

The Impact of Covid-19 on Sustainable Development Goals: A term paper

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Abstract: - March 23rd 2020, as sustainable development goals propagate of the year 2030 tagged “save lives” India worked tirelessly in an audacious attempt to curtail the of covid19 and to avert human and economic crises as it affects other countries so also in India because it affects India’s effort to attain to its 2030 S D A targets. India still maintains its tempo to keep its hope alive so that covid19 will not destroy her and the economic the pandemic. The pandemic has altered people’s perspectives on all aspects of life. This paper contributes to finding out how COVID-19 affects SDG 2030 and what steps can be taken to mitigate it. The outcome of this research work cannot be overemphasized as covid-19 hurt almost all the 17 sustainable development goals. As a result of lockdown, all business activities are locked down and thereby increasing poverty. Before the advent of coronavirus, the facilities that are provided for health are mainly for malaria and other tropical diseases in Africa and Nigeria in particular. But with the covid-19 pandemic, most of the health facilities are geared toward curing the pandemic, thus the health sector was affected negatively.

Key Words: — *Covid-19, Deceases, Poverty, Sustainable Development goals, HIV and Humanities.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Corona virus popularly called Covid-19 because it emerged in November 2019, to be specific, has become a menace to human beings around the globe and affected the world’s economy and trade. This has eventually become a constraint to future of sustainable development. The International Monetary Fund has already proclaimed the global economy to be in a state of recession. Although the whole economic cost of the crisis is still unknown, preliminary estimates put it at \$2 trillion[1]

Covid-19 rings the disaster bell to so many countries. It has left a terrible scar on the experience of so many people, economically, socially and politically not to mention a huge number of lives it has taken.

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India, too, is dealing with an emergency, and India’s commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) appears to have taken a back seat in this time of crisis. Owing to its emergency situation in dealing with Covid-19 pandemic, India’s effort was hampered towards achieving Sustainable development goals (SDGs). The Covid-19 menace has distort India’s development plan especially in the last two years. This has led so many citizens to keep murmuring within themselves as to why Covid-19 at this critical moment? These seem to be rhetorical questions because answers to this questioned will be hard to provide. This has forced India to look inwardly into her long term aims and targets in order to seek for redress.

How can we maximize resource efficiency while maintaining national health? These questions are equally significant, even if they may not appear to be of the utmost importance in the current situation. The pandemic response is inextricably related to the SDGs[2]. Indeed, implementing the SDGs will put us on a solid footing in the fight against global health threats and emerging infectious diseases.

II. HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

There were several pandemics that occurred around the world and covid17will never be the last. When pandemic occur,

there is the need for worldwide response in the most essential services viz; healthcare and the economic. In most development countries when there is an outbreak of pandemic the healthcare or health system are put to test. The health system of most countries are over stretched and faced with acute shortage of essential items. When pandemic is over attention will normally be refocused on economic development and activities.

There were several pandemic that hit the world in recent time there was the case of Spanish flu name (H1N1) influenza the pandemic led to the death of almost 20 to 50 million people around the world and almost 16 percent of world GDP was lost in the year 1957 and 1968 there were cases of influenza pandemic but there were less severe because they claimed the lives of around one million people new flu with similar (H1N1) category appeared again in Mexico the pandemic consumed the world and killed almost 18,449 people in 214 countries in the same vein another flu called (H5N1) gained ground claiming a huge number of lives.

2.1 CURRENT PANDEMIC AND HEALTH SYSTEM

Pandemic and the health system in the present period the first covid19 case was reported in Wuhan province china within short period of time the whole world got infected the world health organization was inundated with several cases of the pandemic it led to emergency meeting of different professionals trying to address the pandemic the case of covid19 continues to rise steadily and rapidly. A higher number of covid19 cases and deaths are bound to occur in the near future.

Countries response to pandemic is always bleak the level of preparedness of most countries is so poor that the pandemic has made devastating effect on their healthcare and the citizens. Effective and functional healthcare system is a basic prerequisite to communities societies and individual this will contribute to the economic boom of every country a disruption in the supply chain of health system in any country may lead to development failure and generation lost take for instance the case of covid19 has significantly impacted on health system of most countries and it eventually affected the political system of many countries for instance, Brazil, Argentina, Tanzania, etc it reduced the pace in which SDG goals are hoped to achieve in the box below a summary is presented of the 3 SDG main targets before the emergence of covid19 huge progress was made toward improving healthcare of hundreds of millions of people around the world but later the covid19 menace halted almost every effort in that regard in Asia

and Pacific Africa and some part of Latin America there were improvement in health indices toward SDG goals achievement low rate maternity and infant death.

