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India map with symbols

India's healthcare system has spiraled into overall chaos following the Covid-19 outbreak. With more than 1.5 million cases reported in the country, patients are reportedly struggling with lack of beds, ventilators, and other medical resources. While public hospital data is available in the government's National Health Profile (NHP) 2019, private resource tracking is much harder. These challenges can be addressed effectively with the use of maps. In the past, various government departments, including education, forestry, and disaster management have used geographical information systems (GIS) to map demographic and ass information to handle calamity and crisis. In the private sector, grocery store chains and banks use maps regularly to decide on their new branch locations. However, in the healthcare space, India is still just scratching the surface while using GIS and mapping to its advantage. Except for malaria risk assessments in certain areas, mapping is barely used to detecting the spread of disease and making predictions to stem them in India. Earlier, GIS was used by () the health department because mostly malaria and things like this but not on this scale. The scale is unbelievable, said Agendra Kumar, president of Esri, an international provider of GIS software. TechCalifornia-based Esri has partnered with Indian officials to tackle the Covid-19 outbreak in recent months. Esri has set up an online hub for the state government's multi-government healthcare department in India, integrating maps with data from different healthcare facilities, captive centers, and container zones, among others. It publishes it on an easy-to-use dashboard for authorities. One of the main challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic is that it swells in pockets and identifies and understands location and demographics is critical, says Arvind Sharma, a partner at law firm Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Co. GIS (technology) using advanced analytical tools and providing reliable data on the spread and impact of the disease, and results In March, the Gujarat government launched a GIS-based mobile app to monitor their movements advised to be quarantined at home. Local authorities in Mumbai have published GIS data online so residents can detect cases in their area and maintain caution. GIS can also be used to better manage large Covid-19 facilities and access real-time information on bed availability and ventilators. If you set up a large health facility, we can do internal mapping quickly within a few days, Kumar. It gets easier. Staff do not have to go around physically looking for a slides or bed later, for instance. However, since the use of GIS in the healthcare sector remains The fight is obvious. Still studyingEsri, who has been with Indian state and private players for over two decades, found that health department officials in the country were not too tech savvy. So, out of 400 Indian Esri employees, nearly 70 help government officials learn the ropes. During the outbreak, the government also ensured some internal handhelds. For example, authorities from the disaster management authorities, who use technology not only to monitor tides every day but also to evaluate cyclones, storms, and floods, step in to help educate their peers in healthcare. The learning curve is still steep as cases continue to rise. But Covid-19-related technology laid the grounds for dealing with future diseases. Research shows India has high potential for emerging zoonotic diseases and continues to face significant deaths from pneumonia and diarrhea. This is a good lesson that, at any time, the health department should have a database, Kumar said. They have a hospital database but sometimes they don't know what are the assets in each hospital: how many ICU beds, how many ventilators are, what is the facility? With the right information, it would be very easy for the health department to build infrastructure that could support Covid-19 or other diseases. But technology has its disadvantages if not used properly. For example, some concerns about privacy, security, and bias have come up with surveillance that allows it. Unregulated surveillance may lead to data discrimination where marginalized communities (sic) can be excluded yet because of an unsygnitic algorithmic process, Kazim Rizvi, founding director of dialogue-thinking technology and public policy, told IndiaSpend.And use won't be all that easy. The very valuable software and their availability at some locations is lifting, due to lack of micro-level data and lack of trained personnel. Monday December 28, 2020 7:11 am PST by Joe Rossignol.G has begun launching software updates that include AirPlay 2 and HomeKit support to choose the 2018 smart TV model, according to some MacRumors readers, delivering on the company's promise made earlier this year. AirPlay 2 allows users to stream video, music, podcasts, and more directly from iPhone, iPad, or Mac to compatible LG smart TVs, without the required Apple TV. HomeKit... Google has hit out at an interesting way to put both China and India through the way its map app displays Arunachal Pradesh, a region whose ownership is disputed by both countries. Chinese version of Google Maps shows Arunachal Pradesh is as within China's borders. Instead, the Indian version of Google Maps describes the state as part of India. But both of those portrayals differ from the global version of Google Maps, which shows Pradesh as disputed territory in the line broke out on the map. In August this year, Google Earth came to sharp criticism in India for what Google later described as the wrong use of Chinese scripts to mark the area in Arunachal Pradesh, an eastern state administered by India. Google products that have been synchronized to the region's local domain reflect the country's official position in the area, a Google spokesperson said in an emailed statement. The Indian version of Google Maps represents the official position of the Indian government, and other country-level domains may similarly reflect the country's official position, he added. As for the global version on the main Google Maps site, the spokesperson said it was Google's standard practice to show all disputed regions around the world at its global nature. This does not endorse or verify the position taken by any party, but only provides complete information about the current geopolitical conditions to its users, he added. The dispute between India and China over Arunachal Pradesh has been heated recently, China, which claimed the state as part of southern Tibet, protested earlier this month after Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh went to Arunachal Pradesh to the canvass for his party ahead of elections in the state. Google Maps uses the same policy for its portrayal of Jammu and Kashmir, a territory disputed by India and Pakistan. The global version of Google Maps shows Kashmir as a disputed territory, while an Indian version shows Kashmir as part of India. Note: When you buy something after clicking the link in our article, we may get a small commission. Read our affiliate link policies for more information. The blue color symbolizes many things, including depth and stability. Often considered male color, blue is also considered to be related to cold or cold, and calm, since it is the color of the sky and the sea. Blue is also associated with peace and tranquility. Faith and trust, besides loyalty and wisdom associate with the