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## “Sustainable and resilient recovery of India from the COVID-19 Pandemic.”

**Dr. Anshumali Pandey**

Faculty of Hospitality Management

Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology,

(Under Ministry of Tourism, Govt. Of India)

Silvassa, (Dadra & Nagar Haveli ), India.

### Abstract:

Public policies that provide food security are urgently needed in India. However, as it is likely that its implementation requires a lot of delivery time, local governments and charities should, meanwhile, work in close collaboration to help ensure that the most vulnerable populations remain fed and healthy.

There is unlimited drive, and untapped resources, we can count on for the restoration for essential services. It is the responsibility of governments and the international community to stay true to principles and conduct reforms, so that, not only will the poor, children and youth regain their promised future, but all stakeholders find their role in making it happen.

Every harmful spiral of frustrating socio-economic circumstances suggests its reverse image of a helpful spiral, one which would lead to the future of education we want:

- **inclusive change in help delivery,**
- **unleash the potential of individuals, and**
- **united fulfilment, in all areas of life, through social investment.**

**Key words:** Sustainable development, Compassionate Governments, Poverty, Commonsense, Corona Virus, Covid-19, Pandemic, resilient recovery.

**Statement:**

"Sustainable and resilient recovery of India from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development".

**Introduction:**

The pandemic and the economic crisis due to Covid-19 are likely to push tens of millions of people to poverty and their undermined efforts to improve human well-being throughout the world. As bad as things are, this is just a preview of how the climate crisis and the destruction of nature threaten our economies and societies. We will have to take all the means necessary to take a better and safer path for the future. If countries design their economic recovery plans wisely, they can address the health pandemic and climatic crises in tandem. We have a small window of time to not only build, but also to build better. Nobody wants to return to a society with high unemployment, food insecurity, accelerating the destruction of nature, traffic jams and air pollution. This is an opportunity, once in a generation, to redesign our economies and societies to be more resistant to global shocks, to be more sustainable and never to leave anyone behind.

**Objective:**

The objective of this statement is to present an umbrella solution to the economy's recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic that covers several other socioeconomic-political-environmental problems. The efforts should be addressed to solving these correlated problems. We need to solve the problem of poverty and empower our future generation to achieve sustainable development.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this statement is to identify socioeconomic-political and environmental problems that are not separate, but coherently aggravate the problem of economic down fall in India. This statement tries to highlight the solutions already in society and the required improvements of a case-by-case basis.

**Overview of the subject:**

With a population of about 1,350 million, India is home to almost 15% of humanity and struggle with the third tally of higher infection in the world at almost 12 Millions of cases. In total, around 165,000 people have died. India wants to immunize at least 300 million people by August 2021. A successful immunization campaign in India, where health workers have to deal with difficult terrain, poor Internet connectivity and irregular transport, should establish an example for anyone.

The authorities wanted people to initiate session on the Internet to make a vaccination appointment, but that is not as easy for many, so the rule dropped and now many people can simply enter an inoculation centre. To turn on enthusiasm, health centres are establishing selfie positions and urging people who obtain shots to spread the message on social networks.

However, a large number of new variants remain a case to mistrust the overall recovery of the economy. When India announced its blockade throughout the nation in March 2020, migrant workers, among the poorest citizens of the country, had a difficult time to adhere to blocking measures. With only a few days of savings to take them through this period of economic inactivity, many faced a difficult option: rely on the authorities for their basic sustenance (especially food and shelter), or travel home while risking virus. Many chose the latter, undertaking long and dangerous trips on foot.

Public policies that provide food security are urgently needed in India. However, as it is likely that its implementation requires a lot of delivery time, local governments and charities should, meanwhile, work in close collaboration to help ensure that the most vulnerable populations remain fed and healthy.

### **Some ongoing and essential solutions:**

NGOs, like countries, must work together to overcome the challenges that do not respect national borders. Developing countries will need additional resources to build better. Cooperation for bilateral development and international financial institutions, such as IMF and multilateral development banks, should play a solid role in filling this gap. Private finances for infrastructure and green and resistant cities should increase. Local financial markets must be strengthened. Many developing countries will require debt restructuring or cancellation. International cooperation and solidarity must intensify in times of crisis. In addition, in India, we have electoral activities in many states.

