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Impact Of Covid-19 On Socio-Economic Environment

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Abstract

In December 2019, the covid-19 origination from Wuhan China. covid-19 is a family of viruses that cause many diseases in humans. The patients show flu-like in symptoms with a dry cough, sore throat, high fever, and breathing problems. Covid-19 has been declared as a global health emergency due to spread of corona virus. To prevent the transmission mask, surgical gloves and sanitizer were use. The covid-19 pandemic is considered the most important global health disaster of the century and the greatest challenge since 2nd world war. The covid-19 pandemic has resulted in over 7,280,726 confirmed cases and over 412,079 deaths globally. It has also sparked fears of an impending economic crisis and recession. Social distancing, self-isolation and travel restricting have lead to a reduced workforce across all economic sectors and caused many jobs to be lost. The covid-19 pandemic is for more than a health crisis: it is affecting societies and economic at their core. While the impact of the pandemic will vary from country to country, it will most likely increase poverty and inequalities at a global scale, making achievement of SDGs even more urgent. Over the next 12 to 18 months the socio-economic response will be one of one of three critical components of the UN'S covid-19 response, alongside the health response, led by world health organization and the global humanitarian response plain. covid-19 does not affect everyone in the same way. There are several reasons that is why different socio- economic groups are affected by this pandemic in different ways. Majority of the countries are now trying different tactics to stop the spreading of the diseases.

Keywords: symptoms, covid-19, human

Introduction:- A pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China was first reported to the WHO country office in China on 31 December 2019. The outbreak was declared a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020. On 11 February 2020, WHO announced a name for the new corona virus disease: COVID-19. It has crossed all borders in a very short period of time. COVID-19 is family of virus that cause many diseases in humans, which usually has show flu-like symptoms with a dry cough, sore-throat, high fever and breathing problems. Increase in covid-19 cases and death worldwide. The new corona virus (SARS-COV2) has generated an unprecedented impact in most countries of the world. The virus has affected almost every country on the planet, spread to more than 2 million people and caused around 130,000 deaths. Currently, most countries have tried to fight the spread of the virus with massive covid-19 screening tests and establishing public policies of social distancing. It is clear that the priority revolves around people's health. Corona viruses are single-stranded RNA viruses that can infect not only humans, but also a huge variety of animals as well. These viruses were first studied by Tyrell and by Bynoe in 1966, who cultured them from patients with common cold. Due to their spherical morphology along with a shell and surface projections like a solar corona, these viruses were named corona viruses. In Latin corona means crown and there are four different sub-family including alpha, beta, gamma and delta corona viruses identified so far. Alpha and beta-corona viruses have been originated from mammals, particularly from beta, gamma, and delta-corona viruses originated from pigs and birds. As we are writing these lines, the pandemic affects 200 countries and territories. With around 3055,243 infected subjects more than 374,419 deaths and 2,864,659 recovered patients. India is also one of the affected country. There are approx 2 lakh confirmed cases of corona viruses and 8848 deaths on dated June 13, 2020 according to world meter. The first case of covid-19 was identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and then it spread all over the world globally more than 200 countries. It is admitted as a pandemic by the world health organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020. The effect of this virus is troubled and it is observed that most of the developed countries like USA, Britain, Italy and Germany is badly affected. Frankly India is also one of the affected Country. There are approx 2 Lac confirmed cases of corona virus and 5608 deaths on dated June 2, 2020 according to World meter. The India govt. has declared a kind of measures to hold the situation. The whole country was announced to be under 68 days lockdown in phases. Resulting there are a major losses in Indian economy in various Sector. The next one or two years will be herculean for India. Many professions will fight, many of them may die and some other new industries will bring a hope of recovery.

