391
14. Jameerabad	0.383	0.442	0.493	0.468	0.446
15. Gandhi Nagar	0.136	0.291	0.239	0.217	0.220
16. Nagla Mehtab	0.664	0.653	0.583	0.618	0.629
17. Gambhirpura	0.362	0.418	0.400	0.462	0.410
18. Nagla Kalar	0.412	0.371	0.329	0.337	0.362
19. Sarai Kaba	0.326	0.469	0.338	0.452	0.396
20. Kanwariganj	0.594	0.657	0.642	0.716	0.652
21. Nai Basti	0.484	0.546	0.394	0.439	0.465
22. Begum Bagh	0.326	0.261	0.229	0.283	0.274
23. Bhujpura	0.930	0.817	0.979	0.802	0.882
24. Nunair Gate	0.953	0.971	0.827	0.992	0.935
25. Kala Mahal	0.729	0.697	0.514	0.618	0.639
26. Sancheri Peth	0.813	0.979	0.908	0.883	0.895

Continued

27. Barahdwari	0.510	0.594	0.628	0.736	0.617
28. Chawni	0.371	0.462	0.329	0.338	0.375
29. Nagla Pala	0.864	0.929	0.882	0.796	0.867
30. Jamalpur	0.429	0.382	0.479	0.427	0.429
31. Firdas Nagar	0.232	0.186	0.159	0.114	0.172
32. Ghanshyampuri	0.349	0.362	0.419	0.414	0.386
33. Jwalapuri	0.326	0.379	0.338	0.482	0.381
34. Niranjapur	0.457	0.424	0.326	0.414	0.405
35. Sarai Pakki	0.372	0.414	0.338	0.486	0.402
36. Hamdard Nagar	0.174	0.268	0.196	0.248	0.221
37. Shivpuri	0.338	0.496	0.413	0.457	0.426
38. ADA Colony	0.082	0.048	0.002	0.093	0.056
39. Sarai Nawab	0.714	0.657	0.714	0.568	0.663
40. Begpur	0.238	0.197	0.284	0.229	0.237
41. Badam Nagar	0.326	0.458	0.324	0.338	0.361
42. Sudamapuri	0.228	0.183	0.197	0.273	0.220
43. Zohra Bagh	0.194	0.162	0.286	0.172	0.203
44. Lekhraj Nagar	0.096	0.013	0.064	0.029	0.050
45. Brahmanpuri	0.397	0.372	0.368	0.494	0.408
46. Ashok Nagar	0.148	0.197	0.224	0.218	0.196
47. Jiwangarh	0.314	0.491	0.426	0.328	0.389
48. Dori Nagar	0.429	0.437	0.338	0.378	0.396
49. Dodhpur	0.379	0.382	0.416	0.448	0.406
50. Rasalganj	0.517	0.594	0.686	0.732	0.632
51. Janakpuri	0.262	0.197	0.118	0.216	0.198
52. Badar Bagh	0.116	0.194	0.247	0.188	0.186
53. Bhamola	0.262	0.184	0.116	0.235	0.199
54. Banyapara	0.749	0.698	0.536	0.624	0.651
55. Khaidora	0.846	1.000	0.994	0.832	0.918
56. Tantan Para	0.668	0.592	0.610	0.728	0.649
57. University Area	0.037	0.068	0.058	0.003	0.041
58. Manik Chowk	0.619	0.738	0.726	0.683	0.691
59. Saral Berambeg	0.349	0.424	0.493	0.372	0.409
60. Avas Vikas	0.238	0.261	0.187	0.217	0.225
Aligarh City Score	0.369	0.387	0.396	0.400	0.441

