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Economics Development with Sustainable Development respect to Global capital market and Covid 19

Rahul Ramesh Godbole

Assistant Professor,
Vasantroadada Patil Institute of Management
Studies & Research, Sangli (Maharashtra)

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Abstract:

The vast spreading of corona virus (covid-19) has dramatic impact on financial markets all worldwide it has curbed an inconceivable steps of risk, causing investors to suffer massive losses in a very short duration. This paper intends to map the patterns of country's specific risk and systemic risk in the global market. It also analysis the potential consequences of police intervention, such as the US decision to implement a zero percent interest rate and unlimited quantitative easing(QE), and to what extent these policies may introduce further uncertainties into global capital markets.

Keywords: *Corona virus, financial market, pandemic, quantitative easing, systemic risk, capital markets*

Introduction:

On 11th march 2020, the world health organization (WHO) officially declare to corona virus (covid-19) out break to be a global epidemic. As of 27th march, 2020, the number of confirmed cases surpassed 50,000, and did continue to rise (WHO-202⁽¹⁾). Over 170 countries are affected, with the US as had the most confirmed cases. In the short term many countries imposed strict restriction policies, their economic activities were largely limited. The long term consequences of this pandemic arises from employments and business flares. Some industries such as tourism and aviation, with certainly face hardship. February 2020, the stock market was at the very peak and after that due to the covid-19 pandemic it caused a free fall in share prices. Since then, the world has changed, changing our lives, economics, and the way of our businesses, an unfolding journey that is clearly seen in the ups and downs of share prices. The fundamentals trends have accelerated, propelling

some companies forward as record speed while for other headwinds have turn into hurricanes. Capital markets are powerful indicators of what could lie ahead.

The occurrence of COVID-19 has obstructed nation-states in an enormous way, especially the nationwide lockdowns which have brought social and economic life to a standstill. A world which persistently carried activities has been still and all the resources have been averted to uncertain experiences of pandemic. The impact of the virus can be observed on various fields which has further influence on the trade and industry, other transactions which is been slowed down.

In another report entitled 'COVID-19 and the world of work: Impact and policy responses' by International Labour Organization, it was explained that the crisis has already transformed into an economic and labour market shock, impacting not only supply (production of goods and services) but also demand (consumption and investment). International Monetary Fund's (IMF) chief said that, 'World is faced with extraordinary uncertainty about the depth and duration of this crisis, and it was the worst economic fallout since the Great Depression'. The IMF estimated the external financing needs for emerging markets and developing economies in trillions of dollars. India too is groaning under the yoke of the pandemic and as per news reports in Economic Times published on 23 March 2020, the economists are pegging the cost of the COVID-19 lockdown at US\$120 billion or 4 per cent of the GDP⁽³⁾

Basic facts about the pandemic:

Covid-19 was witnessed to the global responsiveness in January, 2020. The rapid spread of the virus and the racing number of confirmed cases triggered quick reaction from the Chinese government. On the 23 January, 2020. The lockdown of the entire city of the Wuhan shocked the whole world, letter proving to be very effective policy intervention by the Chinese government. One week later the WHO declared the outbreaks in china to be public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).

Those who are included in the competition in contradiction of drug-resistant infections must step up efforts to make definite antibiotic resistance is emphasized as leading a health security encounter, while inducement representatives that the finest way to come upon this experiment is through public-health centered strategies. ⁽³⁾

This includes greater investment in antibiotic research and development, both as a tool to regulator new disease epidemics, but also to come with the known treatment which helpful for developing resistance to secure the most precious life of living creatures for such dreadful out thrusting virus impression.

Never less the time has come to makeover this drastic & critical situations for the strong

antibiotics diagnose & treatment, COVID-19 has focused attention on the critical role of collaboration and access in dealing with pandemics. There are lessons to be learned from pandemic dreadful virus to be in the position to resist agonist that with good feasible practicable results. To initiate with, it is clear no single segment alone can work the required lifesaving antibiotics. Public-private partnerships are needed that bind the best experience, insights and innovation of multi-talented entity. These associations should in turn be supported by mutual capital, with structures in place that ensure unbiased access to novel managements of the curable antibiotics research At the same time, we must work to strengthening hospital capacity and infection prevention and control measures, while improving surveillance and evaluating results

