

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic and Human Development

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Abstract

The covid-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis; it affects societies and economics at their core. While the impact of the pandemic will vary from country to country, it will more likely increase poverty and inequalities on a global scale, making achieving SDGs even more urgent (UNDP 2020). Coronavirus is causing the most damage to the worldwide economy. The world faces the most challenging economic situation after the 2nd world war. The outbreak of the pandemic COVID-19 has disrupted political, social, economic and financial structures worldwide. The most affected are tourism and travel-related transport, hotels, restaurants, financial markets, supermarkets and the health system. Bangladesh is also experiencing the bitter experience of the effect of the corona. According to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics(BBS), there are 34 million poor people. As a result of the extended lockdown, people of many professions lost their job. The average income per family in the country has dropped by TK 4,000 due to the corona epidemic. The increased prevalence of Covid-19 has had severe implications for most organisations' and professionals' well-being, especially in human resource management and marketing. Human resource development is an essential element of a country's economic development. It should establish the impact of COVID-19 on different human resource practices and future marketing. Marketing has also shifted to other online platforms since physical contact with customers is prohibited from maintaining social distance, one way of preventing coronavirus. These changes have been associated with negative implications, and some positives as some professionals find it more flexible and convenient to work remotely. To cope with the current changing times, an organisation must adapt to the new and implement strategic policies and procedures to maintain a steady flow.

Keywords COVID-19 · Impact · Human development · Bangladesh

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1. Introduction

A novel coronavirus is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans. The virus was subsequently named the “COVID-19 virus”. The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2(SARS-COV-2). The COVID-19 pandemic has been labelled a black swan event that caused ripple effects on every aspect of human life. The novel virus was first identified in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December 2019; The World Health Organization (WHO) a Public Health Emergency of International concern on 30 January 2020. The Novel coronavirus (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic by the world health organisation (WHO) on 11 March 2020. Multiple virus variants have emerged and become dominant in many countries since 2021.

Coronavirus disease is a human social and economic crisis that has attacked the core of human existence. It continues to spread uncontrollably worldwide, as of 11 May 2020. 2,403,888 people have been infected globally (WHO,2020). The outbreak is predicted to peak in June 2020, declining only from July 2020 onwards (WHO, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all segments of the population, especially vulnerable groups such as the old, the infirm, the disabled, the marginalised and the poverty-stricken. In response to the pandemic outbreak, the leaders of many countries decided to save lives before saving the economy, declaring sudden or phased lockdowns in their countries. Policies like “social distancing” and “stay-at-home” were implemented overnight, severely damaging several industries’ businesses. Lockdown in the country means limiting millions of citizens to their homes, shutting down businesses and almost all economic activity. Coronavirus is causing the most damage to the global economy. The most affected are tourism and travel-related to transport, hotels, restaurants, sports, electronics, the financial market, supermarkets, and the health system. Only if four months after its outbreak, the entire world economy become depressed. The highest number of infections and deaths in 24 hours occurred in the United States. Mexico ranks second in daily deaths. Russia is at the top of the list of casualties. The Latin American country of Brazil is the third most affected by corona and the second most common cause of death. India is in the second position in the list of those affected by corona. However, India ranks third on the death list due to the virus. In India, 3 crores 31 lakh 36 thousand 758 people were affected, and 4 lakhs 41 thousand 72 people died. The death toll from the coronavirus globally is more than 5 million. 5,171,739 people have died so far from the coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak as of 22 November 2021. While the impact of the pandemic will vary from country to country, it will more likely increase poverty and inequalities on a global scale, making achieving SDGs even more urgent (UNDP 2020).

2. COVID-19 and the SDGs

Rich or poor, the pandemic has forced us to reconsider almost every aspect of how we live. UNDP estimates global human development- a combination of education, health and living standard - could fall this year for the first time since 1990, when measurements began. “The world has seen many crises over the past 30 years, including the global financial Crisis of 2007-09. Each has hit human development hard, but development gains accrued globally yearly. COVID-19, with its triple hit on health, education and income, may change this trend. “The pandemic presents an enormous challenge and tremendous opportunities for reaching the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goal(SDG).

