



VIVA-TECH INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

ANNUAL RESEARCH JOURNAL

ISSN(ONLINE): 2581-7280

Impact and Effect of Covid-19 on various aspects human life

Deepak Dubey¹, Dr. Ajazul Haque², Dr. Jayesh Jain³, Ramashankar Prajapati⁴

¹(Viva Institute of Technology/ Mumbai University, India)

²(Viva Institute of Technology/ Mumbai University, India)

³(Viva Institute of Technology/ Mumbai University, India)

⁴(Viva Institute of Technology/ Mumbai University, India)

Abstract : Covid-19 Sarc cov2 first detected in Wuhan city of China spreads throughout the world very fast and on 30th January 2020 world health organization declared it as global pandemic. This pandemic causes loss of human life and produces the challenge to public health, food system, educational and work. The economic, social, psychological disruption caused by the pandemic is forcing millions of peoples falling into extreme poverty leading to an increase in the number of undernourished people, students to dropout from schools. It is very important for study that how Covid-19 will impact and effect into different aspects and what should be future challenges and to prepare better so that world can tackle effectively with any other Pandemic.

Keywords - Covid-19, economical, poverty, psychological, social

I. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is an infectious illness caused by the acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus2 (SARC-COV-2). It is primarily spread person to person by small droplets, or by contact with contaminated surface. Spread of this virus can be minimize only by maintaining social distance and maximizing personal hygiene. Controlling the spread of infection and saving the life the people, government of different country has implemented strict lock down forces millions of citizens at home. Strict lock downs and restriction causes several small scale industries to shut which result in unprecedented job losses. The quantity and quality of employment opportunities deteriorated. The effect of pandemic millions of enterprises face an existential threat. Nearly half of the world's global workforce are at risk of losing their livelihoods. Informal economy workers are particularly vulnerable because the majority lack social protection and access to quality health care and have lost access to productive assets. Without the means to earn an income during lock downs, many are unable to feed themselves and their families. For most, no income means no food. Covid-19 impacted very badly social, financial, psychological, educational, medical and all aspects of human life. In this research paper we study the impact and effect of Covid-19 on various aspects on human life.

II. HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

During Pandemic everywhere there was load on the healthcare system and in most countries the health care system was at the verge of collapse. Sudden surge in infection causes no availability of beds in hospital patients dying without oxygen. Due to unequal distribution of corona vaccine there is always a possibility of outbreak by new strain of Coronavirus. Healthcare organizations and leaders can learn and prepare better for other outbreaks in future. It should make sure about equitable sharing of Coronavirus vaccines and medicines to developing and economically poor countries and arranging virtual health offerings to patients suffering from Corona. Pandemic has highlighted the need for effective, accessible and affordable healthcare.

III. BUSINESSES AND JOBS

Around the world, companies – especially micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the developing world – are under intense strain, with more than half either in arrears or likely to fall into arrears shortly. To understand the pressure that COVID-19 is having on firms' performance as well as the adjustments they are having to make, the World Bank and partners have been conducting rapid COVID-19 Business Pulse Surveys in partnership with client governments. That the firms' sales have dropped by half amid the crisis, forcing companies to reduce hours and wages, and most businesses – especially micro and small firms in low-income countries – are struggling to access public support. Reduced family incomes – whether due to job loss, a stop in remittance payments, or a multitude of other COVID-19-related factors – will continue to put human capital at risk.

IV. MENTAL HEALTH

Due strict lockdown youngsters or parents who are under quarantine or isolation, suffer from acute stress disorder, depression, and anxiety. Restricted mobility, inappropriate accommodation facilities or having to measure in cramped quarters, lack of social life, no physical school, stress and violence reception and therefore the inability to continue with outdoor activities has led to increased cases of isolation and aggressive behavior among children as well as in adolescents. The pandemic has negatively impacted diet, sleep routines, and physical activity among children, heightening the danger of obesity. This is more so within the case of youngsters who already suffer from obesity. During the lockdown, physical activity decreased and intake of sugary food, sodas, and processed food increased. During lockdown work helped the businesses to run smoothly but there are reports of increased stress level and harassment cases of employees in industry. Work from home has distorted the boundaries between work and home life as a result increase in domestic violence is reported in various countries.