blue as well. A number of different themes are associated with blue colors, including patriotism in the UNITED States, with red, white and blue, and Father's Day, because of the men's association with blue. Dark blue and light blue bring other connotations, as dark blues are more closely related to power, integrity and seriousness, with light blues more to do with tenderness, health and healing. Blue is expressed cheerfully when used with other bold primary colors, such as red and yellow. Blue color can also suppress appetite, and this color is not a typical dish decoration when food is served. Blue is also used in the promotion of products, such as cleaning fluids and petitioners. blue is associated with cleanliness and chastity, marketers use this to better promote their brand. In meditation, some believe that blue can produce in the body. The weather map and its symbols are intended to quickly deliver a lot of weather information and without using many words. Just as the equation is the mathematical language, the weather symbol is the weather language, so that anyone who sees the map should be able to determine the same information from it ... that is, if you know how to read it. Here is an introduction to the weather map and their symbols. NOAA's Jetstream School for Weather One of the first pieces of data you might notice on the weather map is a 4-digit number followed by letters Z or UTC. Usually found in the upper or lower corners of the map, this string of numbers and letters is a timescale. It tells you when the weather map is created as well as the time when the weather data on the map is valid. Known as Zulu or Z time, this figure is inserted into the weather map so that all meteorological weather observations (taken in different locations and therefore, in different time zones) can be reported at the same time standard no matter what local time. If you are new to Z time, using the conversion chart (as shown above) will help you easily convert between them and your local time. If you are in California (i.e. Pacific Coastal Time) and the time of the UTC issue is 1345Z (or 1:45 p.m.), then you know that the map was built at 5:45 a.m. of your time, on the same day. (When reading the chart, pay attention to whether the time of year is daylight saving time or time standard and reading accordingly.) High and low pressure centers are indicated in the Pacific Ocean. NOAA's Ocean Prediction Center Uppercase (Blue H's and red L's) on the weather map shows the center of high and low pressure. They mark where the highest and lowest air pressure is compared to surrounding air and is often labeled with a three or four-digit pressure reading in millibars. Highs tend to bring clearing and stable weather, while lows promote clouds and rain. So the center of stress is an area of x-marks-the-spot to help in determining where these two general conditions will occur. The pressure center is always marked on the surface weather map. They can also appear on the upper air map. NOAA Weather Forecast Center On some weather maps, you might see lines around and around high and low. These lines are called isobars because they connect areas where air pressure is the same (iso- which means the same pressure and bar). The closer the isobar is aligned together, the stronger the pressure changes (pressure gradually) are over the distance. On the other hand, widely alched isobars show more gradual change in pressure. Isobars are only available on surface weather maps—although not every surface map has it. Be careful to blame the isobar for many other lines that may appear on the weather map, such as isotherms (same temperature line), the same). from the NOAA NWS Weather line emerged as different colored lines that skipped out of the pressure center. They marked the border where two air masses opposite met. The warm front is shown by a curved red line with a red semisul. The cold front curves a blue line with a blue triangle. The part of the sprinter has subtle parts of the red curve with a semisika and a blue curve with a triangle. A secluded front is a curved purple line with both semisul and triangles. A weather row is only available on surface weather maps. NOAA/NWS NCEP WPC As seen here, several surface weather maps include a group of numbers and symbols known as weather station plots. The station's plot depicts the weather at the station's location. They include reports of various weather data in that location: Air temperature (in degrees Fahrenheit)Dewpoint Temperature (degree Fahrenheit)Current weather (marked as one of dozens of symbols established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or NOAA)Sky covers (also as one of the SYMBOLS of NOAA)Atmospheric pressure (in millibars)Pressure tendency and speed (in knots) If the weather map has been analyzed, you will find little use for station plot data. But if you're going to analyze the weather map by hand, station plot data is often the only information you start. Have all the stations plotting on your map guide about where the high and low pressure systems, the front, and each other are located, which ultimately helps you decide where to attract them. These symbols describe the weather of the current station plot. NOAA JetStream School for Weather These symbols were established by NOAA for use in the weather station plot. They tell what weather conditions are going on at that particular station location. These symbols are usually only plotted if some type of rain occurs or some weather events cause vision to be reduced at the time of observation. Adapted from NOAA NWS JetStream Online School for NOAA Weather has also established sky cover symbols for use in station weather plots. In general, the percentage that the circle is filled represents the amount of sky covered with the cloud. The term used to describe cloud coverage—a little, scattered, broken, overcast—is also used in weather forecasts. The FAA Now doesn't work, cloud-type symbols were once used in weather station plots to show the type of cloud observed at the location of a particular station. Each cloud symbol is labeled with H, M, or L to level (high, middle, or low) where it lives in the atmosphere. Numbers 1-9 tells of reported cloud preferences. Since there is only room for plot one each level, if more than one type of cloud is seen, only the clouds with the highest number priorities (9 highest) are plotted. Noaa Wind direction is shown by a widespread line from the sky cover of the station plot The direction of the line point is the direction from which the wind blows. The wind speed is indicated by a shorter line, called a stick, which extends from the longer line. Wind speeds are measured in knots (1 knot = 1.15 miles per hour) and are constantly rounded to the nearest 5 knots. The total wind speed is determined by adding together a variety of stick sizes according to the following wind speeds which each represent: Half barb = 5 knotsLong barb = 10 knotsPennant (flag) = 50 knots of NOAA Weather Forecast Center Some surface map includes overlay of radar images (called radar composite) depicting The intensity of rain, snow, sleet, or hail is estimated to be based on color, where light blue represents light rain (or snow), and red/magenta shows severe flooding and storm rain. If it rains severe, the watch box will also appear in addition to the intensity of rain. Red dashed = Solid watched tornado = tornadoYellow dashed warning = severe thunderstorm watchYellow solid = severe thunderstorm warning = flash flood warning

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