The SDGs are a roadmap for humanity. COVID-19 has exposed weaknesses in global food supply chains. About 1.6 billion people work in the informal economy - nearly half the global workforce. The International Labour Organization reports they are in immediate danger of destroying their livelihood.

The ILO reports that more than one in six young people has lost their jobs since the pandemic began, and those still at work have seen their hours reduced. UNESCO estimates about 1.25 billion students are affected by lockdowns. UNDP estimates that 86 per cent of primary school children in developing countries are not educated. The pandemic has re-emphasised the ‘digital divide’ and the right to internet access, particularly for rural areas. UNDP estimates that closing the digital divide would reduce the number of children not learning because of school closures by more than two-thirds. Scientists have warned for years that unrestricted deforestation, the illegal trade, and diseases that cross from animals to humans would unless an uncontrollable pandemic. Investing in green economies is crucial to restore the balance between people and the planet and help countries recover. For the first time in a hundred years, the world is focused on a common goal: beating coronavirus.

Global phenomena representing the SDGs’ core focus have been significantly altered, drawing our attention to new realities and ways of life we did not imagine before. Lockdown measures with high human and economic costs heavily affect mobility and migration. The pandemic triggers a financial crisis of enormous proportions with an augmented impact on developing countries, putting many people in poverty. For the first time in three decades, poverty is increasing. The economic consequences are significant and widespread, affecting all areas of the economy, including capital flows: business operations, employment and jobs. Education is forcefully digitalised, impacting over 1.2 billion learners in over 170 countries (72% of all learners) during the initial lockdown.

Getting “ back to normal “ is simply not feasible- because “normal” got us here. The crisis has shown us how deeply connected we are to others and the planet. COVID-19 forces us to revisit our values and design a new development area that balances economic, social and environmental progress as envisioned by the 2030 agenda and the SDGs. Integrated solutions are the only way in which

we'll be able to build a greener and more inclusive future to help countries meet the 2030 goals.

3. Effect on World Trade

According to the World Trade Organization, world trade already experienced a slump in 2019, and the COVID-19 pandemic precipitated a predicted global crisis. Early estimates have indicated that significant economies will lose around 2.4 to 3.0 per cent of their gross domestic product (GDP) due to the COVID-19 pandemic (WTO). It is becoming challenging for most businesses worldwide to keep their financial wheels rolling, given reduced revenues and a high level of uncertainty. It is thus of the utmost importance for businesses to conduct a proper assessment and feasibility analyses of their business models. COVID -19 has also rapidly pushed firms worldwide to operate in newer and more resilient ways as firms change their priorities in response to old challenges like real-time decision-making. Workforce productivity, business continuity, and security risks, more unique challenges introduced by the pandemic, are testing businesses' resilience as they attempt to lay a foundation for the future.

4. Effect on Tourism

Before COVID-19, travel and tourism had become one of the most critical sectors in the world economy, accounting for 10 per cent of global GDP and more than 320 million jobs worldwide. The global pandemic, the first of its scale in a new era of interconnectedness, has 100 million jobs at risk, many in micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that employ a high share of women, who represent 54 per cent of the tourism workforce, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Tourism-dependent countries will likely feel the negative impacts of the crisis for much longer than other economies. Contact-intensive services key to the tourism and travel sectors are disproportionately affected by the pandemic.

5. Impact of COVID-19 on the E-commerce

Not only Bangladesh but almost all of the countries in the world face a lockdown due to the outbreak of coronavirus. Economies are slowing down; people are losing their jobs, and many lower-income people are going into extreme poverty. E-Commerce businesses are also due to restrictions on transportation and fear among some consumers of getting infected by the delivery men.

E-Commerce sites also failed to source products initially as all the shops were closed abruptly. Especially, Fashion, IT services, dairy products, household stationery, cleaning materials, sanitisers, health products etc. But eventually, in minor cases, all the products were available to the e-commerce sites, but they still struggled as most of the delivery men returned to their native places. All these were initial problems, but traffic on the e-Commerce sites started to increase as time passed.

