

Themes of Covid-19 in Non-Literature

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Abstract – The Covid-19 pandemic has served as a global crisis that has profoundly impacted nearly every facet of society. This paper explores the key themes that emerged from this crisis, including public health vulnerabilities, social and economic inequalities, the role of government responses, and the rapid technological advancements that reshaped daily life. The pandemic highlighted the interconnectedness of the world and the disparities in healthcare access, while also prompting critical reflections on issues like mental health, environmental sustainability, and workforce dynamics. Through an examination of global responses and individual experiences, this exploration emphasizes the importance of resilience, solidarity, and future preparedness in navigating both health crises and other global challenges. The lessons learned from Covid-19 offer invaluable insights into the collective action needed to address vulnerabilities, promote equity, and foster sustainable practices for future generations.

Keywords – Resilience, Public Health, Inequality, Global Interconnectedness, Technology and Innovation

I. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 pandemic began in late 2019 that quickly evolved into a global crisis, impacting every corner of the world in ways that were unprecedented in modern times. This crisis has not only affected public health, but also exposed deep societal, economic, and political vulnerabilities. As the virus spread, it forced governments, healthcare systems, and individuals to confront complex challenges, from the management of widespread illness to the economic devastation caused by lockdowns and disruptions. The pandemic has also shown a light on the stark inequalities that exist within and between nations, as marginalized communities were disproportionately impacted by both the virus and its socio-economic consequences. Beyond the immediate public health response, Covid-19 sparked significant discussions around technology role in maintaining social functions, the fragility of global supply chains, and increasing the importance of mental health awareness. It also catalyzed shifts in cultural norms, with changes in work, education, and social interaction becoming necessary adaptations to a rapidly changing world.

This exploration of the themes that emerged from the Covid-19 crisis seeks to understand its far-reaching implications, not just in terms of immediate impact, but also in how it reshaped global priorities and how we approach to future crises. From global cooperation in vaccine development to the growing need for better crisis management strategies, the pandemic has provided valuable lessons on resilience, adaptation, and the importance of solidarity in times of uncertainty.

In the Covid-19 pandemic contemporary time, worldwide many Science background writers and doctors have chosen Pandemic related topics to train common people about the pandemic. Literary background writers have inspired a range of literature with many topics, essays, poetry, and reflective

works that capture the global impact of the virus, the social and personal challenges it caused, and the broader implications for human life and society. Writers have responded to the pandemic in diverse ways, and many have used the crisis to explore themes of isolation, survival, mental health, social inequality, and the changing dynamics of life in the 21st century.

II. EMERGING WRITINGS IN NON-LITERATURE

The Coronavirus: A Book for Children was written by Elizabeth Jenner, Kate Wilson & Nia Roberts in 2020. It is a free digital information book for primary school age children to help explain the corona virus and the measures taken how to control it. It is also emerged to help young readers and many children understand the Covid-19 pandemic. Writers explains the virus, its effects, and the importance of safety measures like washing hands and wearing masks, in a way that is accessible for children. The book is helpful, informative guide aimed at explaining the Covid-19 pandemic to young readers in a clear and reassuring way. The book is also written to address children’s questions, reduce their anxieties, and give them an understanding of what the virus is, how it spreads, and the measures they can take to stay safe.

The story is told through the child-friendly tone and uses simple language and illustrations to make complex topics easy to grasp. It covers the basics of the virus, describing it as a type of germ that can make people sick, but also emphasizing that most people recover. In addition to explaining the science behind the virus, writers touch on the emotional aspects of the pandemic, such as feelings of isolation or confusion due to school closures and social distancing. They encourage children to talk about their feelings and remind them that it’s tolerance to feel unsure or worried about the changes in their daily lives. They designed the book to empower children with knowledge, offer comfort, and remind them of the importance of kindness and empathy during this challenging time. It emphasizes that everyone—children, parents, and healthcare workers—have a role in helping to keep each other safe.

Another writer Richard Charles Horton is editor-in-chief of *The Lancet*, a United Kingdom-based medical journal, offers a critical look at the global response to the Covid-19 pandemic, examining what went wrong and what could have been done differently in his book *The COVID-19 Catastrophe: What’s Gone Wrong and How to Stop It Happening Again* in 2020. Horton mixed scientific analysis, political critique, and a call to rethink how public health systems are structured globally. He also argues that the handling of the crisis has been a catastrophic failure, both in terms of political leadership and public health strategies. He criticizes the lack of decisive and coordinated action by world leaders in the early stages of the pandemic, emphasizing that delay in response, misinformation, and fragmented strategies led to unnecessary suffering and loss of life. He discusses how the pandemic exposed the tension between scientific evidence and political decision-making.