Another global nightmare was the HIV/AIDS from the year 2010 to 2017 the total number of infected persons with HIV/AIDS among teenagers and adults of 15-49 had decreased by most 22210 where an estimate of 10 million individuals with the case of tuberculosis (TB) remain to be the main target of SDG. Tobacco related cases an illness which consumed a higher number of people especially in the year 2017 and traffic related accidents gulped the life of about one million there hundred and fifty lives became the world's main concern.

2.2 Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

The 2030 agenda came with a unified attempt to usher peace and prosperity around the globe (2019, Suresh, a uniform call for human development and preserving the nature was the basic target of the whole world, the SDGs, agitation was not only restricted to poor countries but to even developed countries. The five core pillars of SDG 2030 are: prosperity to people (goal 1) the natural planet (goal 15) and the prosperous partnership (goal 17). In order to attain its objectives, the government provides funds for various business these primary categories.

2.2.1: Impact of covid19 on health care facilities and the SDG covid19 has negatively affected healthcare

system especially in the area of logistics and services countries which wanted to assist the poorer countries in terms of services and supplies faced a series of serious lockdowns to move from one place to another to another this has resulted into high number of deaths and failure to assist the weaker countries in Nigeria as an example there was serious restriction on the general public except essential workers and restriction had caused delivery of essential materials and finally led to the death of thousands of people. The philanthropist around the world were also disturbed by the covid19 where production of basic commodities was stopped and all attention was directed to fighting covid19 pregnant women, children and the elderly were the most affected and vulnerable during this pandemic period. This was as a result of their weak immune system the impact of covid19 has been felt across most households as business and business ventures have been locked for several months which also affected the general income of households. Before the covid19 pandemic their consistent and nonstop effort to eradicate disease in mostly developing countries e.g poliomyelitis and malaria

fever and measles but covid19 has abruptly stopped those campaigns. A slight interruption in the immunization process of these disease may lead to the massive accumulation of more vulnerable people also called as soft target a joint statement issue by UNICEF United Nation Children Emergency Fund and world health organization was stressing on the need for routine immunization even during the covid19 pandemic, the call became necessary in an attempt to protect the most vulnerable children and weak people.

2.3 Covid-19 and SDG

The covid-19 has clearly obstructed the fulfilment of these objectives. Regrettably, states like Gujarat, Andra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra are among the worst-affected states in the corona virus outbreak. There are around 25,000 cases in Maharashtra alone. As a result, among the five pillars of our SDG, the government's focus has shifted to people. This is Covid's harmful impact on the people. On the contrary, there has been a good influence on the planet and partnerships. The collaboration has evolved into a joint effort to combat the infection. The entire planet has become a collective 'we.' The planet has been reborn[11]. The air seems to be clean, the rivers are healthy, and the mountains are set free from pollution due to the worldwide lockdown.

2.3.1 Sustainable Infrastructure:

One of the primary approaches to overcome the current crisis should be to invest in and expand the green economy. The Indian government has already announced agricultural subsidies and investments worth billions of rupees. South Korea on their part previously attempted the same strategy during the crises of 2008-09. Beside the agriculture, energy conservation through the use of more solar energy increased got upward and use of public transportation became viable choices.



Fig.1. Represent sustainable Infrastructure

2.3.2 Working for vulnerable:

The Indian population is primarily made up of day laborers. Organizing fundamental necessities allows them to earn a living. These people's livelihoods have been impacted by the current curfew[13]. Human capital is one of the most important factors in achieving SDG 8, but this is seeing as a mirage because of its failure. SDG 9 is in the same boat (industry, innovation, and infrastructure).

2.3.3 Fiscal Mechanism:

Indian government in its effort to curtail the effect of COVID-19 had released the planned bailout of around INR 750 million to save the MSME and foster low-carbon development. The government also considered imposing taxes on luxury items especially on import and export in addition to releasing special bond on Covid-19.

2.3.4 Applying the same pattern of living:

There are economic models that aimed to promote the economy while working comfortably at home.

These policies are recycling, repair and reuse. These are business models that can protect the health of the general populace because traffic congestions will be reduced while the economy is still booming positively.

2.3.5 Healthy living:

This failure to fit into digital environments would result in increased poverty, hunger, and inequities, impeding the fulfillment of SDGs 1, 2, and 10. The pandemic, which is adversely harming SDG3, poses these difficulties to the equality pillar of comprehensive development (good health and well-being)[11].