6. A human Development Perspective on How to Respond to COVID-19

The policy response to COVID-19 has to balance public health priorities with economic and social activities, accommodating short-term measures to mitigate the virus's spread and long-term effects. A human development approach places protecting and enhancing human capabilities as the central anchor guiding analysis and policy, with a systemic and long-term view. The health and economic responses are to be shaped to protect and expand capabilities during and after the crisis: The health response to promote long and healthy lives, and the economic response to accommodate a well-calibrated “downtime” with the protection of living standards. There is no intrinsic trade-off between the health and economic dimensions from this perspective. Countries and communities able to tackle the health shock through no pharmaceutical interventions are expected to be better off in the long term, but in the short time, no pharmaceutical interventions lower economic activity and constrain activities for which social distance is difficult or impossible, as education in schools. Suppose systemic mechanisms are in place and an equity lens is applied. In that case, economic and social measures to support no pharmaceutical interventions—losses in human development can be significantly reduced in the short term and transformed into opportunities in a long time, linking (to the extent possible) immediate action with structural needs. If, on the other hand, no pharmaceutical interventions are not adequately implemented—with a focus on preserving or expanding capabilities—, there might be long-lasting costs to well-being. What would a systemic mechanism look like? Standard countercyclical economic policies that consider only the economy are not well suited to a systemic response. The more traditional approach will likely be entirely relevant in the recovery phase. But when the shock affects several dimensions simultaneously (through direct or indirect channels), balancing short-term needs and longer-term impacts could be accomplished if the guiding principle for policy decisions enhances equity in capabilities. Inequalities in human development represent a lack of capacities for many populations. These inequalities tend to increase during crises, at least in the short run. So, the priority should be reducing these gaps by boosting the capabilities of those already falling behind before the crisis. A strategy consistent with this principle depends on the availability of resources. Without savings, insurance systems or access to capital markets, the national and international public sector must step in and facilitate transfers to overcome transitory shocks. This section illustrates how capabilities and distributions matter to the health and economic responses to the crisis. The support for basic capabilities is crucial to contain the indirect adverse effects of COVID-19 on people. Enhanced capabilities—access to technology, knowledge and quality health services—are not a luxury. They play a crucial role in dealing with the crisis in adaptation and mitigation.

Human development includes many concepts; initially, a few such concepts were seen as “essential components” of the human development programme

(HDP) (UNDP1995). These are (i) Productivity, (ii) Equity, (iii) Sustainability, (iv) Empowerment, (v) Cooperation, (vi) Security.

Productivity implies enhancing people's capacity to produce and their total, better participation in income generation remunerative employment. Equity provides accessible, equal opportunities by eliminating all barriers to economic and political involvement; sustainability ensures that all forms of capital - physical, human and environmental- should be replenished. Empowerment means that development for the people is brought about by the people, i.e., participatory development and cooperation demonstrate the concerns with people as individuals and their interaction within the community. The idea of cooperation also includes the concept of 'social capital'; Security encompasses freedom from threats, repression, severe disruption in daily life, unemployment, food security, and economic security.

The concept of human development is defined as the enhancement of people's capabilities, choices and contributions. The term enhancement implies that human development is dynamic, evolutionary, and continuous. By 'contribution' means the necessary participatory harmonic relation between the individual and the community- local, national or humanity at large.

Human development is also largely dependent on the freedom to make choices- economic, political, associational, residential or habitual in nature, freedom from hunger, fear, unemployment, exclusion, discrimination and persecution. The term 'capability' comprises all aspects of human, physical, intellectual and social endowments.

It includes a variety of needs that need to be fulfilled to enhance a person's capacities and abilities, such as good health, nutrition food, functional (purposive) education, convenient housing, a clean environment, a safe neighbourhood, etc. HDP addresses the available relations between its three components – capabilities, choices, and contribution. Enhancement should occur on all three planes simultaneously; the first two capabilities and choices are centred mainly around the individual, whereas' contribution 'is the bond between the individual and society.

