

COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE WORLD

SUBMITTED BY

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ABSTRACT:

The coronavirus disease is caused by the virus termed SARS-CoV-2. Many people diagnosed with the covid-19 disease will suffer from mild to moderate respiratory syndrome-like lack of taste, lack of smell, sore throat, etc... It will get cured without much medical assistance, whereas some people, primarily elderly citizens or people suffering from cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, or chronic respiratory diseases, suffer critically or even die with covid 19. Several countries, including wealthy countries, have had the worst hit on their economies and development due to coronavirus. Amid covid-19, it is now vital to know public opinion on how covid-19 impacts the general people and the countries and how to tackle the situation from spreading further. In this study, the researcher has used the survey method to collect students' opinions on various questions and suggestions, which are essential to be noticed amid covid-19.

SELECTION OF TOPIC

For research, the researcher selected the topic " Covid-19 and its impact on the world" because covid-19 is the most prevalent disease in the present time. The researcher believes that it is one of the most important aspects to be looked at to prevent this hazardous virus.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918 killed approximately 50 million people globally, with over 14 million individuals dying in British India itself. This epidemic had a far-reaching and worldwide impact. It had a significant influence on World War I. It shifted the limits of imperialist powers and resulted in widespread famine in many nations owing to inflation and unemployment. The epidemic fueled separatist movements in old colonies and compelled governments to implement public healthcare plans. It also resulted in improvements in microbiology, epidemiology, and vaccine development.

A decade later, the Covid-19 epidemic has been doing havoc in various regions of the world on many timeframes. The epidemic had hit 213 nations by the beginning of June 2020, “Globally, as of 6:03 pm CET, 14 January 2022, there have been 318,648,834 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 5,518,343 deaths, reported to WHO.”¹ The vulnerability of the disease had peaked in Europe, America, South-East Asia, Eastern Mediterranean, Western Pacific, Africa. There is no way of knowing if the outbreak would cease like its lesser predecessors, SARS (2002) and MERS (2012).

Paradoxically, this virus has targeted one of current civilization's most prized possessions: human liberty. Personal and social liberties have been the foundations of our culture and civilization in most regions of the world, for which governments have fought and won military conflicts after making terrible compromises. This manner of living could not be changed by German nationalism, Fascism, or Communist coups in the twentieth decade. Terrorism, ISIS, and bigotry could not stop it in our time. However, a coronavirus and its cumulative effects are now posing a significant danger to this crucial virtue of our civilization.

Many predictions have been made about what sort of planet we will inherit in the next decade following the catastrophic transition of 2020 amid covid-19. As governments battle the epidemic, these are grounded on shifting assumptions. Apart from interim financial metrics made by governments and international financial organizations to keep companies and nations intact and assist temporarily unemployed individuals, nations have had little time to consider their long-term strategies. There is, nonetheless, a plethora of data to go through and assemble a picture of what humanity's future may look like in the upcoming years when civilization returns to normal. This research study aims to identify the pieces of the puzzle that, perhaps when linked together by administrations, might provide insight into how we will live in the long term.²

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

1) JOURNAL: “THE WORLD AFTER COVID-19”³

This journal briefly talks about the background of covid 19, and the journal mainly provides the various aspects of the economy which is hit due to a deadly disease like covid-19. The author also explains how the threat of the covid-19 pandemic is worse than other pandemics suffered.

2) JOURNAL: “THE POST COVID WORLD ORDER”⁴

The author of this journal precisely differentiates the world before the covid-19 pandemic and the world after the covid-19 pandemic. It gives a background and history of the coronavirus disease and explains how it has affected people's private lives.

¹ (Anon., 1948)

² In this connection, see Allen et al. (2020); Georgieva (2020); Harari (2020); Kissinger (2020); Roy (2020).

³ Syed Sharfuddin (2020) The world after Covid-19, The Round Table, 109:3, 247-257.