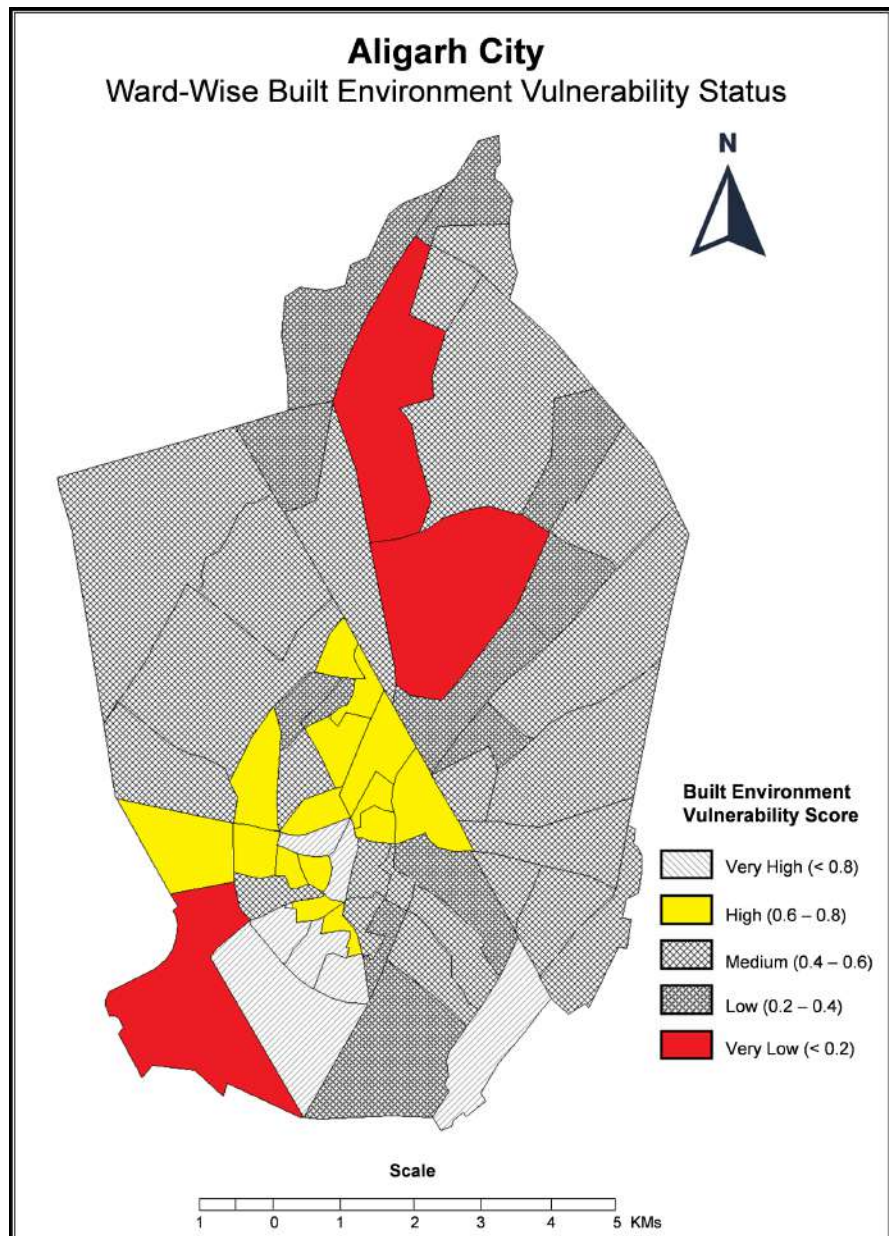


Figure 4. Aligarh city. Ward-wise built environment vulnerability status.

The overall built-up environment vulnerability index shows that eastern, northern and north western wards are less vulnerable while southern and centrally located wards are more prone to COVID-19 due to their poor scores for land use, water supply, waste disposal and status of roads and mobility. Its average score is 0.441.

3) Social Environment Vulnerability: Social vulnerability is related to the moral susceptibility of certain social groups or society to potential risks or losses caused by extremes events like COVID-19. The social environment or sociocultural milieu refers to the immediate physical and social setting in which people live (**Table 4** and **Figure 5**). For measuring social environment vulnerability, we

Continued

27. Barahdwari	0.258	0.130	0.214	0.163	0.191
28. Chawni	0.337	0.486	0.321	0.379	0.380
29. Nagla Pala	0.657	0.718	0.530	0.689	0.648
30. Jamalpur	0.510	0.657	0.716	0.692	0.488
31. Firdas Nagar	0.042	0.091	0.057	0.072	0.065
32. Ghanshyampuri	0.058	0.013	0.035	0.086	0.028
33. Jwalapuri	0.736	0.559	0.724	0.618	0.659
34. Niranjapur	0.042	0.086	0.092	0.053	0.068
35. Sarai Pakki	0.227	0.296	0.193	0.129	0.211
36. Hamdard Nagar	0.382	0.374	0.442	0.429	0.406
37. Shivpuri	0.058	0.079	0.036	0.014	0.046
38. ADA Colony	0.005	0.092	0.026	0.034	0.039
39. Sarai Nawab	0.183	0.214	0.297	0.219	0.228
40. Begpur	0.092	0.076	0.098	0.063	0.082
41. Badam Nagar	0.718	0.513	0.657	0.563	0.612
42. Sudamapuri	0.071	0.006	0.072	0.025	0.043
43. Zohra Bagh	0.062	0.096	0.064	0.034	0.064
44. Lekhraj Nagar	0.042	0.093	0.009	0.072	0.054
45. Brahmanpuri	0.017	0.072	0.036	0.096	0.055
46. Ashok Nagar	0.032	0.097	0.096	0.094	0.079
47. Jiwangarh	0.216	0.153	0.192	0.248	0.202
48. Dori Nagar	0.449	0.493	0.382	0.417	0.435
49. Dodhpur	0.159	0.214	0.232	0.197	0.200
50. Rasalganj	0.118	0.126	0.198	0.182	0.156
51. Janakpuri	0.059	0.092	0.043	0.058	0.063
52. Badar Bagh	0.257	0.227	0.171	0.188	0.210
53. Bhamola	0.418	0.343	0.397	0.328	0.371
54. Banyapara	0.034	0.057	0.086	0.092	0.067
55. Khaidora	0.116	0.196	0.158	0.228	0.674
56. Tantan Para	0.183	0.214	0.148	0.244	0.197
57. University Area	0.013	0.098	0.008	0.036	0.038
58. Manik Chowk	0.657	0.714	0.632	0.592	0.648
59. Saral Berambeg	0.058	0.071	0.024	0.096	0.062
60. Avas Vikas	0.062	0.046	0.072	0.008	0.047
Aligarh City Score	0.400	0.410	0.403	0.411	0.436

