

TODAY'S BUSINESS WORLD AND CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

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Since there is a coronavirus, almost 200 countries are affected in their business very badly. So capital market, national income, gross domestic product rate, balance of payment, imports and export and supply of goods. Internally and externally are all affected. The global economy faces its biggest danger since the financial crisis. Containing the epidemic and protecting people is the priority.

A singular event has economists asking the same questions as everyone else: how far is there to fall – and can we ever get back?

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I. CONTENTS

On December 2019, this virus was talked in Huan - China. Slowly it was moving to other parts of world especially America, Italy, Spain, Germany, England, France etc. Slowly, when people are travelling other parts of the world it make fears among the people to threaded the life. The virus may be invented as bio weapon are generated from an its own which are ambiguous. Since, this virus is death cell which will become alive when it will become wet. It is very life threatening from animal and human, if its spread it will be affecting every human life.

The coronavirus is already hurting the world economy. The virus outbreak has become one of the biggest threats to the global economy and financial markets.

As the coronavirus continues its march around the world, governments have turned to proven public health measures, such as social distancing, to physically disrupt the contagion. Yet, doing so has severed the flow of goods and people, stalled economies, and is in the process of delivering a global recession. Economic contagion is now spreading as fast as the disease itself.

Pandemic is causing the biggest disruption in decades to economies across the world. Major institutions and banks have cut their forecasts for the global economy, with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development being one of the latest to do so. Meanwhile, fears of the coronavirus impact on the global economy have rocked markets worldwide, with stock prices and bond yields plunging.

The outbreak has the potential to cause severe economic and market dislocation. But the scale of the impact will ultimately be determined by how the virus spreads and evolves, which is almost impossible to predict, as well as how governments respond.

These days, every country, states, districts, urban, rural, semi-urban, semi-rural, city, town village and other region are lockdown to protect the people of life. Since, lockdown there is no movement of people, transports and etc.

A singular event has economists asking the same questions as everyone else: how far is there to fall – and can we ever get back?

The coronavirus outbreak is first and foremost a human tragedy, affecting hundreds of thousands of people. It is also having a growing impact on the global economy.

Many have speculated about whether the current corona virus outbreak will spark an economic recession.

The coronavirus outbreak will cause significant harm to the economy, too – and the true scale of this cost has only just started to emerge.

In addition to the human impact, there is also a significant commercial impact being felt globally. As viruses know no borders, the impacts will continue to spread. In fact, 94 percent of the Fortune 1000 are already seeing COVID-19 disruptions.

Supply shortages are expected to affect a number of sectors due to panic buying, increased usage of goods to fight the pandemic, and disruption to factories and logistics in mainland China, in addition, it also led to price gouging.

The size of the impact in different parts of the world will depend fundamentally on how long the present economic disruption lasts.

Covid-19, affects large, medium, small and micro, micro enterprises/industries caustically affected unexpected ways in the business. Since there is no business every country is concentrating on health war and people life, the capital markets are gone down very badly.

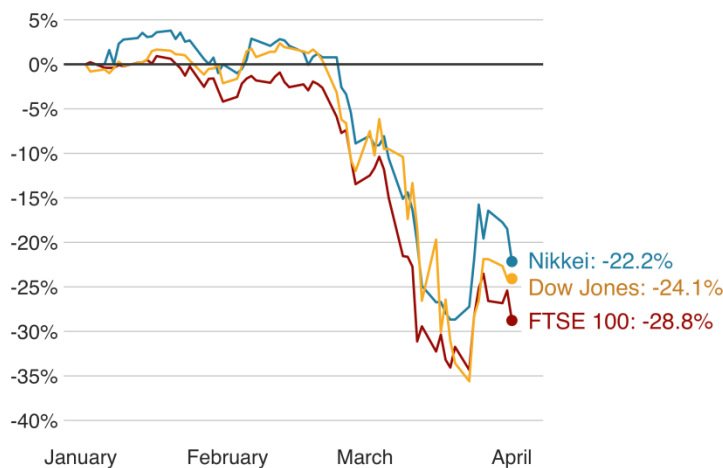
The primary market, secondary market, money market, product market, bullion market are affected. So there is no word of business in these days except medical war/business. Multiplication of every business of it is, target of attending profit. But there is no business in these days.

Whether or not the novel coronavirus and the disease it causes, COVID-19, end up inciting an all-out recession, the prudent entrepreneur ought to make sure they are prepared and properly positioned for any impact the contagion might have on your business. This includes taking care of and preparing for impacts upstream and downstream, as well as for potential impacts within the organization.

In India, to develop the industries we have Indian institute of Science, Indian institute of Technology, Indian institute of Aeronautics, Indian institute of management, Indian Institute of Faison technology, Indian institute of lather technology, Indian institute of chemical technology and Indian institute wood Technology etc., are closed or not functioning due to virus. The large scale sector like, software industries textile industries even other subsidiary industries are affected. These fits, every other countries.

In different periods, different kinds of operation has been made to gain more profit but are unethical activities. For example one period Tobacco, liquor and prostitutes industries were introduced in another period unwanted chemical used to preserve food items and in other period unlimited steroid is used in medical products. Looking at all these, different virus also made different industries. Now the corona virus is not the doubt about among them. It is drastically affected the people and humanity by the business and for the business.