V. EDUCATIONAL

Impact of COVID-19 on education will affect several decades, not just causing a loss of learning in the short term, but also diminishing economic opportunities for this generation of students over the long term. Due to learning losses and increases in dropout rates, this generation of students stand to lose an estimated \$10 trillion in earnings, or almost 10 percent of global GDP, and countries will be driven even further off-track to achieving their learning poverty goals – potentially increasing its levels substantially to 63 percentage equivalent to an additional 72 million primary school aged children. Many in those demographics “will not come back to the system because this is going to be a huge economic shock, so families might not have resources or some [students] will have to resort to work,” he explained. Others who were previously on the brink of dropping out will be more likely to do so due to the pandemic. To mitigate these losses and try to sustain learning amid the crisis, countries are exploring options for remote learning – with mixed results. In many places, a key obstacle is a lack of high-quality, affordable broadband. A 2020 report by the world health education study about COVID-19 in South Asia had predicted that the prolonged closure of schools due to Covid-19 pandemic in India may cause a loss of over USD 400 billion in the country's future earnings. The learning poverty means being unable to read and understand a simple text by the age of 10 in India is expected to increase from 55 percent to 70. Increase in learning poverty will turn disaster for countries like India and it will greatly affect the countries Social, Economic front.

VI. INCREASE IN INEQUALITY

Inequality is the state of unequal in terms of status, right, wealth and income. According to lattes World Inequality Report 2022 suggest that economic inequality has increased massively during pandemic. Due to this Inequality in India half of the population is estimated to have fallen to only 13% while the top 10% captured 57% of national income and the top 1% alone got 22%. The survey suggests during the pandemic the wealth of 10 richest men in the world doubled, while 99% of the world's people are worse off. One of the industrialists Gautam Adani in India whose wealth multiplied by eight fold during the pandemic. In India there is an increase in private wealth associated with a decline in public wealth resulting in less spending on citizens welfare schemes. Previous research suggests that countries with inequality hardly progress. Globally this inequality killing the peoples and making this planet difficult for survival of living organisms

VII. FUTURE CHALLENGES

Covid-19 on of the deadliest pandemic in human history, took away millions of lives with developments in medicines and vaccines will subsided slowly. Several waves of Covid -19 disrupted almost all parts of human life, forced several families below poverty level to increase inequality in terms of wealth, health and happiness causing students permanently out of the classroom large number of students will never return to the classroom. Several governments should work together should frame the policy for upbringing the poor section of the society so the poor gain the confidence and move towards self -dependency and move from blame and a victim mentality to a heightened state of feeling empowered. Everyone works together in the world as a family and by framing honest policy surely we overcome this pandemic and again we make this world a beautiful place to live with happiness, prosperity and equality.

Acknowledgement

All essential healthcare providers for giving their service putting their own lives at risk with selfless determination for the sake of saving others lives during the pandemic keeping humanity alive.

REFERENCES .

- [1] "Effect of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy and Supply Chain[v1] | Preprints." <https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/202005.0148/v1> (accessed Jan. 17, 2022).
- [2] A. Kaur, "GLACIAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIA AND CHINA'S ECONOMY WITH INFLUENTIAL EFFECT OF FDI," vol. 10, no. 8, p. 6, 2021.
- [3] "Healthcare impact of COVID-19 epidemic in India: A stochastic mathematical model - ScienceDirect." <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0377123720300605> (accessed Jan. 17, 2022).
- [4] "Google Scholar." https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Report+of+dun+and+bradstreet:+Impact+of+Covid-19+on+sectors+in+India& (accessed Jan. 21, 2022).
- [5] "Multidimensional impact of COVID-19 pandemic in India—Challenges and future direction." <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7928134/> (accessed Jan. 17, 2022).
- [6] S. S and D. M. R. Kumar, "Impact of Work from Home Environment on Employees' Psychological Well-Being," *SPAST Abstr.*, vol. 1, no. 01, Art. no. 01, Oct. 2021, Accessed: Jan. 24, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://spast.org/techrep/article/view/2284>
- [7] "Google Scholar." https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=KPMG+Report:+Potential+impact+of+Covid-19+on+the+Indian+Economy-April+2020& (accessed Jan. 26, 2022).
- [8] "Google Scholar." https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Savills+research:+Covid-19:+Building+again+Brick+by+Brick,+April+2020& (accessed Jan. 26, 2022).
- [9]. Pokhrel S, Chhetri R. A Literature Review on Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Teaching and Learning. Higher Education for the Future. 2021;8(1):133-141. doi:10.1177/2347631120983481