⁴ (Sarader, 2020)

3) ARTICLE: “The World After COVID-19: An Opportunity For a New Beginning”⁵

In this article, the author explained the discovery and outbreak of the new variant in china. The author has explained the impact of coronavirus globally and on the global power balance. In this article, the author has provided a significant sneak peek of the world post-covid-19 and how it directs to an alternative world.

4) BOOK: “Epidemics and Society, From the Black Death to the Present - Frank M Snowden”⁶

The author examines the influence of large-scale viral epidemics on medical development and public security, as well as the art forms, religions, theoretical underpinnings, and warfare.

The author discusses illnesses like influenza, typhoid, and TB from a historical perspective and the consequences of modern epidemics like HIV/AIDS, SARS, and Ebola.

5) BOOK: “Viruses, A Very Short Introduction - Dorothy H Crawford”⁷

This book, which is simple and easy to read, shows an insight into the genesis and transmission of a spectrum of ailments, covering current outbreaks like Ebola, Zika, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).

Crawford also considers how climate change affects the spread of vector-borne illnesses and the implications for communities that have never been exposed to these pathogens.

CHAPTER-III

IMPORTANCE OF TOPIC

The COVID-19 epidemic has resulted in massive deaths throughout the world, posing a revolutionary challenge to public health, food systems, and the workplace. The pandemic's economic and social impact is detrimental: millions are at risk of plunging into extreme poverty, and the number of malnourished people, which is presently reported as approximately 690 million, might rise by up to around 132 million by the last month of the year. Hence, for the above reasons, the research strongly believes that spreading awareness regarding the impact of covid-19 is mandatory to spread awareness among the people, which will subsequently curb the spread of the disease.

⁵ (Bhusal, 2020)

⁶ (Snowden, 2019)

⁷ (Crawford, 2011)

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The Aims and objectives of the current research study are as follows:

- 1) To know the background of Covid-19.
- 2) To understand the impact of Covid-19 around the world.
- 3) To view and analyze the opinion of various people on covid-19 and questions relating to it.
- 4) To understand the role of the Government and the citizens in the spread of covid-19 across the globe.
- 5) To survey people's opinions on how the increase in cases can be controlled.

HYPOTHESIS

Covid-19 has shown detrimental effects on almost every country's economy and people. The reason for the spread of this life-risking virus is observed as a lack of proper schemes and reliefs undertaken by the Government to protect the economy and its citizens. Another reason will be the lack of following the precautions and rules set by the Government of the country's citizens. Hence, both the Government and the citizens should co-operate to stop the further spread of this deadly virus in the world.

CHAPTER-IV

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper uses a survey methodology by collecting data from a predefined group of respondents to collect the information and analyze their insights on the topic " Covid-19 and its impact on the world". The researcher also used various articles, journals, and books to precisely understand the topic.

AREA OF STUDY

The area of study for the current research paper has not been confined to any particular country but the world collectively.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This paper's research design is descriptive and analytical. The study attempts to incorporate facts from research papers and journal reports that provide an analysis of how covid-19 impacts the economy of the world. A questionnaire-based survey was also carried out. The poll findings are analyzed to understand how the general public perceives the impact of the fatal virus. Using the data of research completed by journals, the paper also

attempts to discuss and address the issue to spread awareness about one of the most prevalent and happening disasters in the world.

CHAPTER-5

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample size has been limited to 40 participants, all of whom are students at the university.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