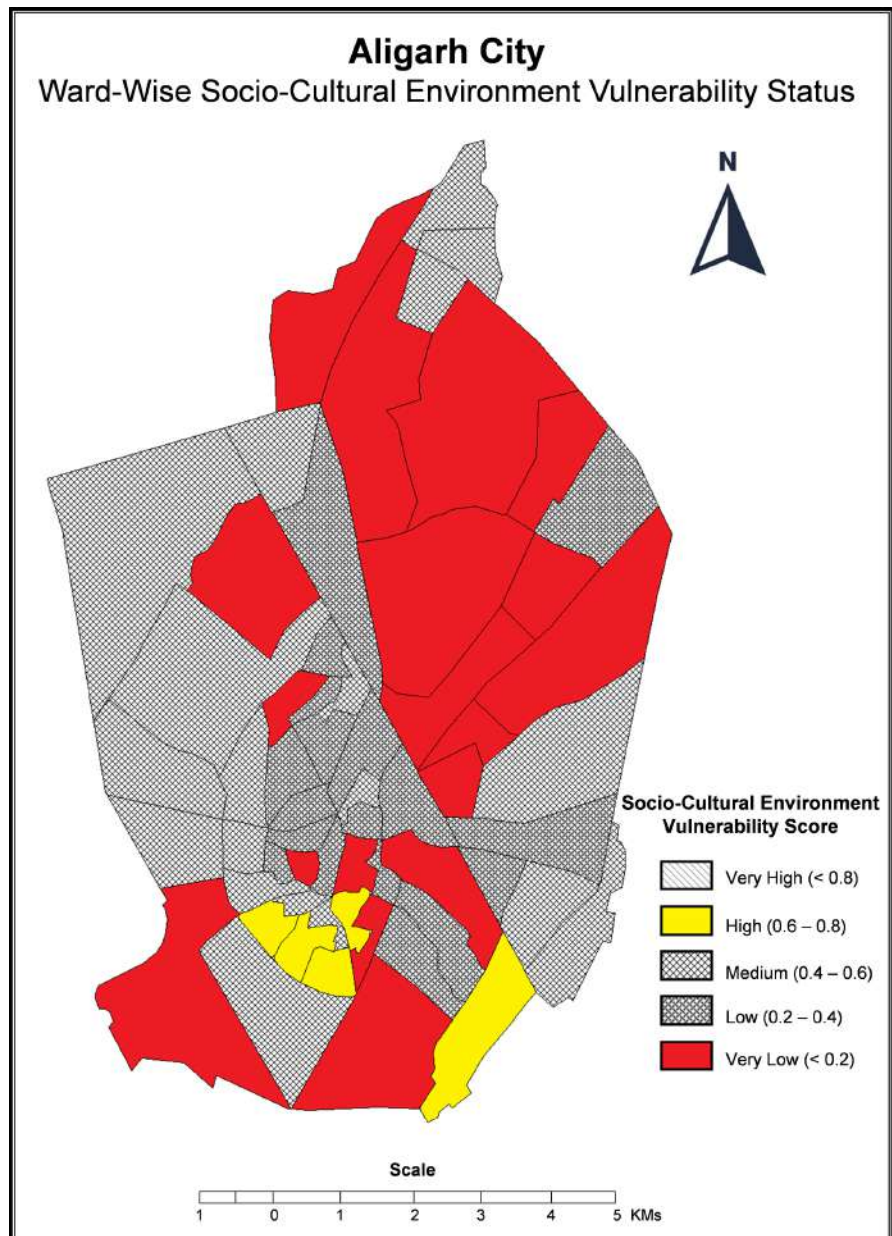


Figure 5. Aligarh city. Ward-wise socio-cultural environment vulnerability status.

from the ADA Colony, Awas Vikas, Sudamapuri, Zohrabag, etc. Whereas, Jwalapuri, Kala mahal and nunair gate had higher vulnerability due to congested and poor housing condition.

Land value is the amount of money that a piece of land, along with the property contained on it, is priced at. The average land value in the city is 0.410. It is recorded highest from the ward Manikchowk, Jamalpur, Nagla Pala, Nunair Gate mainly due to land scarcity, population pressure, land valuation, markets and land availability.

Access to open spaces and playgrounds also exhibits richness of social environment. However, the area under this land use is continuously declining. Its

average score from Aligarh city is 0.403. The wards which recorded poorer scores for open spaces are Jamalpur, Kala Mahal and Nunair Gate because of decreasing open space, green space and vegetative cover from these wards. There are 29 wards which reported their scores lesser than the city average.

Education and health facilities form the basic building block of social environment. Its average score in Aligarh city is 0.411. The wards which performed better for this indicator are Avas Vikas followed by Brahmanpuri and University area mainly due to easy and effective access to education and health facilities including both private and government schools and colleges, community health centres,

Table 5. Aligarh city: economic environment vulnerability indicators.

Ward	Employment Status Score	Occupation Status Score	Income Status Score	Household Dependency Status Score	Economic Environment Vulnerability Score
1. Sarai Deen Dayal	0.448	0.462	0.359	0.362	0.416
2. Usman Para	0.321	0.382	0.448	0.427	0.394
3. Delhi Gate	0.413	0.446	0.383	0.468	0.427
4. Durga Puri	0.995	0.813	0.934	0.957	0.924
5. Sarai Bala	0.594	0.657	0.517	0.691	0.614
6. Jaiganj	0.718	0.671	0.772	0.618	0.694
7. Naurangabad	0.314	0.419	0.377	0.326	0.359
8. Nagla Mehtab	0.493	0.377	0.360	0.486	0.429
9. Kishore Nagar	0.030	0.079	0.093	0.007	0.052
10. Shah Jamal	0.400	0.362	0.473	0.371	0.401
11. Krishna Puri	0.117	0.256	0.288	0.196	0.214
12. Sarai Lavaria	0.228	0.137	0.294	0.274	0.233
13. Durga Puri	0.018	0.009	0.068	0.093	0.047
14. Jameerabad	0.481	0.394	0.361	0.448	0.421
15. Gandhi Nagar	0.037	0.058	0.082	0.093	0.067
16. Nagla Mehtab	0.918	0.754	0.992	0.913	0.894
17. Gambhirpura	0.284	0.196	0.173	0.229	0.220
18. Nagla Kalar	0.462	0.377	0.499	0.483	0.455
19. Sarai Kaba	0.311	0.472	0.418	0.397	0.399
20. Kanwariganj	0.183	0.172	0.192	0.214	0.190
21. Nai Basti	0.213	0.198	0.244	0.237	0.223
22. Begum Bagh	0.327	0.429	0.400	0.486	0.410
23. Bhujpura	0.998	0.842	0.759	0.893	0.873
24. Nunair Gate	0.697	0.512	0.716	0.682	0.651
25. Kala Mahal	0.394	0.337	0.472	0.329	0.383