Symptoms of the covid-19:- Corona viruses affect the different people in different way. Its symptoms range from common cold to difficult in dispiration and deaths can occurrence. Symbols or symptoms, may come out 2-14 days after exposure. This time period is called the incubation period. Corona viruses spreads person to person after intimate sociality, when a covid-19 positive patients breath out, sneeze or talk, small droplets of sliva released from his/her mouth and float in nearby air and when a person come into the contact of the infections air by the virus. It is important note that covid-19 is new, and research is still ongoing. There may also be other ways that the new corona virus can spread.

Data base and research methodology:-The present study was entirely based on the secondary data. Therefore required data is collected from the different research, articles, and newspapers, publishes journals on the above topic.

COVID-19 and global health:-The relationship between human health and disease is neither a new concept, nor a new topic. Covid-19 originating in china in late 2019 caused a major global outbreak and is a major public health issue. The virus is highly contagious and can be transmitted through droplets and close contact. The spread of the virus to humans is caused by close contact with an infected person exposed to coughing, sneezing, respiratory droplets or aerosols. These aerosols can enter the human body through the nose or mouth by inhalation. The clinical spectrum for individuals with covid-19 infection ranges from mild or non-specific signs and symptoms of acute respiratory illness such as fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath to severe pneumonia with respiratory failure and septic shock, which are very similar to other corona virus diseases. The current characteristics of covid-19 diseases in adults are clear to clarify the correlation between covid-19 and immune-rheumatological patients of great importance. Given the rapid and elutt spread of the epidemic, the health of arthritis patients is of major concern. Covi-19 is a respiratory disease, the damage to lung tissue is quite obvious, but there are reports that other organs and tissues may also be affected since viral flow of ply or serum is common in respiratory tract infections, there is a possibility of treatment of corona virus through infection of leonal blood products. Covid-19 is a major public health concern for the world's population and a major cause of hospitalization and death, particularly for middle and older people in affected countries. Children have been spared the direct health effects of covid-19 virus. They are the hidden victims of the epidemic rather than the face of it. Yet children around the world have confused taken to prevent the disease. Families are facing increasing stress under lockdown with many facing financial insecurity and children are missing life-saving vaccines and much-needed free food due to suspension of services while others experience increasing threats to their security and are suspended for goodbye as services that prevent and respond to niolence abuse and

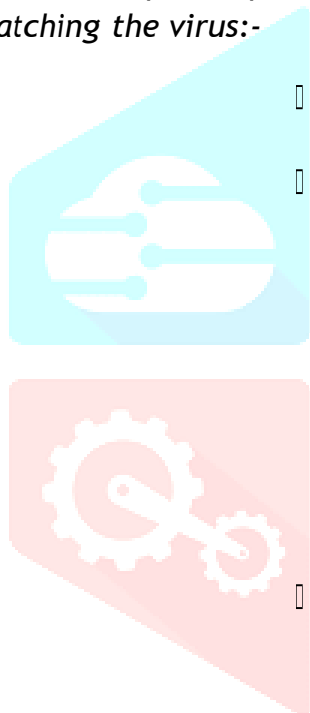
neglect. Many children especially the most vulnerable, risk their lives with even at-risk diseases because access to healthcare is impeded. Measures taken by government to prevent and mitigate the epidemic are having a persistent and far-reaching impact on children's lives. This dashboard presents rapid data that tracks some indirect socio-economic effects of covid-19.

The social impact of covid-19 on India:-The covid-19 epidemic has overwhelmed the entire world and India has also suffered the same. The spread was so widespread that the world health organization (WHO) had to declare it an epidemic. The only way to control and defeat this huge epidemic was to follow social distances and prevent people from going out to avoid social contact. To achieve this objective effectively, the entire nation had to be shut down, and all activities with minimal human interaction. Therefore, the country essentially had to be brought under lockdown. In this regard, the government of India started taking a tough stance against this epidemic attack in mid-march. By the last week of march India sealed all internal and external borders. Since 22 march, the entire country is under lockdown phase which had been extended till 31 may 2020. The government of India, led by PM Narendra modi, has taken several measures