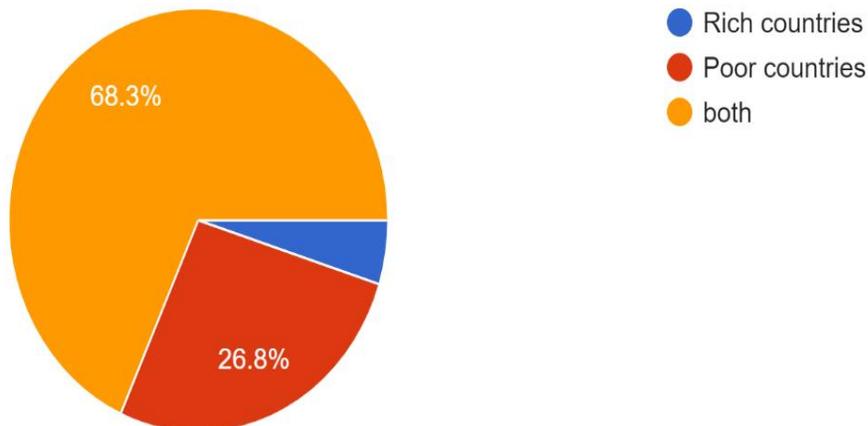
Primary and secondary data gathering methods have been used to complete this research study. The necessary information is gathered via a questionnaire. Data was gathered from prominent writers' publications, journals, and books. Data was also gathered from legitimate websites and blogs written by subject matter experts.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

After gathering all of the relevant facts and information, the data is studied using statistical and analytical techniques. Data interpretation is done both manually and with the help of computers.

1) which type of country do you think covid-19 had the worst impact?

41 responses



S.NO	RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Rich Countries	02	4.9%
2	Poor Countries	11	26.8%
3	Both	28	63.8%
4	TOTAL	41	100%

According to the table, the majority i.e, 63.8% of the respondents think that both the rich countries suffered due to covid-19. Whereas, 11 respondents i.e, 26.8% thinks that poor countries suffered and only 4.9% of the respondents think the rich countries had the worst impact due to covid-19.

2) Why do you think the United States has the most number of covid-19 cases across the world?

S.NO	RESPONSE
1	Lack of proper management from the government's part. Lack of proper awareness and improper or no implementation of the required restrictions/precautions for stopping the spread of the virus
2	Lack of seriousness about the virus
3	lenient covid protocols
4	rules were not tough enough and lifting restrictions was too early
5	The united state is a well connected country, almost all places have equal facilities and cant be called pocketed. Because of this connectedness the cases increased in us.
6	Not preventing the spread by inducing lockdowns, and people not following the law and order
7	Lack of proper management. Lifting the restrictions early. Lack of proper awareness of what could happen by not taking vaccines
8	Protocols issued by government have not been strictly followed
9	Mismanagement by the government is the primary reason
10	I saw a few causes which had a severe impact on US. One is the sluggish response by the government and not taking effective precautions. Second is that compared to India, the medical facilities though advanced is not accessible for all and also the long waiting time has also impacted the situation.
11	Vaccine and mask hesitation
12	People took it less seriously
13	No precautions
14	Due to careless behaviour of citizens.
15	More population and no lockdown

16	People's negligence and also the negligence of the government in implementing stricter rules.
17	Lack of planning which resulted in not being able to contain the spread
18	It is one of the most populous country and also due to lack of proper kits and precautions to protect the citizens from COVID.
19	catastrophic failure of the republican democracy and spread of misinformation
20	They are not properly following covid protocols.
21	Because no one is following the proper precautions given by the govt. Of USA.
22	United States has more cases due to 2 reasons 1. A lot of the citizens are not properly educated when it comes to COVID 19, the citizens believe it is a hoax and proceed to avoid all sorts COVID Regulation. 2. There is no proper system to count the cases
23	More population, not adequate protocols, citizens disobeying the government.
24	They were the once who actually were targeted
25	Less immunity
26	People have made different opinions on covid and no matter how much the government is trying to make them aware they aren't following the protocols. Because of which people who are actually taking precautionary measures are also becoming vulnerable to it.
27	Lack of acceptance by the government in the beginning.
28	Because they care more about their economy then their people
29	sluggish response by the govt , underfunding of health care system, inefficient healthcare system racist policies left some communities vulnerable to the covid

From the above responses, it can be analyzed that the United States has the most number of cases due to the following reasons:

- 1) Government is not taking proper initiatives to stop the spread of the virus and lack of accessibility to medical facilities and vaccines in the United States.
- 2) The people do not care much about the spread of the virus and carry on their work without following the restrictions set by the government and not following covid-19 protocols by the citizens.