Continued

26. Sancheri Peth	0.818	0.969	0.837	0.919	0.885
27. Barahdwari	0.214	0.243	0.192	0.158	0.201
28. Chawni	0.416	0.343	0.331	0.492	0.395
29. Nagla Pala	0.916	0.897	0.939	0.862	0.903
30. Jamalpur	0.384	0.473	0.346	0.479	0.420
31. Firdas Nagar	0.216	0.118	0.221	0.267	0.205
32. Ghanshyampuri	0.229	0.193	0.118	0.293	0.208
33. Jwalapuri	0.144	0.198	0.169	0.220	0.182
34. Niranjapur	0.017	0.003	0.089	0.024	0.033
35. Sarai Pakki	0.158	0.196	0.248	0.214	0.204
36. Hamdard Nagar	0.511	0.684	0.746	0.642	0.645
37. Shivpuri	0.520	0.749	0.683	0.618	0.642
38. ADA Colony	0.093	0.058	0.072	0.088	0.077
39. Sarai Nawab	0.419	0.327	0.436	0.427	0.402
40. Begpur	0.110	0.196	0.163	0.252	0.180
41. Badam Nagar	0.994	0.833	0.914	0.759	0.875
42. Sudamapuri	0.057	0.072	0.092	0.086	0.076
43. Zohra Bagh	0.214	0.197	0.249	0.221	0.220
44. Lekhraj Nagar	0.079	0.036	0.099	0.082	0.074
45. Brahmanpuri	0.082	0.071	0.014	0.092	0.064
46. Ashok Nagar	0.057	0.072	0.018	0.026	0.043
47. Jiwangarh	0.391	0.326	0.483	0.428	0.407
48. Dori Nagar	0.394	0.427	0.412	0.457	0.422
49. Dodhpur	0.263	0.228	0.191	0.218	0.225
50. Rasalganj	0.483	0.371	0.388	0.417	0.414
51. Janakpuri	0.257	0.183	0.194	0.138	0.193
52. Badar Bagh	0.224	0.213	0.248	0.191	0.219
53. Bhamola	0.339	0.421	0.486	0.495	0.435
54. Banyapara	0.010	0.076	0.038	0.057	0.045
55. Khaidora	0.343	0.479	0.498	0.337	0.414
56. Tantan Para	0.394	0.418	0.348	0.371	0.382
57. University Area	0.191	0.258	0.214	0.229	0.223
58. Manik Chowk	0.398	0.429	0.371	0.483	0.420
59. Saral Berambeg	0.163	0.219	0.248	0.228	0.214
60. Avas Vikas	0.092	0.074	0.043	0.071	0.052
Aligarh City Score	0.503	0.505	0.523	0.508	0.534

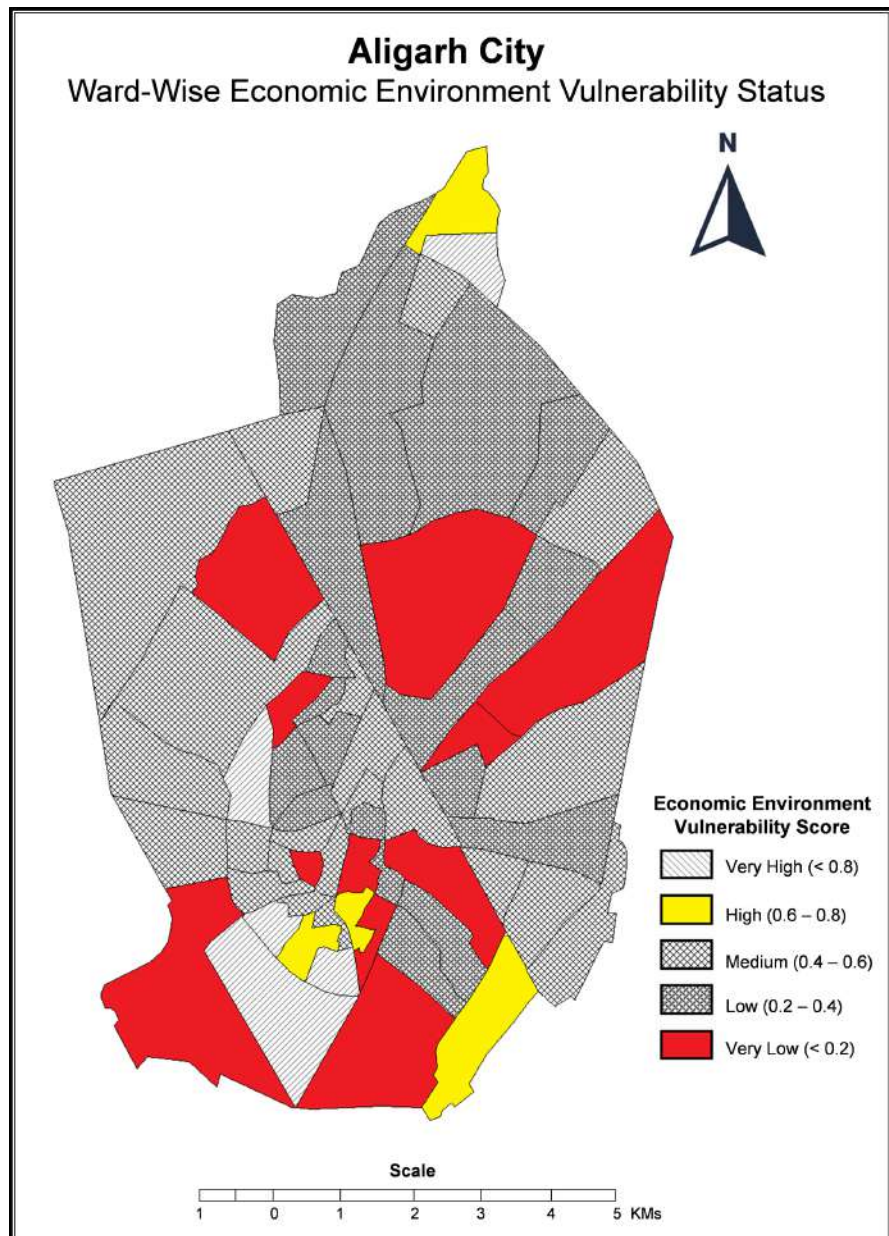


Figure 6. Aligarh city. Ward-wise economic environment vulnerability status.

medical colleges and also specialised medical institutes. These wards are located in the north.