III. DEATH AND REPORTED CASES AS PRESENTED BY COUNTRIES OR TERRITORY

This list of regional classification of countries and their regions was based on United nations Geoschem matxh 17, 2022.

WORLD WIDE UPDATES OF CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19).

CORONAVIRUS CASES: 464,644,723

DEATHS: 6,082,766

RECOVERED: 396,968,785

Country	Total cases	Total Deaths	Total recovered	Active cases	Population
USA	81,289,603	994,739	56,631,117	23,663,746	334,305,315
India	43,001,477	516,162	42,454,546	30,769	1,403,087,655
China	123,773	4,636	104,287	14,850	1,439,323,776
Nigeria	255,029	3,142	249,457	4,968	214,825,321
Thailand	3,276,098	23,998	3,026,969	225,131	70,098,011

United Nations geosphere 2022

As at March 17, 2022. Way forward: There should be a provisional plan for at least five years in which a room for change will be provided to cater for advancement in technology and knowledge in addition to high level of preparedness and pandemic response plan by major policymakers. This will best prevent countries with large number of people from recording a devastating number of deaths during an outbreak, especially in countries like India [14]

In the process of making this important plan, special attention should be given to Research and Development (R & D), Prevention and Control, Case Management Infection, Supply Chains and Community engagement, Laboratory Diagnosis, Surveillance, Mental and Psychological Support, provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Ventilators, and sustainable supply chain [4]. The Covid-19 is relatively similar to the SDG goals hence, effort to achieve SDG goals with simultaneously lead to preparing for the unforeseen threads of blatant pandemic. So, on its part and mandate, The United Nations Development Programme, (UNDP) is constantly agitating for effective policies that geared towards strengthening health care systems of every country with special attention to Research and Development [12].

IV. CONCLUSION

Human beings are the key players in attending the targets and goals of Sustainable Development Goals. To fight a pandemic of grave nature like Covid-19 there is the need for stronger forces. In fighting these disease and other prevalent diseases, there is the need for the intervention of sustainable Development goals intervention. Fighting diseases will improve economic stability and general wellbeing of a society so also the preservation of and conservation of biodiversity. It will finally bring peace, growth of natural environment, justice and of course breeds strong institutions.

Absence of vaccine remains an absolute obstacle. So, like other countries, India will now reinforce its economy by

raising its budget for all five pillars, which will aid them in achieving their SDGs.

Effects of COVID-19 on people:

- Loss of human lives: - many lives have been lost as the result of the recent and prevalent COVID-19 pandemic.
- Challenges to public health: Both people with sound and questionable health were affected negatively as the government all over the world focus more on the current pandemic issues and are reluctant on the common killer diseases most especially in Africa, Asia, and other developing countries.
- Increase poverty: Although the pandemic dealt acutely with people who mainly experience extreme poverty and malnourished, even those who are well-off where similarly affected.
- Increase unemployment: - people are at risk of losing their means of livelihood, the entire pandemic has been affected the food system.
- Wages and self-employed workers are the most affected as they were not able to work owing to extensive lockdown at the peak of COVID-19 pandemic hence, worsened the situation of the food security.

Recommendations:

1. Recommendation for sustainable economic development
 - The government must device a long term plan to restructure the economy [12].
 - New models are needed by businesses and individuals to satisfy rapidly changing world needs [3].
 - Emphasis should be placed to strategies for sustainable urbanisation.
2. Suggestions for sustainable environmental development
 - In the short term, reducing human activity has resulted in positive environmental advantages, providing a theoretical foundation for governments to design regulations. Governments all throughout the world must do more to strike a balance between economic recession and environmental betterment[11]. The pandemic's hardest-hit areas, particularly poorer countries, must concentrate on waste management challenges[8].

- The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates that sophisticated technologies should be used by all areas of society to respond to change.
- Policymakers, health care providers, and academics working together can form meaningful partnerships and establish disaster-resistant and long-term human settlements[11], Overcome vaccine racism and more fairly provide vaccines to low- and middle-income countries.

Suggestion:

- One of the essential suggestions made by the researcher is that all hands must be put on a deck to deal decisively with the pandemic.
- The developed countries must help and assist the developing countries in order to curb the menace of the pandemic.
- It is important to note that the future of our environment is in our hands, there is a need to preserve and protect our environment only then we can protect the health, livelihood, food security, and nutrition of all people.

Face mask should be worn to curtail the spread of the virus and increase the number of tests, social distance to prevent the spread of virus.

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