Each of these three components of the HDP has both intrinsic and instrumental values. The three accommodate the most - if not all-important concepts of human development. Capabilities and choices would suggest empowerment, productivity, security and equity, and contribution indicates cooperation, participation and sustainability.

The 'capability approach introduced by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen describes welfare as the capability to function. It states that whether a person or community is poor or non-poor depends on his ability to function in the community.

The HDP is also based on ideas of cooperation and participation of individuals in community life and the freedom to make choices. Amartya Sen explains that the nature of development can be assessed by the degree of freedom of choice people enjoy in a community. In his theory of entitlements, Amartya Sen states that poverty

is not just a matter of being poor but lacking specific minimum capabilities. Sen has also maintained that the deficiency of traditional economics concentrates on the national product, aggregate income and total supply of goods rather than the entitlements of the people and the capabilities that these generated. Entitlement refers to the set of alternative commodities that a person can command in a society using all the rights and obligations.

The UNDP defines human development as a process of enlarging people's choices. This depends on income and other social indicators such as life expectancy, education and health provision. The UNDP introduced Human Development Index (HDI) in 1990 in its first Human Development Report.

The HDI does not depend solely upon per capita GNP as an indicator of human development. It combines a measure of PCI with life expectancy and literacy rate. The HDI is not the first index that has tried to put various socio-economic indicators.

Per capita income alone is not a perfect measure of development. The Human Development Index (HDI) measures the average achievement of a country in basic human capabilities. The HDI indicates whether people enjoy a long and healthy life, are educated and knowledgeable, and enjoy a decent standard of living. HDI is the weighted average of three indicators of development, namely:

1. Life expectancy at birth- which also indirectly reflects child and infant mortality rate,
2. Educational attainment of the society- measured by a combination of adult literacy [2/3weight], and
3. Per capita income- real GDP per capita.

However, the HDI does not consider the inequality between men and women. The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) concentrates economic, political, and professional participation. It differs from the GDI, which is concerned primarily with the basic capabilities and living standards. Like the HDI and GEM focuses on a few selected variables, even challenging participation can take many forms.

In most countries, industrial or developing, women are not yet allowed equality in terms of professional or political opportunities. Thus, much progress must be made in removing gender inequality in almost every country.

7. COVID -19 Rethinking Human Development

The Covid -19 pandemic has impacted one of the core foundations of the concept of human development. The Covid 19 pandemic has affected economic thinking on the path of human development. It has impacted one of the core foundations of the concept of human development, i.e. a healthy and long life. The UNDP's human development index(HDI), which seeks to convert the transitory gains of economic growth into a permanent profit of human development, has shown its

transient nature in the face of COVID-19. The unprecedented calamity has brought to fore a chink in the armour of human development, which can wipe out gains made in enhancing the choices and capabilities of humans - with a single stroke.

Covid -19 is a one-off event. Just as nuclear weapons are a reality, so will pandemics in the days ahead. It is known now that pandemics will continue to happen in the future, and their intensity will only increase with time. With humanity brought to a standstill to curb the growth of the disease, a key question emerges on how to hedge the gains made in human development- over the years- without having to start from the beginning. A possible approach can be developing a metric within HDI called 'pandemic preparedness, which will judge nations on three core assessments of public health capacity and governance to deal with such events in the future.

Rethinking Human Development: Pandemic Preparedness

After analysing the impact of pandemics on the HDI, seen through the high morality in countries having high life expectancies, the need for measuring epidemic management becomes imperative. A new indicator called 'pandemic preparedness' is the need of the hour. this new indicator has some core values of assessment which are as follows:

Policy Response by the Government

Government response to any emergency is of critical importance. A stable and coherent policy that follows expert advice and uses a scientific approach can significantly impact dealing with public health emergencies like COVID-19. The policy response indicator seeks to examine the time taken by the country's government to come up with a coherent response to epidemic management. It also highlights the importance of such a policy at the early stages of a crisis such as COVID-19 through non-pharmaceutical measures, such as lockdowns and social distancing.