The overall social vulnerability index reveals that northern and north eastern wards are found to be better placed in terms of social vulnerability. However, the situation of central and south western wards is worrisome.

4) Economic Environment Vulnerability: The term economic environment refers to all the external economic factors that influence human life. The economic outcome of the COVID-19 pandemic might be far reaching and will be felt long after it is over. Epidemic induced economic shock will be felt mostly by the poorest section of society; hence it is important to consider the economic con-

dition of a population when creating a vulnerability index (Table 5 and Figure 6). We have tried to measure economic environment vulnerability using four indicators. These are:

- (i) Employment Status
- (ii) Occupation Status
- (iii) Income Status
- (iv) Dependency Status

Working population refers to the economically active population, employed in any specific occupation. Its average score in Aligarh city is 0.503. The highest score is recorded from Durgapuri, Naglapala, Jaigunj, Badamnagar as these wards reported large proportion of population engaged in lower order economic activity and majority of them belongs to main workers (working for more than 6 months), but working in household chemical and hardware industries. They are located in southern and central part of the city.

Type of work is also an important indicator for measuring economic environment vulnerability. Majority of the wards are found to be engaged in manufacturing and household industries. Its average score is 0.505 and overall, the city showed reasonable employment opportunities. There are 32 wards having their scores lower than the city average. The lower vulnerability score is recorded from Brahmanpuri, Avas Vikas and Durga Puri as most of the economically active population from these wards is engaged in service sector.

Income status determines resilience of any community to cope with extreme situations. In Aligarh city, its average score is 0.523. Broadly, we have three income groups. These are high, medium and low. The ward which recorded lower scores are Gandhi Nagar, Kishore Nagar, Lekhraj Nagar, etc. due to higher income group population.

Dependent population is defined as that part of the population that does not work and relies on others for the goods and services they consume. Societies having higher proportion of dependent population are considered more vulnerable to COVID-19 as the earnings would be shared by non earners dependents. Its average score is 0.508. Higher vulnerability scores are recorded from the Sancheri Peth, Badam Nagar, and Bhujpura (0.093) due to higher percentage of dependent population.

The overall economic environment vulnerability index shows that central and southern wards mainly ADA Colony, Kishore Nagar, Lekhraj Nagar and Gandhi Nagar had better scores while the wards from west and east part of the city are found to be more vulnerable.

5) Ward-Wise Composite Vulnerability: The composite vulnerability score for Aligarh city is 0.469. There were 10 wards which have reported low vulnerability and relatively secure on selected vulnerability indicators. Prominent among them were University area, Lekhraj nagar, Sudamapuri, Gandhinagar and Awas-Vikas wards. While Durgapuri, Naglapala were under high vulnerability category. Another 22 wards lie close to city average and remained moderately vulnerable.

Ward-wise overall Vulnerability reveals that for Natural Vulnerability central

and southern wards are more vulnerable to COVID-19 While for Built-up, central and eastern wards need attention (Table 6 and Figure 7). For Social and Economic Vulnerability, western and south western wards are lagging behind the city average. This indicates that overall half of city wards have basic living status and are vulnerable to COVID-19 pandemic. This need urgent intervention and remedial measures.

Table 6. Aligarh city: ward-wise composite vulnerability status.

Wards	Natural Environment Score	Built Environment Score	Social Environment Score	Economic Environment Score	Composite Vulnerability Score
1. Sarai Deen Dayal	0.611	0.619	0.110	0.416	0.435
2. Usman Para	0.694	0.685	0.267	0.394	0.505
3. Delhi Gate	0.622	0.629	0.391	0.427	0.512
4. Durga Puri	0.886	0.866	0.655	0.924	0.827
5. Sarai Bala	0.413	0.191	0.395	0.614	0.401
6. Jaiganj	0.589	0.382	0.179	0.694	0.457
7. Naurangabad	0.396	0.379	0.180	0.359	0.325
8. Nagla Mehtab	0.414	0.444	0.403	0.429	0.421
9. Kishore Nagar	0.383	0.392	0.059	0.052	0.220
10. Shah Jamal	0.671	0.409	0.419	0.401	0.475
11. Krishna Puri	0.405	0.427	0.635	0.214	0.415
12. Sarai Lavaria	0.427	0.419	0.627	0.233	0.422
13. Durga Puri	0.211	0.391	0.047	0.047	0.174
14. Jameerabad	0.417	0.446	0.426	0.421	0.423
15. Gandhi Nagar	0.219	0.220	0.049	0.067	0.141
16. Nagla Mehtab	0.642	0.629	0.390	0.894	0.637
17. Gambhirpura	0.397	0.410	0.193	0.220	0.302
18. Nagla Kalar	0.625	0.362	0.411	0.455	0.461
19. Sarai Kaba	0.394	0.396	0.427	0.399	0.397
20. Kanwariganj	0.701	0.652	0.205	0.190	0.435
21. Nai Basti	0.624	0.465	0.617	0.223	0.477
22. Begum Bagh	0.435	0.274	0.662	0.410	0.442
23. Bhujpura	0.857	0.882	0.391	0.873	0.747
24. Nunair Gate	0.607	0.935	0.659	0.651	0.711
25. Kala Mahal	0.428	0.639	0.615	0.383	0.512
26. Sancheri Peth	0.849	0.895	0.233	0.885	0.712