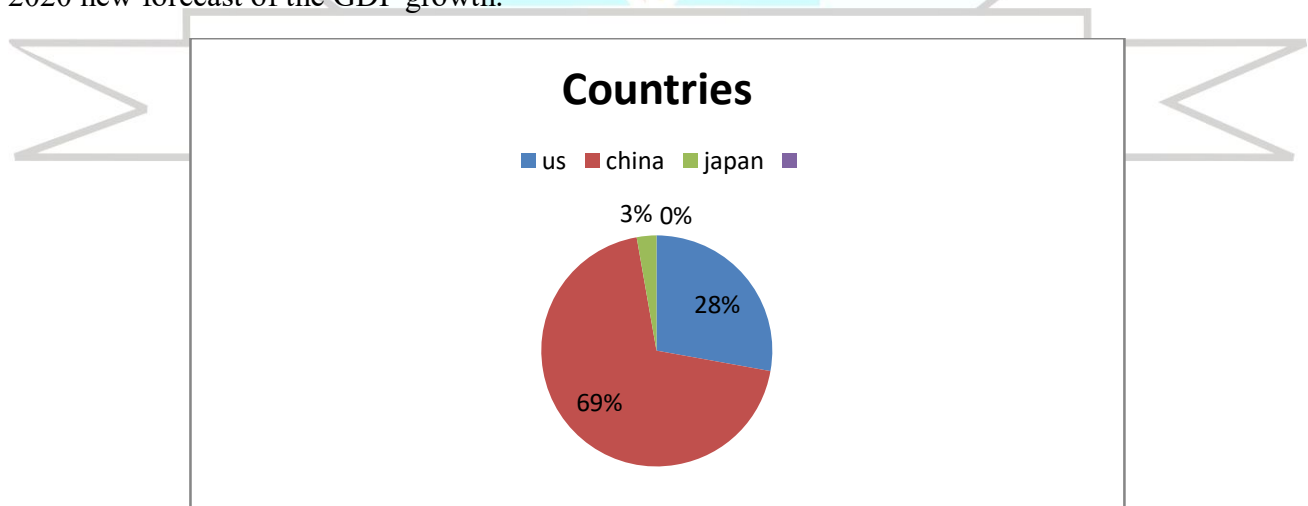
GARDP is working to address the challenge of drug-resistance through its 5 by 25 goal. This seeks to deliver five new treatments by 2025 for drug-resistant infections that pose the greatest threat to global health and economic security. Through partnerships, we are developing new treatments in late-stage clinical development for sexually transmitted infections, sepsis in newborns and infections in hospitalized adults and children ⁽⁴⁾

The COVID-19 contagion continues to impact countries around the world. Countless are facing further influences of contamination, and the amount of new corona virus victims global has risen again since March 2021. Though, recently numerous COVID-19 vaccines have been permitted for utilization in different nations, and immunization programs are well underway. However, it residuessignificant for the community to stay attentive, stay & to follow protection precaution and follow to rules and regulations.

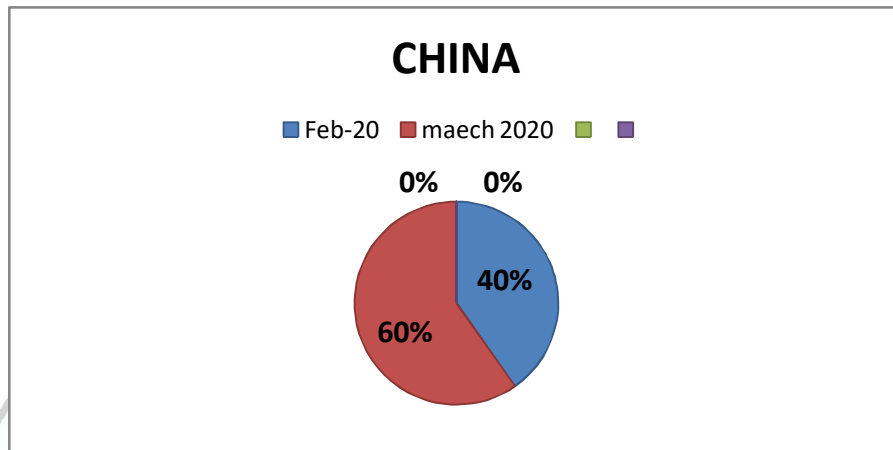
Data analysis:

1. Global Pandemic Growth Slowdown

This chart in new pandemic growth of the specific countries, like, US, china, Japan etc. this is 2020 new forecast of the GDP growth.