Mobilisation of Resources

Mobilising resources during a pandemic means mitigating the impact of shock and effectively tackling the shortage of farm essentials, food shortages, shortage of essential medical equipment through an out-of-the-box solution. For example, India transformed its unused railway compartments and hotels into quarantine shelters to ensure that there is no shortage in the long run. The concept is also crucial because it reduces the dual burden and ensures that all resources are utilised to tackle the pandemic.

8. Impact of COVID -19 and Bangladesh

The virus was confirmed to have spread to Bangladesh in March 2020. The first three known cases were reported on 8 March 2020 by the country's epidemiology institute, IEDCR. Since then, the pandemic has spread daily over the whole nation, and the number of affected people has been increasing. Bangladesh is the second most affected country in South Asia, after India. The Government declared a "lockdown" throughout the nation to protect the population from 23 March.

Economic

The COVID -19 pandemic has heavily impacted household and individual level earnings in Bangladesh, with around 13 per cent of people have become unemployed, being women in informal employment are more likely than men to see their working hours reduced; meanwhile, the national poverty is predicted to increase by 25.13 per cent, claimed by Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS).

The pandemic has taken a heavy toll on almost all sectors of the economy. Most notably, it has caused a reduction in exports by 16.93 per cent, imports by 17 per cent, and a decline in average revenue for all small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by 66 per cent increases this year. Even though garment factories were allowed to continue operating under the country's lockdown, an estimated one million garment workers, or one-quarter of the workforce, were laid off due to declining orders for export.

Education

The pandemic caused significant disruption to the educational sector in Bangladesh, which has approximately 200,000 educational institutions across the country and over 40 million students. In March 2020, Bangladesh closed all of its educational institutions to reduce the spread of COVID -19. Educational institutions began online classes in July 2020. Experts and students have voiced concerns about accessibility to online courses for many students in Bangladesh, with poorer students, particularly in rural areas, lacking the devices and internet connectivity to participate in their classes. Educational institutions remained closed for over one year.

Air Travel

In March, Bangladesh suspended all domestic and international flights to manage the spread of the virus. Initially, direct flights to the UK and China were exempted from the flight suspensions, but the UK was also suspended in April, making China the sole exception.

At the beginning of June, domestic flights resumed on a limited scale; international flights resumed from Dhaka airport on 16 June 2020. In April, with cases rising steeply, the Government announced another national lockdown and the suspension of all international flights to and from Bangladesh.

3 Crore 24 Lakh People are Newly Poor in Bangladesh

Coronavirus started on 8 March 2020 in the country; the epidemic has been contagious since then. However, Bangladesh has been able to deal with this epidemic. But many people lost their jobs during this epidemic. They have suffered financially, financially damaged. As a result, 3 crores 24 lakh people have become poor. Lack of coronation- many people have left the capital city and gone to the villages due to shortage. According to a BRAC Institute and the Power of Participation Research Center (PPRC) survey, the number of new poverty cases was 24.5 million in March this year. In the last six months, 79 lakh people have become poor. This number has increased since the lockdown in April 2021 this year. According to the survey report, BIGD and PPRC said that 28 per cent of the country migrated to rural areas due to poverty during the corona period. The survey result shows that human food expenditure has been relatively low during the Corona period.

The per capita expenditure of poor people in the city was taka 65. Now it is taka 54. Food and house rent, medical expenses, education, and communication have also increased the expenditure of poor people. In March 2021, the spending in the slums was Taka 936. Expenditures in the village have grown from Taka 647 to Taka 777. The urban, poor and rural people must borrow to meet these additional costs. Poor people in rural and urban areas have borrowed the most from shopkeepers. The rate is 63 per cent in rural areas and 60 per cent in urban areas. Most of the loans have been taken for daily running. It is impossible to overcome this poverty through conventional poverty alleviation efforts or the ongoing stream of social security. New thinking is needed at the policymaking level.