to reduce the risk socio-economic breakdown with its continuous measures to control the spread of corona virus. Prime Minister Modi urged people to believe that there is a 'lakshman rekha' outside their homes and not to take a step outside their homes. During his second address to the country on the outbreak of covid-19, PM Modi said that many people in the last few days had used their time in lockdown to create innovative placards. He mentioned a special placard, which described 'corona' as a phonetic brief for 'koi road par na naikle'. On the Prime minister's appeal, the entire country showed a sense of solidarity and respect to the doctors, nurses and other medical staff, sanitation, health workers, police force and all those who are tirelessly striving in this fight against corona. Also, millions of Indians switched off their lights. They lit the balconies and doors with lamps, candles, torches on Sunday, April 5, in response to prime minister Narendra modi's plea to 'challenge the darkness' that had spread from the corona virus crisis. Thus, they have integrated the country as before. Most of the world's leaders, including US PM Boris Johnson, praised Narendra modi for his innovative and independent leadership in these time of crisis. He appreciated his honest effort and commendable work for the good of his people. WHO also praised PM modi's effort for corona virus; and said 'India can do this' thus, PM Narendra modi has made every effort to inculcate the spirit of nationalism and humanity in the minds of the people of this country. We all must act responsibly and support each other to prevent the downfall of the socio-economic well-being of our society. Indian tradition has always underlined the importance of physical and

mental health and well being. Whatever the danger may be, you will only be able to deal with it with a healthy body and strong mind.

Socio economic environment aspects of covid-19:- The covid-19 pandemic is considered the most important global health disaster of the century and the greatest challenge mankind since world war 2nd. The covid-19 pandemic is for more than a health crisis; it is affecting societies and economics at their core. While the impact of the pandemic will vary from country to country, it will most likely increase poverty and inequalities at a global scale, making achievement of SDGs even more urgent. Over the next 12 to 18 months the socio-economic response, alongside the health response, led by WHO and the global humanitarian response plain. Covid-19 does not affect everyone in the same way. There are several reasons that is why different socio-economic groups are affected by this pandemic in different ways. These socio-economic factors include population density, urban and rural setting, education level, life style, the size of household. Majority of the countries are now trying different tactics to stoop the spreading of the diseases. There are some factors, which increase the risk of catching the virus:-



- ▣ Close contact among people is very high in urban areas rather.
- ▣ A larger house will have a higher chance of bringing the virus into the home, while in a home where a person lives alone; he must catch the virus outside the house. In Sweden, social-distancing rules are not taken very strictly due to the high proportion of single-person households. While multiplication of corona viruses was clearly contributed to in Italy based on multi-generational homes.
- ▣ Social distancing is very effective for preventing the spread of the disease, but there are several reasons that different groups may show the level of prevalence of social distress:
 - ▣ Working from home may reduce social interaction, but may be available only to a few people concentrated in jobs associated with high socioeconomic status than rural areas.
 - ▣ Staying at home rules will be more of a challenge for those who lives in small and crowded houses or outside.
 - ▣ Everyone infected with covid-19 will react severely. There are some factors that contribute to the risk of covid-19, but they are probably felt different by different socioeconomic groups.
 - ▣ WHO warns smokers that they may be highly at risk because of

the obvious effects of smoking on the lungs and smoking in low socio-economic groups.

Therefore, some socioeconomic groups are more likely to risk than others. Therefore, some parts of society can logically expect higher numbers of deaths. This may be highly related to pension plans, using this experience analysis of the population to predict future mortality. The post epidemic population may appear to be more dissimilar than the starting point of this outbreak.