Horton argues that the politicization of public health guidance undermined the ability to make effective, evidence-based decisions. He critiques the response of organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO), which he feels were too slow and ineffective in providing leadership and guidance during the pandemic. Through his critical analysis, Horton seeks to hold those in power accountable and emphasizes the importance of learning from the failures of the Covid-19 pandemic to improve global health systems and responses to future crises.

Daniel Yergin, a noted historian and a European economist, examines how the pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in global supply chains and accelerated the shift in geopolitics in his book *A World on the Edge: The End of the Great Age of Globalization* in 2020. His work looks at how Covid-19 is

reshaping economies and societies, providing insight into the future of globalization and the global economy. He explores the ongoing challenges facing the globalized world and predicts the decline of the economic system that has dominated the world since the end of the Cold War. He highlights the fragility of the globalized economic order, particularly in light of recent disruptions such as the Covid-19 pandemic, rising protectionism, and geopolitical tensions.

Later Yergin suggests that globalization, which has been a driving force for economic growth, is increasingly under threat from nationalistic policies, trade wars, and an erosion of international cooperation. Through the book he is devoted to a significant portion of the social and political consequences of globalization, particularly the rise in economic inequality. Furthermore he examines the geopolitical shifts that are contributing to the decline of globalization, particularly the changing dynamics between the United States and China. He noted how tensions between the two superpowers are leading to a reconfiguration of global trade networks, with countries increasingly caught between competing economic blocs. He also discusses how disruptions to global supply chains, exacerbated by the pandemic, have exposed the vulnerabilities of an interconnected world.

After that Yergin also suggests that the end of the great age of globalization will not lead to a total collapse but will result in a restructuring of the world economy. Nations will become more focused on self-reliance and regional cooperation, leading to a more fragmented and less integrated global economy. This shift may present challenges but also new opportunities for countries that adapt to the changing environment. As the world moves into a new era, it will be marked by increased fragmentation, more protectionist policies, and a decline in the interconnectedness that has defined the modern economic age. He calls for new frameworks and strategies to address the emerging challenges in a post-globalized world.

Michael Mosley, a well-known British science journalist, writes about the virus itself, how it spreads, the science behind vaccines, and how societies worldwide have responded to the pandemic in his book *COVID-19: Everything You Need to Know about the Corona Virus and the Race for the Vaccine* in 2020. He recommends accessible scientific insights for the public, and informative overview of the Covid-19 pandemic. Written in response to the global health crisis, he explains the origins of the virus, its impact on public health, the science behind its spread, and the global efforts to find a vaccine. He also explores why Covid-19 has affected different regions and populations in varying ways. He discusses the global consequences of the pandemic, including the strain on healthcare systems, the economic fallout, and the societal changes triggered by lockdowns and social distancing measures.

Mosley highlights the widespread disruption caused by the virus and the collective human response to the crisis. He explores the scientific challenges and breakthroughs involved in creating vaccines, the different vaccine candidates, and how they were tested. He also explains the role of pharmaceutical companies, government agencies, and international collaborations in accelerating vaccine development. He looks ahead to the future, discussing potential outcomes of the pandemic, including the ongoing race to vaccinate populations and the possibility of new variants of the virus emerging. He combines scientific explanations with personal insights, offering a balanced and informative perspective on the virus, its global impact, and the race to develop a vaccine to stop the pandemic.

Lawrence Wright, an American writer and journalist, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author wrote a detailed account of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, focusing on its political, social, and healthcare implications in his book *The Plague Year: America in the Time of Covid* in 2021. Wright's

work also examines the cultural and ideological divides exacerbated by the crisis and how these divisions shaped the American response to the pandemic. Drawing on his journalistic expertise, Wright provides an in-depth analysis of how the virus spread, the public health response, and the broader social, political, and economic consequences of the pandemic in America. He focused the initial responses from both the U.S. government and health authorities and particularly focusing on the Trump administration’s handling of the crisis. Wright critiques the mixed messages from political leaders and the tension between public health recommendations and political agendas. He also highlights the role of state and local governments in responding to the crisis and the strain on American democracy and governance during this period. He provides a detailed look at the challenges faced by the U.S. healthcare system, including overwhelmed hospitals, shortages of medical supplies, and the psychological toll on healthcare workers.