3) In what ways did covid-19 hit the economy of different countries?

S.NO	RESPONSE
1	Lockdowns led to closure of businesses leading to a drastic impact on the economy of different countries- causing a huge rate of unemployment, fall in income rate, etc.
2	Depends on country to country though GDP has constrained
3	It affected almost every sector of an economy. The financial burden was heavy and many livelihoods were destroyed.
4	Many people especially those of the primary and secondary sectors went jobless. A lot of private companies had to lay off the employees due to their downfall.
5	Disrupted the GDP. Inflation took place in certain poor countries.
6	The economy of most countries was hit. GDP was literally in negative for every country

7	Different economies were hit differently for that matter the Indian economy struggled for quite some time until reasonable restrictions were made for the company's. However we can see a sudden spine in the stocks, this is because many people started investing in order to gain passive income.
8	Turbulent economic crisis, unemployment, health hazards
9	The prices due to the demand hiked and since not everyone can afford the things the economy was crashing
10	Most money supply went into health expenses
11	Employment of poor people is affected especially street vendors. Tourism department is affected badly. Airlines are suffering loss because people don't travel much. Education is hampered because children from remote areas can't have access to online learning.
12	The work is really low, people are not investing in fixed assets
13	Some countries are now in economic recession GDP has fallen tourism and countries mostly thriving with travel industry was badly affected.
14	In the United States and many countries in Europe, many business were forced to closed down, hence hitting the stock market. Middle Eastern countries suffered from low sales of crude Oil. Asian Countries were racially discriminated, despite not having anything to do with the virus, hence many Asian businesses were effected.
15	Medical Infrastructure and economic burden. Restraint in Trade, etc.
16	1. It affected the global supply chain 2. Due to lockdowns, many businesses went bankrupt and shut down. 3. There's a downgrade in the consumer behavior and shift in demand.
17	It slowed down the economy in rich countries. But many people lost livelihoods in the developing and poverty ridden countries. Businesses shut down ... Small businesses were the most effected.
18	COVID 19 hit in many ways , the global shares are in flux ,many people have lost their jobs so world economy is struggling with unemployment, many countries are now in recession, hospitality sector has shuts it's door worldwide.
19	1.Unemployment rate increased 2.daily wage workers have been severely affected
20	Affected the cash flow of the country
21	Increased unemployment, food shortage , scarcity of resources
22	Countries whose economy is heavily dependent upon primary and secondary occupations are more severely impacted by covid. On the other hand, countries whose economy is dependent upon tertiary sector did have a negative impact but its intensity was not as worse as the one faced by the developing and underdeveloped countries.
23	Economy,industries,agriculture and labor force are the worst hit
24	Financially,Economically.
25	Deaths , market down , inflation
26	due to nationwide lockdowns, countries had to impose trade sanctions which adversely acted upon the economy and changed the regular market behaviour
27	The pandemic has effected the economic of many countries to a great extent. Some of the countries are also facing crises due to the fall in the economic situation
28	Economically weaker countries are worst struck, rich countries will rebound in no time

From the responses mentioned above, it is thoroughly analyzed that covid-19 has hit the economy in several aspects like employment, income rate, inflation, scarcity of resources, agriculture. Due to which the GDP and

National income of various countries reduced significantly, several problems like unemployment and lack of resources led to a dependency on other countries. Consequently resulting in substantial bank loans. And debts of the countries.

4) How can we rebuild the disturbed world economy due to covid-19?