Socio-economic impacts of covid-19:- *After registering its first case in the southern state of kerala at the end of January 2020, India began screening hardened airports for corona viruses. The following week saw a quick succession of events halting all travel in and out of the county by 22 March. On the same day, Prime Minister narendra modi called for a 14 hour. Janta curfew, some of which called a trial –run for the lockdown implemented after that week. While infection continued to increase during this period, Indians were now confined to their homes to prevent the spread of the virus. The announcement of lockdown did not come without anarchy – it caused widespread panic, especially among the lower classes of society including farmers and migrant workers who remained stranded and unemployed overnight from their distant homes and a means of transportation was not. In my best guess, here are some areas that will be adversely affected and others that will see uptake.*

- 1. Agriculture:** *The resilience of the agriculture sector has been tested by the outbreak of covid-19. A global crash in hotel and restaurant demand has led to a 20% drops in prices of agriculture commodities. Countries around the world have taken a number of protective measures to stop the rapidly spreading spread. This includes social distancing, avoidance of unnecessary travel and ban on market. Advice on self-isolation in contact with suspected carries of the virus is likely to affect the number of available inspectors and delivery staff which is important to ensure validation and transportation of products. This would have implications for perishable goods such as meat and vegetables. In addition, markets have gone one step further by discontinuing floor trading, affecting the ability to conduct commodity exchanges.*
- 2. Education:** *covid-19 has affected all levels of the education system from pre-school to tertiary education. Different countries have introduced different policies, ranging from complete band in Germany and Italy to targeting children of workers in all major industries in the UK. Additionally, more than 100 countries have closed nationwide for educational facilities. UNESCO*

estimates that about 900 million learners have affected by the closure of educational institutions. Covid-19 has an impact on social mobility, with schools no longer providing free school meals, social isolation, and school dropout rates for children from low income families. It also has a significant impact on the cost of child care for families with young children. Additionally, there exists a wide disparity among populations with high incomes who are able to use technology that can ensure that education can continue during fully segregated.

3. **Healthcare industry:** *The covid-19 epidemic has created an unprecedented challenge for health systems worldwide. In particular the risk to health workers is one of the biggest weaknesses of health systems worldwide with most health care workers unable to work remotely, the strategy is necessary, including early deployment of viral testing for heterogeneous and/ or frontline healthcare workers. High health care costs, lack of protective equipment including N95 face masks, and low numbers of ICU beds and ventilators have ultimately exposed weaknesses in the delivery of patient care. In the US, there is concern about unspecified individuals, who may work in job that lead them to viral infections that can have significant financial consequence in the event of illness.*
4. **Social impact:** *Lockdown and social security measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 have increased fears of rising levels of domestic violence, including physical, emotional and sexual abuse. Focused time spent in lockdown means that vulnerable people are more exposed to abuse and more difficult to ask for help. In addition, a significant impact of the COVID-19 epidemic has been observed within the video-gaming industry. With many individuals isolated and/ or remaining home under strict government regulations, online gaming has seen the rise of a record number of players, leading to increased revenue for many companies. Conversely, negative effects include the cancellation of the annual and major business event E3 2020, the rescheduling and/ or cancellation of popular esports leagues.*

Conclusion: *The covid-19 epidemic is spreading very rapidly every day, and the number of people put on lockdown is increasing, to date over 120,000 deaths 438 people worldwide and causing direct damage to the world economy. However, many think that there is a good side; the spread of the virus is reducing air and water pollution and may have saved lives in the process. Nevertheless, this epidemic that is taking people's lives certainly should not be seen as a way to bring about positive environmental change. First, it is not certain how long this dip in emissions will occur. When the epidemic finally subsides, carbon and other pollutant emissions return, it will be as if this clear sky view has never occurred and the change we see today will not have lasting effects. Normal actions to reduce the person*

of covid-19 are required to control the current outbreaks. Special attention and labels should be implemented to protect highly sensitive populations, including children, health care workers, and old people. There are already available guidelines for mediocre employees, health care provide and public health individuals and researchers who are interested in working in corona viruses. Most death cases of corona virus outbreaks are occurring in older people, possibly due to a weakened immune system that allows for the rapid development of viral infections. Public services should provide decongesting reagents to sanitize hands several times on a regular basis.

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