The impact of coronavirus on stock markets since the start of the outbreak



Source: Bloomberg, 01 April 2020, 09:00 GMT



Investors fear the spread of the coronavirus which will destroy economic growth. The government action may not be enough to stop the decline. In response, central banks in many countries, including the United Kingdom, have slashed interest rates.

That should, in theory, make borrowing cheaper and encourage spending to boost the economy.

Global markets did also recover some ground after the US Senate passed a \$2 trillion (£1.7tn) coronavirus aid bill to help workers and businesses. Some analysts have warned that they could be volatile until the pandemic is contained. Different countries are allotting different budget/amount of income to protect the people and nation.

Europe is preparing for an unprecedented economic downturn due to the coronavirus pandemic. But with the situation changing day-by-day no-one is able to predict the effects on the EU job market. We are seeing many governments, including many European governments pumping a lot of fiscal and monetary effort into keeping their economies moving, into maintaining jobs, into maintaining income, and this is all very good.

The coronavirus pandemic has quickly evolved from a health care crisis to a financial one, shuttering businesses, upending industries and sending financial markets reeling.

The affected industries are iron, steel, coffee, banking, insurance, financial markets, coal, power, gas, oil, aeronautics, cements, food, agriculture, aquariums, marine, atomic, automobile, cottage, leather, chemicals, education, research, consultatation, gold, silver, real estates, meat, water, air, toys, hardware of computer, software of computer, networking of computer, households, glossaries, fashions, wood, cosmetics, second hand items, sports, religions, politics, lime, logistics and medical, transport in the world.

African countries have been among the last to be hit by the global coronavirus pandemic. Yet, as the cases rise and governments rightfully take the necessary measures to slow the spread of the virus, the continent is likely to face widespread economic fallout as business slows to a near halt.

The reality is that many countries across the globe are on recession watch...some countries may already be in a recession (albeit not yet by the technical rules of a fall in GDP in two successive quarters).

Governments have launched unprecedented public-health and economic responses. The situation evolves by the day.

As the coronavirus pandemic rips through countries, it's upending everything in the global economy from junk bonds to prices for orange juice. Governments are shutting down whole commercial sectors to stop the spread of Covid-19, putting a massive crimp in gross domestic product for months to come.

The possibility has been raised that the pandemic could cause a "revolution in working from home", as major companies have implemented expanded telecommuting arrangements for their employees in order to prevent the virus from spreading. There could also be a negative impact on business travel and international conferencing and the rise of their virtual equivalents.

The spread of the virus is impacting countries at different rates, with each appearing to go through a similar pattern of "disease phases". Governments around the world are having to act quickly and decisively to protect vulnerable citizens and limit the damage to their economies.

Finance ministries and central banks have a critical role to play to mitigate the threat Covid-19 poses to the global economy.

Whether or not a recession happens, it is likely that the virus will affect your business or that it has already, whether directly or indirectly. The best way to handle the potential impact is to prepare for it, both within your business and beyond. If you haven't already, you should pick up the phone and talk with your suppliers and customers, and then discuss the impact on your business with your employees. This is not a time to panic, but rather to prepare for the possibility that others do.

The impact of the coronavirus is having a profound and serious impact on the global economy and has sent policymakers looking for ways to respond. China's experience so far shows that the right policies make a difference in fighting the disease and mitigating its impact—but some of these policies come with difficult economic tradeoffs.

Success in containing the virus comes at the price of slowing economic activity, no matter whether social distancing and reduced mobility are voluntary or enforced. In China's case, policymakers implemented strict mobility constraints, both at the national and local level—for example, at the height of the outbreak, many cities enforced strict curfews on their citizens. But the trade off was nowhere as devastating as in Hubei province, which, despite much help from the rest of China, suffered heavily while helping to slow down the spread of the disease across the nation.

Even as the novel coronavirus continues to spread around the world, European governments are starting to think about how to re-open factories, offices and schools while minimizing the chance of further outbreaks.

The coronavirus pandemic will have a negative impact on economies across the EBRD regions but recovery could be robust once the outbreak is contained, according to the Bank's economists.

The EBRD, which invests in 38 emerging economies across three continents has launched an emergency package worth an Initial €1 billion to support companies in its countries suffering because of the crisis.

II. CONCLUSION

Globalisation started in 1991, so every country started moving other country to do trade. But this virus made every country's' trade very badly. On those days people depend on agricultural sector without any dangerous chemical pesticides fertilizer. Although situation was bad sometimes, it would not have been affected the people on day today's activities. Although some issues were there that is not like virus affects. If one place is affected other place is saved.

So looking all this, today's large, medium, small and mini level industries are affected globally, nationally and regionally. The capital market has gone down drastically. No national income, balance of payment negative and gross domestic product growth are native.

Unsurprisingly, sectors will be affected to different degrees. Some sectors, like aviation, tourism, and hospitality, will see lost demand (once customers choose not to eat at a restaurant, those meals stay uneaten). This demand is largely irrecoverable.

Epidemics, of the size of Covid-19, have huge economic impacts – not just from the costs of managing the health of people, but stopping them, and keeping the economy working. The 10% fall in global stock markets since it became clear that Covid-19 would not be limited to China has boldly highlighted this.

Suppressing the epidemic, but allowing the economy to still function, requires key decisions, in which central banks and finance ministries play a part.

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