**COVID-19**

In the year of 2020, everyone should know about the word “COVID-19”. This word can be seen from anywhere and it is still the hot topic although the year 2020 is ending. Even so, but people really know what is COVID-19? According to World Health Organization (WHO) COVID-19 is and epidemic disease or pestilence caused by a newly found coronavirus. The COVID-19 virus is mainly transmitted through saliva droplets or through the ejection from the infected patient’s nose when coughing or sneezing. So, COVID-19 will be highly infectious in a crowded place. Most people who are infected will suffer from mild to moderate illness and will still recover without hospital care. But for the older people and people who are potentially involved in medical problems such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer will suffer from serious illness that might cause death. COVID-19 affect different people differently. Fever, dry cough, and fatigue are the most common signs of COVID-19 infections. COVID-19 also has some unusual signs, such as aches and pains, sore throat, conjunctivitis, fever, loss of taste or odor, skin rash, or finger or toe discoloration. The patient will begin to have trouble breathing or shortness of breath, chest pain or pressure, and lack of speech or movement when the illness is serious. The COVID-19 disease usually takes an average of 5-6 days to show the symptoms. Since there are so many symptoms for COVID-19 disease it is hard to detect without a proper checking. So, we must take up 14 days to surely confirm if we infect the COVID-19 disease.

As the COVID-19 disease has spread all over the world and disrupted billion people’s lives. Here come the questions: what is the origin of COVID-19 and how the virus starts to infect humans? Scientists and researchers have been looking for these answers since the first case of irregular pneumonia in China in December 2019. It is a daunting job to investigate the origin of COVID-19, similar to build a difficult jigsaw puzzle, but several parts of the jigsaw puzzle are missing. However, determining the spread of the virus is critical to preventing another new epidemic. Scientists and leaders will learn how to prevent conditions that are more likely to carry the virus to humas by finding the origins of the virus. When the entire genome sequencing of the virus found that 79.5 percent of the RNA was shared with SARS-CoV, the coronavirus that triggered the 2003 SARS outbreak, the initial problems of COVID-19 were exacerbated. Not only that, but scientist have also discovered that the COVID-19 virus is also more similar to another coronavirus previously found in bats, called RaTG13 (96.2 percent identical). This strongly suggests that the newly discovered SARS-Cov-2 also comes from bats. The earliest cases of COVID-19 were associated with the local market for seafood in Wuhan. This seems to mean the market is the place where the virus first jumped from bats to human. It soon became evident, however, that not all early cases can be traced back to the market. This is because just 66 percent were exposed to the market among the first 41 patients. It is also worth noting that the first diagnosed patient (not really the first patient who infect COVID-19) was never on the market. To identify how the COVID-19 start to spread, it is very important to find out and confirm the first infected patient. But at that point, scientists discovered that the search of the very first person who infected COVID-19, “patient zero” is impractical. Since most people infected with COVID-19 have mild to no symptoms at all until they caught the attention of the health authorities, the virus may have spread unnoticed among people. This made the quest to find the “patient zero” became quite an unrealistic endeavor. But on the other hand, most scientist concluded and believe that the virus was originated in bat, but it is still unclear that how it jumped to human. However, looking for animals with SARS-CoV-2 infection is like finding a needle in the largest haystack in the world. Various of phenomena indicate that it is almost impossible to find the source of COVID-19. “No matter how good we are as scientists, we may never find it.” This does not mean that scientists are not trying, but the origin of COVID-19 is still a mystery.

Since the Second World War, the COVID-19 pandemic has been regarded as the most critical global health disaster of this century and the greatest challenge that mankind facing. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused serious casualties in worldwide and has brought unprecedented challenges to public. According to the report of World Health Organization (WHO) as of 2 December 2020, 62,844,837 COVID-19 cases have been confirmed, including 1,465,144 deaths in more than 200 countries around the world. The most confirmed cases are in United States of America, India, Brazil, and Russian Federation. However, even the countries that are less attacked by the new coronavirus are also facing tremendous pressure. As many countries have registered COVID-19 cases, now the world is full of uncertainty. At present, many countries have taken some measures to slow down the spread of COVID-19. This caused the economic activity has almost stalled because of strict restrictions on movement imposed. Not only that, but economic losses have also become evident with the rise in health problem and human fatalities, reflecting the world’s biggest economic shock in decades. The global economy for 2020 defines both the near-term effect of the epidemic and the long-term impact of the disease on development prospects. In 2020, which is the most extreme global recession in decades, the baseline forecast uses market rate weights to forecast a 5.2 percent global GDP contraction, despite the government’s immense assistance to cope with the economic downturn with the support of fiscal and money policies. The extreme recession triggered by this pandemic is expected to leave a permanent scar from a long-term perspective through decreased investment, the depletion of human resources due to employment and education losses and the decentralization of foreign trade and supply ties.

Millions of companies face to has a risk of bankruptcy. Nearly half of the 3.3 billion global workforces face a risk at losing their livelihoods. In the informal economy, workers are especially vulnerable because most of them lack social security, unable to access reliable medical care and lose the ability to generate income. Without the ability during this pandemic era to make or earn money, many individuals would not be able to support themselves and their families. The economic and social harm this pandemic has caused is devastating. Tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into severe poverty, and by the end of this year the number of undernourished people, which is currently projected at almost 690 million, will rise by 132 million. These people desperately need help to get through the storm of this pandemic. From now, the global work together to support especially in our society’s most vulnerable countries which particularly in the emerging and developing worlds. We can resolve the mutual health, social and economic effects of the pandemic if we work together. We can also avoid the pandemic from worsening into a prolonged humanitarian and food security crisis and prevent the lost to advances that have already been achieved. In the crisis of COVID-19, problems of public health, jobs, and labor seem to converge. The human aspect of the crisis is vital to resolving compliance with occupational safety and health standards and promoting sustainable jobs in all sectors and the defense of labor rights. Immediate and purposeful efforts to save lives and livelihoods can include the expansion of social security to universal health coverage and providing funds for the most affected individuals. These individuals include workers in the informal sector, regardless of youth, elderly people, or refugees. Different types of assistance are essential, such as child allowance, cash transfer, food relief services, promoting job retention and restoration, and providing micro, small, and medium-sized businesses with financial relief. The government should always work closely with employers and employees to have the greatest assistant when planning and applying such steps. With these helps, people will be more able to survive in this COVID-19 pandemic.

In this case study, I deeply understand the seriousness and severity of COVID-19 pandemic. We should take this outbreak seriously and work together to overcome this pandemic. Not only that, but we must also understand and recognize the opportunity to build back a better world. We have to reconsider our environment’s future and with ambition and urgency to all the climate change and environmental degradation. Only that we can protect ourselves and ensure that our “new normal” is a better one. We have opportunity to do some extraordinary things. When we get rid of this pandemic, we can change the world. Create a world full of love, a world where we are friendly to each other. In this world we can live in harmony, let love and kindness be our roadmap.

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