

EC PULMONOLOGY AND RESPIRATORY MEDICINE

Editorial

India's COVID-19: Diverse Population Demands Diverse Requisites

Pritt Verma¹, Virendra Nath¹, Akanksha² and Shravan Kumar Paswan^{1*}

¹Pharma Talk Research Foundation, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

²Department of Opthalmology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

*Corresponding Author: Shravan Kumar Paswan, Founder and President, Pharma Talk Research Foundation, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

Received: May 12, 2021; Published: May 25, 2021

COVID-19 which is claimed to possess emerged from Wuhan (China) has caused a significant impact on almost every society of the world. Thanks to the issues caused by this particular health crisis everywhere on the planet, the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared it a worldwide pandemic [1]. Not only was that but due to its rampant spread countries were forced to prevent international traveling also as locked up themselves. Also, the lockdown has been recognized because the only method to regulate the spread of the pandemic and almost every country has adopted this method.

Countless things were baffled at various levels such as public dealing, scholastic, Industrial trade, political, agronomic, emotional after the shutdown of Indian social order [2].

Social distancing is the only precautionary measure that works against the stimulus of Covid-19 and also this practice leads towards social discrimination.

Covid-19 impacts in multiple societal alterations [3] in both rural and concrete, which directly begin from the attitude of the economy in a contrary direction. Alterations in the life of every class of Indian population but the migrant workers suffered drastically in terms of negativity. They are economically weaker so, consumed their resources and finance soon, which leads to the suicidal tendency also [4].

Daily wedger have lack of resources and unavailability of contracts, therefore, they stepped to their home towns. Walking thousands of miles barefoot which starts from week and end to the month(s) with their child, disappointed relatives. Covid-19 ruined education and its repercussions may lead to the future destruction of this incredible nation. Academic life in all over nation is disturbed at faculty and scholastic level which is also coined by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and labeled "Beaten or broken: Informality and Covid". World bank also cautioned about the awful level of academia at the generation level, as faculty and students corrupt their learning capacity [5].

Special numbers were provided by the government as a helpline to curtail the shutter on Indian society and the amazing figures of increased domestic violence were observed. Population diversity of India is the only major concern to satisfy the immeasurable necessities of society [6]. Covid-19 effects could be removed or cured by the motivational lectures and provision of regular counseling at the scholastic level for re-establishment of pillars oany nation. Covid-19 gives again a lesson to the world i.e. birth of newer ways in faster mode to combat any "crisis" [7]. Government implements many proposals and schemes to satisfy this mass population of India which were delayed for the last few years [8].

Post-Covid pandemic effects may also be puzzled that the will become Fragmented? Unequal? Therefore, humanity is the only way which will cure the post Covid situation. Every individual of India should be enshrined in our Preamble of the Constitution which is "Equality, Fraternity, Integrity" and set the model for other nations of the world [9].

Bibliography

- 1. Peeri NC., *et al.* "The SARS, MERS and novel coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemics, the newest and biggest global health threats: what lessons have we learned?" *International Journal of Epidemiology* (2020).
- 2. Qayam. "Corona viruses scare in east UP due to cases in Nepal". The Siasat Daily (2020).
- 3. Huang Y. "The Sars epidemic and its aftermath in china: a political perspective". National Academies Press (US) (2004).
- 4. Qiu W., et al. "The impacts on health, society, and economy of SARS and H7N9 outbreaks in China: a case comparison study". Journal of Environmental and Public Health (2018): e2710185.
- 5. McCloskey B and Heymann DL. "SARS to novel coronavirus-old lessons and new lessons". *Epidemiology and Infection* 148 (2020): e22.
- 6. Chan JF-W., et al. "A familial cluster of pneumonia associated with the 2019 novel coronavirus indicating person-to-person transmission: a study of a family cluster". Lancet 395 (2020): 514-523.
- 7. PIB Mubmai. "Press Information Bureau". Press Information Bureau (2020).
- 8. Dandona L., *et al.* "Nations within a nation: variations in epidemiological transition across the states of India, 1990–2016 in the Global Burden of Disease study". *Lancet* 390 (2017): 2437-2460.
- 9. Samrat S. "Coronavirus may hit Sitharaman's 10% growth target; second case surfaces in India". The Financial Express (2020).

Volume 10 Issue 6 June 2021 ©All rights reserved by Shravan Kumar Paswan., *et al*.