Continued

27. Barahdwari	0.580	0.617	0.191	0.201	0.395
28. Chawni	0.615	0.375	0.380	0.395	0.437
29. Nagla Pala	0.872	0.867	0.648	0.903	0.817
30. Jamalpur	0.025	0.429	0.488	0.420	0.337
31. Firdas Nagar	0.180	0.172	0.065	0.205	0.152
32. Ghanshyampuri	0.391	0.386	0.028	0.208	0.247
33. Jwalapuri	0.413	0.381	0.659	0.182	0.405
34. Niranjapur	0.385	0.405	0.068	0.033	0.217
35. Sarai Pakki	0.439	0.402	0.211	0.204	0.312
36. Hamdard Nagar	0.215	0.221	0.406	0.645	0.367
37. Shivpuri	0.247	0.426	0.046	0.642	0.335
38. ADA Colony	0.567	0.056	0.039	0.077	0.180
39. Sarai Nawab	0.624	0.663	0.228	0.402	0.477
40. Begpur	0.242	0.237	0.082	0.180	0.182
41. Badam Nagar	0.942	0.361	0.612	0.875	0.695
42. Sudamapuri	0.046	0.220	0.043	0.076	0.095
43. Zohra Bagh	0.428	0.203	0.064	0.220	0.225
44. Lekhraj Nagar	0.015	0.050	0.054	0.074	0.045
45. Brahmanpuri	0.065	0.408	0.055	0.064	0.142
46. Ashok Nagar	0.233	0.196	0.879	0.043	0.335
47. Jiwangarh	0.594	0.389	0.609	0.407	0.495
48. Dori Nagar	0.428	0.396	0.435	0.422	0.415
49. Dodhpur	0.430	0.406	0.200	0.225	0.312
50. Rasalganj	0.669	0.632	0.156	0.414	0.462
51. Janakpuri	0.364	0.198	0.063	0.193	0.201
52. Badar Bagh	0.407	0.186	0.210	0.219	0.252
53. Bhamola	0.347	0.199	0.371	0.435	0.332
54. Banyapara	0.636	0.651	0.067	0.045	0.346
55. Khaidora	0.875	0.918	0.674	0.414	0.715
56. Tantan Para	0.932	0.649	0.197	0.382	0.537
57. University Area	0.057	0.041	0.038	0.223	0.087
58. Manik Chowk	0.178	0.691	0.648	0.420	0.481
59. Saral Berambeg	0.424	0.409	0.062	0.214	0.275
60. Avas Vikas	0.178	0.225	0.047	0.052	0.122
Aligarh City Score	0.383	0.388	0.606	0.509	0.469

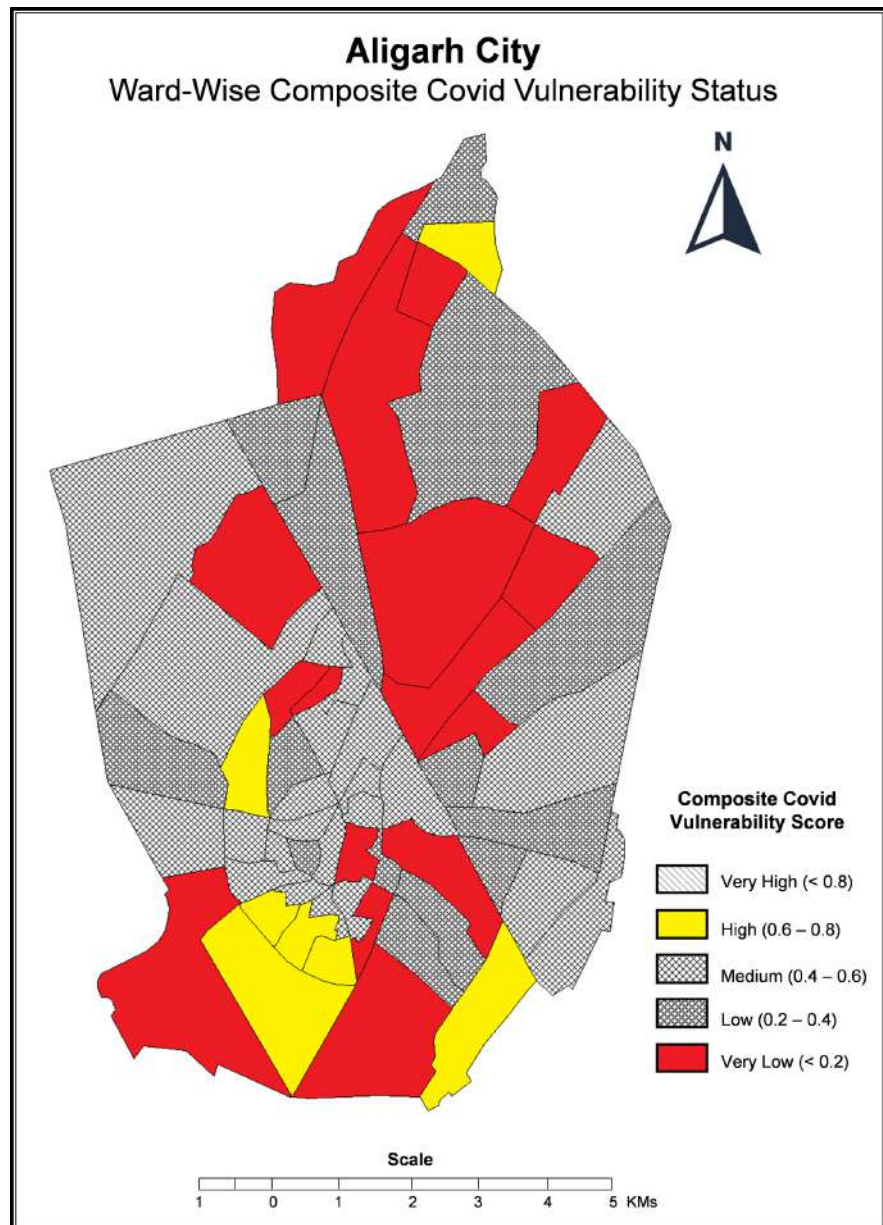


Figure 7. Aligarh city. Ward-wise composite COVID vulnerability status.

5. Conclusion

The present study indicates that the vulnerability index is the outcome of the interaction between physical, built-up, social, and economic environment. These environmental conditions are interrelated and each has some bearing on others also. The spatial evaluation of vulnerability condition in the municipal wards of Aligarh city displays substantial variations. Ward-wise overall vulnerability reveals that for Natural Vulnerability central and southern wards are more vulnerable to COVID-19, while for built-up, central and eastern wards need attention. For social and economic vulnerability, western and south-western wards are lagging behind the city average (**Figure 8**).