S.NO	RESPONSE
1	Better planning- keeping long term objectives in mind.
2	Liberalisation
3	We will have to take baby steps and restart. Everyone has to be more aware.
4	Slow return to opening the economy with basic restrictions
5	By promoting an upcoming sector like The IT sector. Empowering the people of the primary and secondary sectors by introducing people- friendly policies and waiving off their taxes to a certain extent till they are back in their feet again
6	Increase production within the country.
7	I believe economic relaxations Less Tax and more public spending
8	By reopening the economy, markets,offices.
9	Through new government policies
10	By growing own manufacturing market in countries so money circulate in country itself
11	By providing incentives
12	Vaccination for everyone including children
13	Rebuild for new types of jobs, businesses and governance system to boost economy
14	Proper administration and coordination with effective allocation of resources.
15	By vaccinating people, helping the poor countries by providing them with vaccines, adopting technologies and innovative methods .
16	By vaccinating people, helping the poor countries by providing them with vaccines, adopting technologies and innovative methods .
17	By creating an enabling environment based on long term vision, support people with education skills and care ,build more resilient and future ready markets
18	Anything is truly possible when we comply with the rules imposed by government like lockdown, compulsory inoculations, taking precautionary measures. So there will decline in the cases which would definitely brink back lost glory...
19	Deep analysis and recovery plans
20	More employment and wide roll out of vaccines
21	Go more online
22	All governments coming together and finding solutions and making trade offers of resources to each other
23	A waiver of loans, cut down on taxes and exploring new field for employment of the population can help.
24	Through incentives,online work arrangements, shift basis
25	By preventive measures to combat different issues
26	By taking proper precautions and commencing everything like before
27	By taking proper precautions and commencing everything like before
28	By providing universal basic income for at least 6 months

From the responses mentioned above, it is precisely analyzed that the economy can be gained back to its position by following some measures collectively by the governments of many countries and helping each other countries by profoundly analyzing the primary economic needs and implementing schemes to provide employment which subsequently will increase the national income of the countries and recover the economy.

5) How do you think some countries recovered their economy better and faster than others?

S.NO	RESPONSE
1	Good governance and by following the covid protocols - this helped in containing the spread which further did not require any lockdowns to be imposed. This in turn helped various countries to recover their economy effectively to an extent.
2	Better development and management
3	Smart thinking
4	They took necessary precautions, vaccinated people and reduced the cases
5	Didn't solely depend on lockdowns
6	Because of the prior precautions and safeguarding all the necessary resources before hand
7	Quick vaccination programs, lifting restrictions within the country, increasing material production within the country and increasing GDP (for instance, the strategies taken up by new zealand)
8	Effective government policies and implementation. Having plans is not enough. One must implement the plan accordingly in order to achieve results. India has vision what it lacks is improper management of resources.
9	taking aggressive steps baring the fear of covid and reopening economy
10	By taking serious precautions
11	By govt support and previous savings
12	By providing incentives
13	Quick action on just a few infected cases
14	By not showing delays. Preparing with better resources and man power in advance.
15	Due to quick action, strict lockdowns, proper health care infrastructure, support from the govt to the people, and general responsibility of the people towards this pandemic.
16	Strict curfew norms.
17	Some countries recovered their economy faster than others by increasing taxes on the citizen , by investing on low carbon emissions , by swiftly giving vaccination to its citizens so wok can start , by investing in the innovation for tomorrow
18	Strictly adhered to protocols
19	Rapid recognition of what is at fault and fixing that
20	Better management, more back up plans, better health infrastructure
21	Took proper precautions and prevented from spreading of the virus
22	By having proper planning by the government and execution of the same

23	They strictly followed the protocols and got vaccinated
24	By deep understanding of effective measures.
25	By proper execution of rules and regulations
26	through more liberal market reforms and providing incentives to its medium small micro industries
27	By issuing relief packages and implementing them effectively

From the responses received, it can be said that both the government and the citizens of the country helped the country to recover the loss incurred due to covid-19. In most countries that boosted their economy faster than others, the government put forth proper incentives and lockdowns and made medical services and vaccines more accessible to their citizens. In addition to that, the citizens were following the rules set by the government and were following proper precautions to prevent the spread of the virus amongst people and the country.