Schools have opened, shopping centres have opened, restaurants have opened, and people have begun to use public transport. However, in all these places, we see people without masks and without protection. Even if we are vaccinated, we need to protect ourselves. Vaccines have only an 80-90 percent efficiency and in crowded places, we do not know who is 10-20 percent. By going to very busy places without masks, we are only inviting the virus and creating problems for ourselves.

“If you did not use a mask, you are being irresponsible”. It is the responsibility that all citizens vaccinate and also use a mask.

### **Current efforts form NGOs:**

NGOs are spreading the message and information to the general public by organizing street plays and awareness programs on the following lines/themes: "It has been shown that even when you are vaccinated, you can become infected". It is possible that a person vaccinated can function as a vehicle for the transmission of the virus into a large population. Vaccination is only like taking additional precautions. For example, in the UK, it is shown that the rate of infection has decreased drastically after they began to vaccinate. If we wear a mask, social distance and vaccinated as many people, we can leave this pandemic at 6 months. But if we only vaccinate the masses and they do not use masks, it will be a total failure, since the virus will re-emerge.

### **Need to re-emphasize the importance of Rural development:**

The Indian village is still relevant, at least for the vast number of urban workers. Similarly, while the problem of defining a village in an academic sense has ceased to matter, its existential reality has asserted itself, and we need to recognise this affirmation. If we do, we might agree to notice a problem in policies that do not adequately acknowledge the right of villages to flourish as human habitations with their own distinctive future. They deserve to have new sites and forms of livelihood without the need to migrate to cities. They also deserve systems of health and education that are not designed as feeders to distant centres. Initiatives in this direction will make both cities and villages more sustainable and capable of coping with the kind of crisis we are currently facing.

### **Lessons and interwoven solutions from the pandemic:**

Over the last 20 years, a range of crises — financial, refugees, climate, health — have exposed interdependencies across sectors and borders. These crises are interlinked; for example, unchecked human encroachment on nature is one of the root causes for zoonotic pandemics. (A disease that jumps from animals to humans is called a zoonosis. And it's more common than we might think.)

To reduce risk and better manage future complex crises, we must recognize these links. This requires building the right partnerships to reach key decision-makers beyond the climate “bubble” and building strong alliances with other movements and constituencies such as those on health, labour, inequality and nature. In addition, the recovery process should leverage commitments and action for the upcoming decade catalyzed by the Paris Agreement, Convention on Biological Diversity and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The pandemic and resulting lockdown has demonstrated that extraordinary interventions are possible. Safeguarding human health has moved to the centre of policymaking and public investment and that needs to sustain. Almost as soon as that happened, we experienced a different world: better air, water, less traffic and noise, and often more engagement with community, family and nature. While the severe pain of the crisis must not be underestimated, these experiences can be seen as a postcard from the future — a way to help us picture the future we want.

NGOs are working for women and child development and is concerned about food security, which is vital for a healthy nation. They advocate for provision of nutritious food to all children for their physical and mental growth. The current direct nutrition programs should be revamped to enable management by women’s Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and /or local bodies. This might prove to be an umbrella solution for any future pandemic situation as it advocates lesser migration and more sustainable economy for India.

### **Conclusion:**

Stimulus packages are being designed quickly and the urge to take action is justifiably strong. If we are going to truly build back in a manner that responds to the climate and biodiversity crises and advances the Sustainable Development Goals, we need to collect the evidence and build public and political support at an even faster pace.

The COVID-19 crisis offers a unique opportunity to engage people in thinking about what kind of growth we want, and the importance of making human, societal and planetary well-being central to all our policies and institutions.

Food security is closely related to household resources, disposable income and socioeconomic status. It is also strongly interlinked with other issues, such as food prices, global environment change, water and energy and agriculture growth.

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