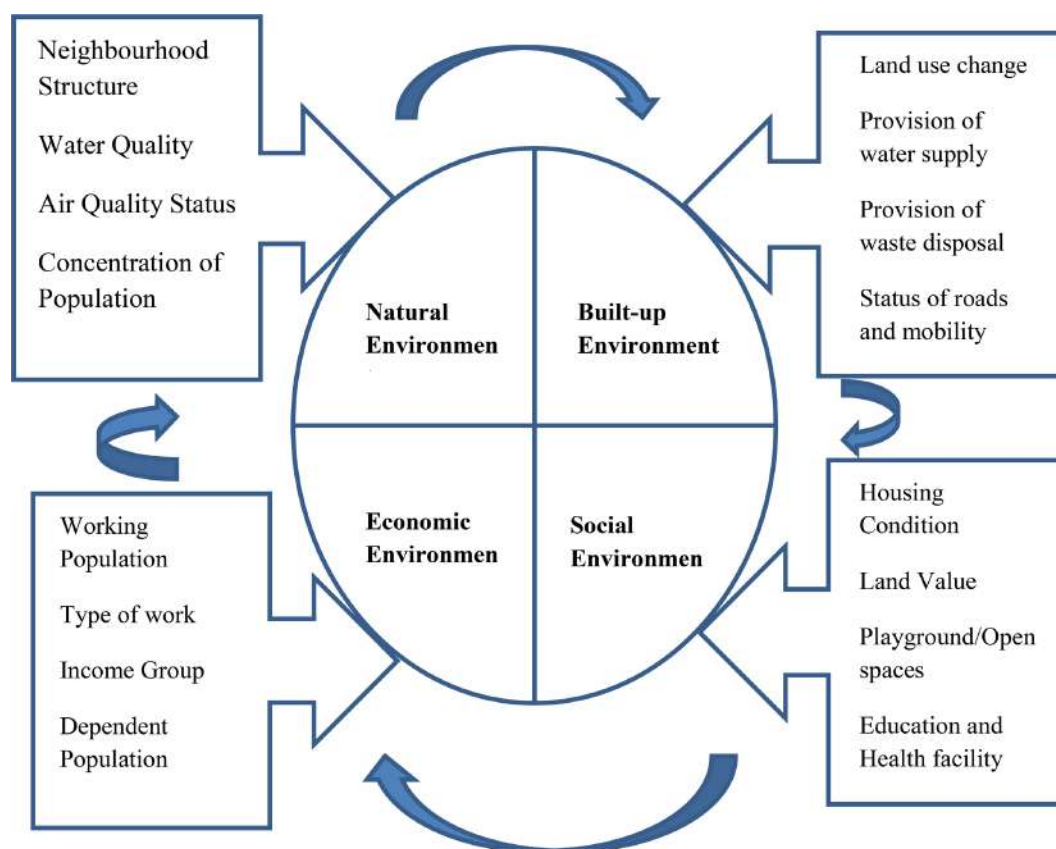


Figure 8. Domains of human vulnerability (man environment relationship).

The vulnerability index can provide an understanding of real-world situations. On the other hand, the vulnerability index reported in this study is intended to spatially identify vulnerable wards in Aligarh city according to four different domains of vulnerability and these wards will suffer more critical problems against of COVID-19 pandemic for their natural and man-made problems. The analysis showed that wards with a high concentration of population had high COVID-19 vulnerable areas with lower status of the land, water and air quality as well as poor provisions of water supply, waste disposal and mobility. These wards also showed dense and mixed land use and poor neighbourhood structure. While the wards with a lower concentration of population had just opposite conditions. This suggests that an obviously higher concentration of population is exerting extra stress on these environmental parameters and resulting in high vulnerability. Vulnerability indices also help the community prepare for mitigating, responding to, and recovering from the pandemic.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References

Acuto, M. (2020). COVID-19: Lessons for an Urban(izing) World. *One Earth*, 2, 317-319.

- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.04.004>
- Bankoff, G., Frerks, G., & Hilhorst, D. (Eds.) (2004). *Mapping Vulnerability: Disasters, Development & People*. Earthscan.
- Béné, C. (2009). Are Fishers Poor or Vulnerable? Assessing Economic Vulnerability in Small-Scale Fishing Communities. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 45, 911-933. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220380902807395>
- Bereitschaft, B. (2017a). Equity in Microscale Urban Design and Walkability: A Photographic Survey of Six Pittsburgh Streetscapes. *Sustainability*, 9, Article No. 1233. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9071233>
- Bereitschaft, B. (2017b). Equity in Neighbourhood Walkability? A Comparative Analysis of Three Large U.S. Cities. *Local Environment*, 22, 859-879. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2017.1297390>
- Birkmann, J., Cardona, O. D., Carreño, M. L., Barbat, A. H., Pelling, M., Schneiderbauer, S., Kienberger, S., Keiler, M., Alexander, D., Zeil, P., & Welle, T. (2013). Framing Vulnerability, Risk and Societal Responses: The MOVE Framework. *Natural Hazards*, 67, 193-211. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-013-0558-5>
- Bizimana, H., & Sönmez, O. (2015). Landslide Occurrences in the Hilly Areas of Rwanda, Their Causes and Protection Measures. *Disaster Science and Engineering*, 1, 1-7.
- Census of India (2011). *Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India*.
- Chambers, R. (1989). Editorial Introduction: Vulnerability, Coping and Policy. *IDS Bulletin*, 20, 1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1759-5436.1989.mp20002001.x>
- Chen, Y. (2016). Conceptual Framework for the Development of an Indicator System for the Assessment of Regional Land Subsidence Disaster Vulnerability. *Sustainability*, 8, Article No. 757. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su8080757>
- Contreras, D., & Kienberger, S. (2012). *GIS in the Vulnerability Assessment and Recovery Process in a Community with Elderly and Disable People after a Disaster. Rebuilding Sustainable Communities with Vulnerable Populations after the Cameras Have Gone: A Worldwide Study*. 117-154.
- Cutter, S., Boruff, B., & Shirley, W. (2003). Social Vulnerability to Environmental Hazards. *Social Science Quarterly*, 84, 242-261. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-6237.8402002>
- Cutter, S. L., & Finch, C (2008). Temporal and Spatial Changes in Social Vulnerability to Natural Hazards. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 105, 2301-2306. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0710375105>
- Eidsvig, U. M. K., McLean, A., Vangelsten, B. V., Kalsnes, B., Ciurean, R. L., Argyroudis, S., Winter, M. G., Mavrouli, O. C., Fotopoulou, S., Pitalakis, K., Baills, A., Malet, J. P., & Kaiser, G. (2014). Assessment of Socioeconomic Vulnerability to Landslides Using an Indicator-Based Approach: Methodology and Case Studies. *Bulletin of Engineering Geology and the Environment*, 73, 307-324. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10064-014-0571-2>
- Fong, M. W., Gao, H., Wong, J. Y., Xiao, J., Shiu, E. Y. C., Ryu, S. et al. (2020). Nonpharmaceutical Measures for Pandemic Influenza in Nonhealthcare Settings—Social Distancing Measures. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 26, 976-984. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10064-014-0571-2>
- GeoHazards International (2005). *Radius Project: Risk Assessment Tools for Diagnosis of Urban Areas against Seismic Disasters*.
- Gupta, S., & Chitnis, P. (2020, June 10). Mumbai, with 51,100 Coronavirus Cases, Crosses Wuhan. *NDTV*. <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/maharashtra-crosses-90-000-mark-mumbai-has-51-100-coronavirus-cases-2243491>