6) Do you think lockdown/curfew at night in a few countries reduced the covid-19 cases? Give reasons

38 responses



In the above pie chart, most of the respondents (17), i.e., 44.7%, agreed that the lockdown or curfews during nighttime helped curb the spread of the covid-19 virus among the people in different countries. Whereas 12 respondents, 31.6% of the responses, did not agree, two respondents, which measures 5.3%, were contented that maybe the lockdown helped.

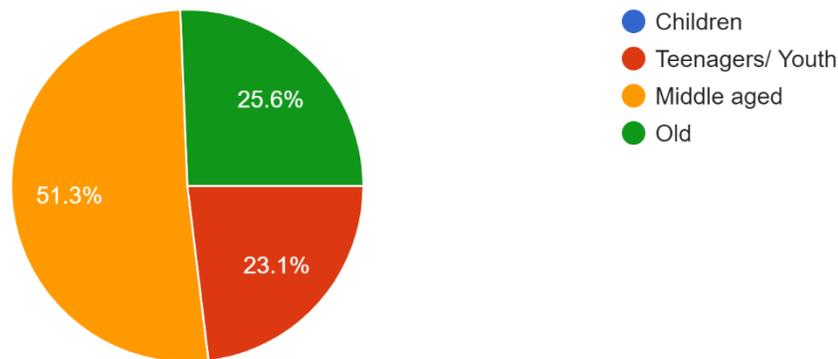
The researcher also received various responses like:

- How is the night helpful curfew when the virus can spread in the daylight?

- Night curfews were only implemented in urban cities, and even in urban cities, people found ways to get past the police. Hence, the lockdown might not have been appropriately implemented and was not a very good plan to curb the spread of the disease.
- Fewer people gathering
- Varies from CountryCountry to CountryCountry
- covid will spread in both day and night. However, if a complete lockdown is made irrespective of the day or night, there will be a control in the spread of the disease.
- Yes, to some extent but not completely.

7) Which among the following age group you think has suffered the worst amid covid-19?

39 responses

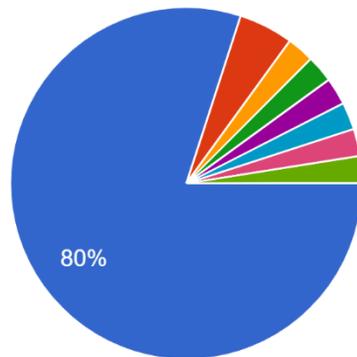


In the above pie chart, most of the respondents (20), i.e., 51.3%, responded that middle-aged people are the worst sufferers amid covid-19.

Ten respondents, which measures 25.6% of the total respondents, contended that older people are the worst sufferers, whereas 9, i.e., 23.1%, responded that teenagers and youth are the age group that mainly suffered amid covid-19.

8) Do you think covid-19 has affected people's mental health across the globe? Give reasons.

40 responses



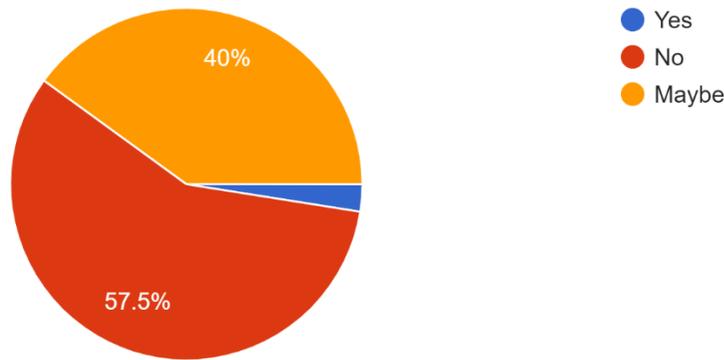
- Yes
- No
- Basically when the cases were high the lockdown was necessary when the ca...
- Well for me personally, i have not had any problem except the fact that my s...
- Staying at home has affected the men...
- Isolation has increased mental sickne...
- People are confined to their homes , t...
- Involving in more vecio

