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Covid-19 Full & Easy Essay For FPSC Job Test & Interview

### **COVID-19: A Global Pandemic and Its Impacts**

COVID-19 is a novel coronavirus that emerged in China in late 2019 and has since spread to almost every country in the world, causing a global pandemic. The virus causes a respiratory disease that can range from mild to severe and can sometimes be fatal. The most common symptoms include fever, cough, shortness of breath, and loss of taste or smell. Some people may also experience headaches, sore throat, diarrhea, or skin rash.

The virus is transmitted mainly through respiratory droplets that are released when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. It can also spread through contact with contaminated surfaces or objects. The incubation period of the virus is estimated to be between 2 and 14 days, during which a person may be asymptomatic or presymptomatic, meaning they can infect others without showing any signs of illness.

World Health Organization

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on various aspects of human life, such as health, economy, society, and the environment. The pandemic has exposed the fragility and inequality of the global health system, as well as the need for more investment and cooperation in public health. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of September 16, 2023, there have been more than 300 million confirmed cases and more than 6 million deaths worldwide due to COVID-19.

The pandemic has also overwhelmed the healthcare facilities and workers in many countries, especially those with limited resources and capacities. Moreover, the pandemic has disrupted the delivery and access of essential health services, such as immunization, maternal and child care, mental health, and chronic disease management. The pandemic has also increased the risk of other infectious diseases. Such as tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, due to the diversion of resources and attention from these diseases.

### **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

The COVID-19 pandemic has also triggered a global economic crisis that has affected millions of people's livelihoods and well-being. The pandemic has caused widespread lockdowns, travel restrictions, and social distancing measures that have reduced the economic activity and demand in many sectors, such as tourism, hospitality, aviation,

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trade, and manufacturing. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy is expected to contract by 4.9% in 2020, which is the worst recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The pandemic has also increased the unemployment rate and poverty level in many countries, especially among informal workers, migrant workers, women, youth, and vulnerable groups. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), more than 400 million full-time jobs have been lost globally due to the pandemic. Furthermore, the pandemic has exacerbated the food insecurity and malnutrition situation in many regions, due to the disruption of food production, distribution, and consumption.

### According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), more than 800 million people are facing acute hunger due to the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had significant social and environmental implications that have challenged the human rights and values of many societies. The pandemic has increased the social isolation and loneliness of many people who have been forced to stay at home or away from their loved ones.

The pandemic has also increased the stress and anxiety levels of many people. Who have been facing uncertainty and fear about their health, income, education, and future. Moreover, the pandemic has exposed and intensified the existing social inequalities and injustices that are based on race, gender, class, age, disability, or other factors. The pandemic has also triggered or worsened some forms of violence and discrimination against certain groups. Or individuals who have been stigmatized or blamed for spreading the virus.

### For example:

some Asian people have faced racism and xenophobia in some countries due to their perceived association with the origin of the virus. Additionally,

the pandemic has also had some positive effects on the environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution levels due to reduced human activity and mobility. However,

these effects are likely to be temporary and reversible unless there are structural changes in the energy and transport systems that can support a low-carbon and sustainable development.

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### **Summary,**

The COVID-19 pandemic is a global crisis that has affected every aspect of human life in unprecedented ways. The pandemic has revealed the strengths and weaknesses of the global community and its ability to cope with and overcome such a challenge. The pandemic has also created new opportunities..