- Hizbaron, D. R., Baiquni, M., Sartohadi, J., & Rijanta, R. (2012). Urban Vulnerability in Bantul District, Indonesia-Towards Safer and Sustainable Development. *Sustainability*, 4, 2022-2037. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su4092022>
- Jomathan, J. A. (2017). *Urbanization Long-Run Growth, and Demographic Transition*. Working Papers, University of Florida.
- King, D. (2001). Uses and Limitations of Socioeconomic Indicators of Community Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: Data and Disasters in Northern Australia. *Natural Hazards*, 24, 147-156. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1011859507188>
- Kuhlicke, C., Scolobig, A., Tapsell, S., Steinführer, A., & De Marchi, B. (2011). Contextualizing Social Vulnerability: Findings from Case Studies across Europe. *Natural Hazards*, 58, 789-810. <https://doi.org/10.2112/1551-5036-36.sp1.487>
- McLaughlin, S., McKenna, J., & Cooper, J. A. G. (2002). Socio-Economic Data in Coastal Vulnerability Indices: Constraints and Opportunities. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 36, 487-497. <https://doi.org/10.2112/1551-5036-36.sp1.487>
- Ogen, Y. (2020). Assessing Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Levels as a Contributing Factor to Coronavirus (COVID-19) Fatality. *The Science of the Total Environment*, 726, Article ID: 138605. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138605>
- Pelling, M. (2003). *The Vulnerability of Cities: Natural Disasters and Social Resilience*. Earthscan Publications, Ltd.
- PTI (Press trust of India) (2020, June 7). *Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai Account for Nearly 50% of Nationwide COVID-19 Cases*. <https://theprint.in/india/delhi-mumbai-kolkata-and-chennai-account-for-nearly-50-of-nationwide-covid-19-cases/437222/>
- Qasim, S., Qasim, M., Shrestha, R. P., & Khan, A. N. (2018). Socio-Economic Determinants of Landslide Risk Perception in Murree Hills of Pakistan. *AIMS Environmental Science*, 5, 305-314. <https://doi.org/10.3934/environsci.2018.5.305>
- Ruiqi, L., Richmond, P., & Roehner, B. M. (2018). Effect of Population Density on Epidemics. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Application*, 510, 713-724. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2018.07.025>
- Sarkar, A., & Chouhan, P. (2021). COVID-19: District Level Vulnerability Assessment in India. *Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health*, 9, 204-215. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cegh.2020.08.017>
- Shen, S., Cheng, C. X., Yang, J., & Yang, S. L. (2018). Visualized Analysis of Developing Trends and Hot Topics in Natural Disaster Research. *PLoS ONE*, 13, Article ID: e0191250. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0191250>
- Swarajya (2020, June 11). *ICMR Serosurvey: Just 0.73 Percent of Population Had Evidence of Past Exposure to Coronavirus*. Swarajya. <https://swarajyamag.com/insta/icmr-serosurvey-just-073-per-cent-of-population-had-evidence-of-past-exposure-to-coronavirus>
- The New York Times (2020). New York Coronavirus Map and Case Count. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/new-york-coronavirus-cases.html>
- UN-Habitat (2016) *Urbanization and Development: Emerging Features*. World Cities Report.
- UN-Habitat (2020, April). *COVID-19 Response Plan*. United Nations Human Settlement Programme.
- Yuan, X., Zheng, H., Su, Y., Guo, P., Zhang, X., Zhao, Q., Ge, W., Li, C., Xi, Y., & Yang, X. (2019). *Drosophila* Pif1A Is Essential for Spermatogenesis and Is the Homolog of

Human CCDC157, a Gene Associated with Idiopathic NOA. *Cell Death & Disease*, 10, Article No. 125. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41419-019-1398-3>

Zebardast, E. (2013). Constructing a Social Vulnerability Index to Earthquake Hazards Using a Hybrid Factor Analysis and Analytic Network Process (F²ANP) Model. *Natural Hazards*, 65, 1331-1359. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-012-0412-1>

Zhou, Y., Li, N., Wu, W., Wu, J., & Shi, P. (2014). Local Spatial and Temporal Factors Influencing Population and Societal Vulnerability to Natural Disasters. *Risk Analysis*, 34, 614-639. <https://doi.org/10.1111/risa.12193>