In the following pie chart, the majority (30) of the respondents, 80%, agreed that covid-19 had affected people's mental health across the globe, whereas only two respondents, which is 5%, disagreed. However, some respondents also contented as following:

S.NO	RESPONSE
1	Staying at home has affected the mental health of a many students
2	People are confined to their homes , they are isolated and not able to engage in a social gathering which is leading them to depression, anxiety etc. As businesses are facing financial crunch during the pandemic and threat of getting closed, this is making a negative impact on the mental health of the people. The case is worst for people or employees , working from home .The line between their personal and professional life has been dissolved. in this pandemic They are assigned with work even after the working hours, they are being over exploited which is impacting their mental health
3	Isolation has increased mental sickness and stress
4	Well for me personally, i have not had any problem except the fact that my schooling for an year was offline and my college has not opened yet. Other than that i have had no problems. But i have heard about how important and necessary psychologist are in this decade. So maybe it has affected peoples mental health at large.

9) Do you think people are taking the proper precautions and following the guidelines to prevent the spread of covid-19?

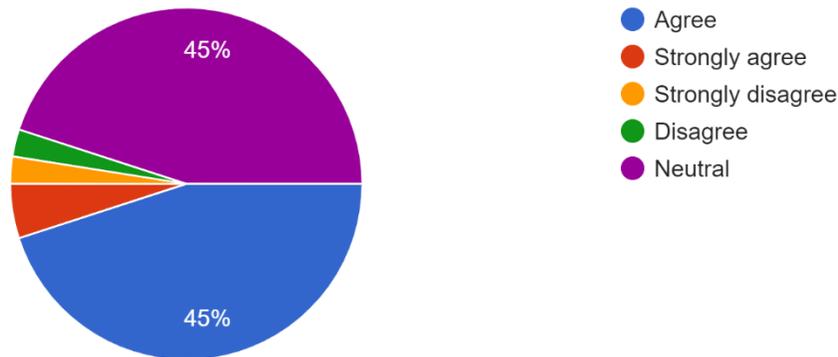
40 responses



According to the above pie chart, it is pretty sure that people are not taking proper precautions and are not following the guidelines set by the government to prevent the spread of covid-19 disease.

10) Are governments of different countries helping the citizens amid the covid-19 crisis?

40 responses



The above pie chart shows that the governments of different countries are helping the citizens amid the covid-19 pandemic as only 2.5% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

11) How do you think the increasing number of cases can be controlled?

S.NO.	RESPONSE
1	Taking proper precautions
2	By following strict protocols and avoid public gathering. The need for vaccination campaign should be increased and a vaccine for kids should be identified soon.
3	Vaccination, following covid protocols
4	Proper regulations of covid appropriate behaviour
5	people should follow precautionary measures set forth by the authorities
6	Yes with appropriate measures and vaccination.. But there are 2 sides of a coin this pandemic is unpredictable
7	By following the rules and abiding by norms to control the spread
8	Restrictions, especially during weekends. More vaccination programs.
9	People have to be conscious about their health and take precautionary measures to not get affected by covid 19. Most importantly they should be a responsible citizen.
10	Stop election rallies Encourage people to stay indoors using various measures Make work from home more lively
11	Lockdown, giving importance to schooling and colleges than opening malls, theaters etc. A mass Lockdown will help in my opinion.
12	Proper following of precautions and vaccination
13	Awareness
14	Lockdown and people's care towards themselves and keeping in mind about others health.
15	Proper Lockdown
16	By implementing stricter rules and promoting social distancing
17	Strictly adhering to covid protocols.
18	By practicing proper social distancing. Staying at home and only go out when necessary. Avoid crowding. Respect the rules and regulations set up by the government
19	practice social distancing to prevent community spread, wear mask when in the vicinity of others, staying home during the better half of the lockdown period
20	By making people much more aware of sanitation
21	By following proper sanitisation process , taking precautions , wearing masks whenever go out , leave house only if necessary, maintain social distancing etc..
22	Educating the people on what COVID is, including the rural people as well.
23	Taking Proper precautions and strict rules (even for elections and political rallies)
24	By taking strict precautions and strict rules and regulations
25	By following guidelines
26	Proper hygiene, providing facility for poor people to quarantine in a proper manner, strict implementation of covid protocols
27	Impose strict lockdown rules
28	Proper administration and coordination with the rightful allocation of resources.
29	Making strict rules
30	By proper execution of rules and regulations