Corona's Impact and Reaction to Bangladesh's Economy

When Bangladesh became a developing country, Corona's impact was felt in Bangladesh's economy and elsewhere. However, due to the coronavirus, the economy of Bangladesh was not as bad as it was supposed to be. The economies of many countries have collapsed. The economies of many countries have changed. After corona, a big question has arisen about Bangladesh's struggle for life and livelihood. A new poverty group has been created. The lives of 1.5 to 3 crore people are at risk. Ten per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. Human unemployment has been created. Inequality has been accentuated. Distressed families have suffered. They are facing a hostile world.

We have to take short- and long-term plans to make up for the loss. We must bring new ideas in policy thinking, administrative reform, and institutional strengthening within the economy. In general, Bangladesh has become dependent on the world economy. Foreign aid to the world economy will shrink from next year because the developed donor countries are themselves amid the economic crisis.

Moreover, first of all, as Bangladesh moves out of the least developed countries, the tendency of donor countries to provide help will decrease. Second, remittance flows are now high. But there is no guarantee that remittances will remain the same in the coming days. Similarly, foreign direct investment is also low. There is export trade in a somewhat volatile state at the moment. In such a scenario, we have to change our attitude towards the economic thinking of Bangladesh, build a national industry with much more internal resources, create domestic market-oriented demand, and connect the developing middle class with it- we have to get into such thinking. That means the country's market is essential. Now it seems the time has come for our 16 crore people to use the domestic market to think of new industrialisation and build a high-value services sector. The rate of COVID-19 infection in Bangladesh is the third highest in South Asia after India and Pakistan. But much higher than Bhutan, Srilanka, and Nepal. In other words, Bangladesh is in the middle of South Asia. There is overall stability in Bangladesh; there has been growth. Compared to many other countries, Bangladesh's economy has not shrunk. Bangladesh is still exporting. That amount of remittances is coming; the value of the money is fixed. Inflation is down. There are many advantages to this.

9. COVID -19 and Human Development Crisis: What Have We Learnt?

Covid -19 simultaneous impact on multiple development areas- education, health and the economy- sets it apart. Its geographic reach, pandemic, and spillover have touched every country.

Of course, the world has seen many crises over the past 30 years, including health crises from HIV/AIDS to Ebola and economic problems such as the GLOBAL financial Crisis of 2007-09. Each has hit human development, divesting the lives of millions. But overall, the world has still made development gains year on year. What distinguishes COVID -19 is the triple hit to health, income and education, fundamental building blocks of human development. And as a result, the global human development index is on course to decline this year for the first time since the concept was introduced in 1990. Something that can still be avoided or mitigated with solid policy responses.

Today, with large portions of many economies at a standstill, and millions out of school, the impact on human development is enormous. But with concerted effort, much of that damage can be turned around. However, it will require a change in global cooperation that promotes more coordination among countries and collective action in multiple dimensions of development. Governments must learn from each other, working together on an equal footing, to fight inequalities from access to quality healthcare to broadband internet.

When we think about the overall impacts of the pandemic, we can consider a nation's vulnerability and resilience. How likely a country is to fall victim to the disease (susceptibility), and how profound are the impacts (resilience).

Scientists are still racing to understand the factors that drive or hinder the spread of COVID-19 and what makes any one country more vulnerable than another. There are also a set of characteristics which typically render nations more vulnerable to crises. Some factors determine a nation's resilience to the broader socio-economic fallout from national shutdowns, closed borders, etc. And these are linked to existing inequalities. On the health side, hospital beds, access to ventilators, and protective gear have provided vital to keeping people alive. And an ability to test widely for the disease seems critical to progress, as will- hopefully one day - access to a vaccine. The high human development countries have advantages here.

Turning to education, while many schools have closed, not all people are faring equally. UNDP estimates suggest that 86 per cent of children in primary education are not getting an education in low human development countries, compared to just 20 per cent in countries with very high human development. Until it is safe for schools to reopen, children out of school will not be learning unless they can access classes remotely - over the radio, TV or the internet.