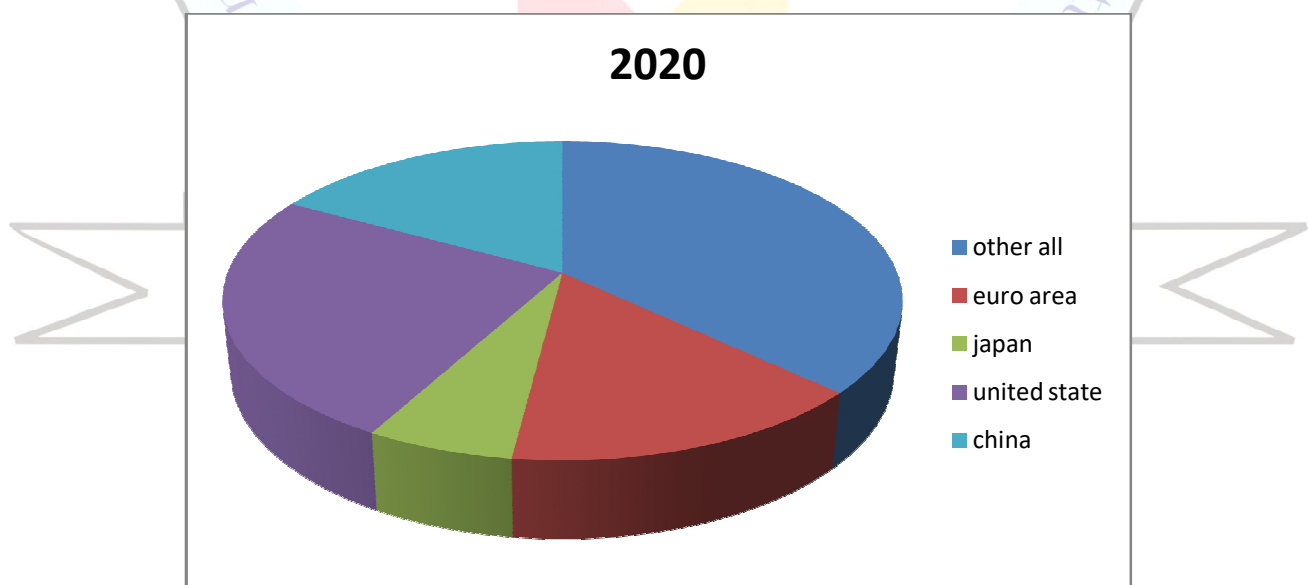
- Voluntary countries of top ten list conform cases have been selected (according to the data on 27 march, 2020) together with Japan, Korea and Singapore. Together, this countries have had 466, 693 cases. PHEIC status in china on 30january, 2020, so sonly February and March are considerate in present analysis.



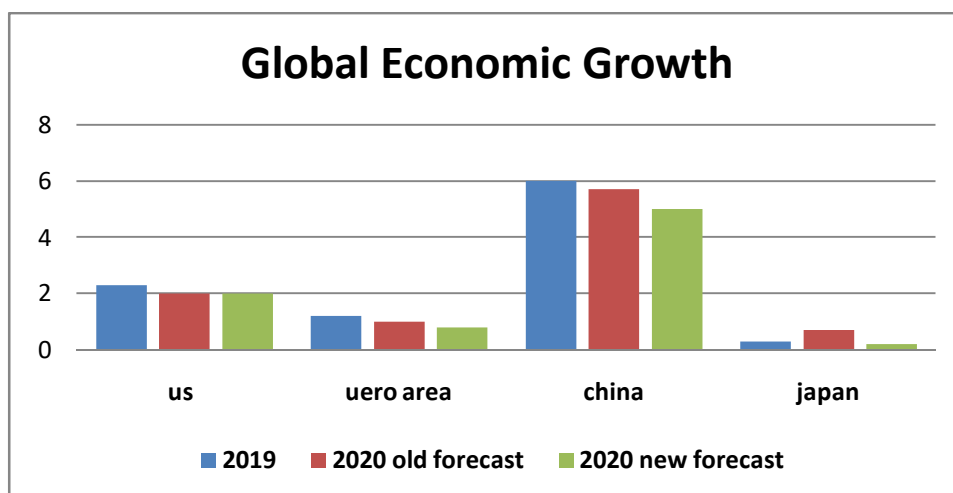
3. Co relational Analysis:

This being a pandemic, we would expect to see not only a rise in country's specific risk in capital market, but also an increase in the systematic risks. Here, correlation are used to illustration the systemic reaction to the pandemic.

Contribution to the global economy



4 Global Economic Growth:



Conclusion:

The paper provides true statistical analysis of the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on stock exchange. The virus has already claimed thousands of lives and brought huge challenges of countries from all over the world. The financial market have seen drastic movement on an unpredictable scale. Due to the uncertainties caused by pandemic the global markets have also become very unpredictable.

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