31	1.making people aware about the importance of adopting practices like wearing masks and strict actions against those flouting it. 2.By avoiding large gatherings like political rallies. 3.Vaccinating people .
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Based on the above responses, the increasing number of Covid-19 cases across the globe can be curbed and slowed down by:

- 1) Government imposing strict rules, regulating the necessary lockdowns, and financially assisting the needy. They should also spread awareness about the covid-19 and its impact and the importance of preventing the spread of the virus, especially in the rural states of the countries.
- 2) People should follow the necessary protocols and guidelines set by the Government and avoid unnecessary public gatherings.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Public health, Food security, and employment and labor concerns, particularly laborers' health & welfare, collide during the COVID-19 crisis. The human dimension of the problem will need adherence to workplace health and safety measures and provide access to adequate employment and the preservation of labor rights in all sectors. Prompt and focused action to preserve lives and businesses should include expanding humanitarian assistance to encompass public healthcare and financial support for the most vulnerable. Employees in the unorganized sector and those in the least protected and low-paying employment, such as youth, elderly workers, and migrants, are among them. Women, who are over-represented in low-wage employment and caregiving duties, must be given special attention. Various forms of assistance such as child allowances, Cash transfers, and nutritious school lunches are critical, as are shelter and food assistance measures, aid for job retention and revival, and monetary assistance for companies, especially micro, small, and medium-sized firms. Governments must work collaboratively with companies and employees when formulating and implementing such policies.

COVID-19 has a particularly negative impact on countries currently coping with humanitarian crises or catastrophes. It is vital to respond quickly to the epidemic while ensuring that economic and rehabilitation aid reaches those who need it most.

It is high time for global cooperation and assistance, specifically for the most vulnerable citizens of our communities, especially in rising and developing countries. By working together, we can overcome the pandemic's interrelated health, social, and economic effects and prevent it from expanding into a long-term economic and livelihood disaster, ultimately wiping out already made development achievements.

As stated in the United Nations Secretary-General's policy Brief, we must recognize this chance to rebuild better. To solve the difficulties faced by the health and agri-food industries, we need to adopt protracted, sustainable plans. Prioritize resolving underlying food security and malnutrition issues, resolving regional disparities, mainly through better-paying jobs in the rural livelihoods, expanding social welfare to all, supporting safe migratory paths, and encouraging the formalization of the unorganized sector.

We must reimagine our planet's future and promptly address the disaster, climate change, and environmental deterioration. Only then will we be able to safeguard everyone's livelihoods, health, food security, and nutrition and ensure that our "new normal" is a better one.

REPORT WRITING

A report provides us with theoretical aspects of knowledge and a solid framework for developing plans and strategies relating to research. The present study discusses Covid-19, its impact across the globe, and possible ways to prevent the spread of mysterious illnesses like covid-19. After reviewing all of the information received from sources and questionnaires, it is determined that the covid-19 virus is a dreadful disease that has impacted the world immensely. Covid-19 resulted in the loss of economy, loss of trade, deterioration in health, impact education, reduced tourism, decreased employment opportunities, and social networks of people on a large scale. Since we cannot eliminate the virus from the world, we can prevent the spread of covid-19 by insisting that the government initiate proper schemes and regulations on covid-19, financially assisting the needy, and increasing the accessibility of vaccines across the world. The governments of various countries should collectively introduce and implement strategies to curb the spread of the virus and help in boosting the economy of the world. Furthermore, citizens must follow the guidelines and protocols set forth by the government, avoid unnecessary gatherings, and maintain proper social distance.

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