Millions of people are no longer working. But in countries with a robust public safety net, these newly unemployed workers will receive some income at least. In developing countries, informal economy workers represent about 70% of the workforce. Only 29 per cent of the world has comprehensive social protection coverage, with underinvestment particularly acute in Asia, Africa and the Arab States.

And so, existing inequalities between countries - in health or technology or social security- will play an essential role in determining the impact of the crisis and recovery times. Those countries, communities and groups already lagging will be particularly affected by the fallout from COVID-19. This, in turn, will deepen existing inequalities.

The crisis reminds us that inequalities in one area can have far-reaching and unexpected impacts. And yet action is affordable: for instance, closing the gap in Internet access in low- and middle-income countries are estimated to cost only 1 per cent of the extraordinary fiscal support packages the world has committed to respond to COVID-19.

The global community needs to work towards eradicating these inequalities, without which recovery from the COVID-19 crisis won't be sustainable. And while countries have scrambled to respond to the situation in its immediate phase, the international response must combine economic, environmental and social progress and promote societies that leave no one behind. We cannot go back to the status quo before the crisis when global unrest and citizen discontent were the norms.

What Have We Learnt from the Crisis so Far

1. Controlling the spread of the virus is a global public good. Preventing the spread of the virus by addressing the crisis and building resilience is undoubtedly in

- the interest of all developed and developing countries. This is the case for all infectious diseases.
2. Coordination across different policy communities in a multidimensional crisis, with local, national and global health, economic and social aspects; effective recovery plans have to factor in the growing interdependence among regions and countries, connecting global challenges to national development strategies.
 3. Multidirectional learning is fundamental. Different starting points before the crisis have determined countries' capacity and resilience in fighting COVID-19 and its aftermath. Regardless of countries' development status, policy exchange has been insufficient. Exchanging on shared policy issues in the future will be indispensable.

How do we put these lessons to use going forward as we strive to build back better and reduce inequalities?

1. Investment in global public goods like communicable disease control demands appropriate financing frameworks. Pandemics know no borders. National resources pooled and coordinated at the worldwide level, as the response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic shows, can effectively ensure they go where they are needed, underpinned by processes that provide transparency and accountability. Equitable access to therapeutics and vaccines is also critical.
2. Promoting mutual learning in the recovery, we must learn lessons from countries at all levels of development for better and more innovative policies and forms of cooperation. They must combine different skills and capacities, building resilience and reducing inequalities among countries. The recovery must be embedded in multidisciplinary national development strategies reflecting local and international interdependency. Something that has been made strikingly clear by this crisis.
3. Beyond infectious diseases, approaches to improving global public goods' provision call for collectively coordinated action and investment. This is also the case for a sustainable recovery, co-designed by developed and developing countries, involving the private sector and other relevant actors. Only a truly global effort can address shared global challenges like pandemics and climate change.

The extraordinary scale and speed of the reaction to the pandemic over the past three months offer a glimmer of hope of how significantly humanity can act when convinced of the need. But we need to scale, adapt, and rebuild trust at the national and global levels with recovery. It is in our hands to reverse the human development impacts of COVID-19. There is also room for hope: when the world is back on the road to recovery, we may equally be able to readdress inequalities and address climate change collectively.

10. Conclusion

Human development is the heart of any country's economic development. The Human Development Index is important as it measures a country's social and economic dimensions. The world has seen many crises over the past 30 years. Each has hit human development hard, but overall development gains accrued globally year-on-year. The recent development of vaccines against COVID-19 has brought the light of hope worldwide. Economists also began to see the ray of hope. But the world is still struggling with the growing COVID-19 infection. Understandably, the world economy is not returning to normal. There is a need for long-term structural reform in addition to infection control. Due to the severe and worsening conditions around the world, all countries need to cooperate among themselves, and all countries need to unite and fight against this virus effectively to end the coronavirus epidemic. To save the global economic and financial structure, it is time for all countries to cooperate and help each other defeat this deadly epidemic. All countries believe that all the nations together will find a solution to end this coronavirus epidemic. So that all countries of the world can start on the path of progress again. But first of all, we need to control the infection. Economists believe the economy will not be normal if people's confidence does not return.

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