Wright explores the profound social and economic consequences of the pandemic, including widespread job losses, economic recession, and the disruption of daily life. He discusses the mental health toll of the pandemic, the rise in social isolation, and the deepening divisions in American society. He also addresses the inequities exacerbated by the crisis, particularly in terms of race and class. He also highlighted about the unprecedented speed at which pharmaceutical companies and researchers worked to create effective vaccines. He also discusses the challenges of distribution and the public’s response to vaccination efforts, including vaccine hesitancy and the role of misinformation. In the final sections, Wright reflects on the long-term implications of the pandemic for the future of America. He considers how the crisis has altered the nation’s sense of identity, its role in the world, and the political landscape. The book ends with a reflection on the possibility of recovery and rebuilding in the wake of the pandemic.

Peter Henry Zeihan is an American researcher and writer focuses on geopolitics and globalism in his book *The End of the World Is Just the Beginning: Mapping the Collapse of Globalization* in 2022. Zeihan discusses how the pandemic may permanently reshape the world order and its impact on everything from trade to security. Drawing on Zeihan’s expertise in international politics and economics, he argues that the globalized system we’ve come to rely on is facing unprecedented disruptions, particularly due to shifts in demographics, politics, and economics. He also contends that the current state of global trade, supply chains, and international alliances is unsustainable, and that we are entering a period where countries and regions will become more self-reliant and inward-focused. He examines the forces driving the breakdown of globalization. He emphasizes that many countries, particularly in the developed world, are facing aging populations and declining birth rates, which will lead to labor shortages and a decrease in economic productivity. This shift, coupled with mass migration trends, will strain social and economic systems, pushing nations to reconsider their dependence on global trade networks.

Zeihan furthermore argues that global power structures are changing, with countries like the United States becoming less engaged in global affairs and turning inward. The decline of American influence and the rise of regional powers will force nations to focus on regional security and trade, rather than the interconnected global system that has existed for decades. In addition that the writer highlights how the world’s energy markets are being reshaped, with a move away from fossil fuels toward renewable energy sources, affecting trade routes and international relations. This shift will further disrupt global supply chains and necessitate new forms of cooperation or competition between nations. He also discusses how this will impact everything from manufacturing to food production and transportation, leading to both challenges and opportunities for various regions. Then he forecasts a future where the

world becomes more fragmented, with countries reverting to protectionist policies and regionalization becoming more important than ever. He also suggests that some nations will thrive in this new world, while others may struggle to adapt. Through a combination of historical analysis and future projections, *The End of the World Is Just the Beginning* offers a thought-provoking examination of the collapse of globalization and its long-term consequences for global politics, economics, and society.

Many Indian authors also explore how the pandemic has affected life in India, particularly focusing on the poor and marginalized groups. It addresses how the lockdowns, economic strain, and health crises have reshaped daily life in one of the world's most populous nations. Writers are timely exploration of the global COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on the human, social, and psychological impacts of the crisis. They focused into how the pandemic altered the world, highlighting the personal and collective experiences of individuals as they navigated the unprecedented challenges posed by the virus.

Dr. Rajeev Jayadevan, is a Senior Consultant Gastroenterologist and former President of Indian Medical Association Cochin wrote many articles and publications related to the pandemic of 2020. He analyzes the course of the pandemic, the global response, and the effects on people's health. He also looks into the social implications of the virus and offers practical insights for preventing future pandemics. Written in an accessible style, he offers readers to a clear understanding of how the virus emerged, how different countries responded, and the lessons that can be learned from the crisis. He mentions the origins of Covid-19, tracing its emergence from Wuhan, China, and how it quickly spread to other parts of the world. He covers the early stages of the pandemic, discussing how the virus was first identified and the challenges faced in detecting and containing it. He focuses on how the pandemic overwhelmed healthcare systems worldwide. He discusses the strain on hospitals, the shortage of medical supplies, and the tireless work of healthcare professionals on the frontlines. He also explores the psychological toll on healthcare workers and the broader public. His articles are also be a sign of on the social and emotional impact of the pandemic, including increased isolation, mental health issues, and the growing divide between different social and economic groups. He provides a thorough and insightful overview of the pandemic's global effects, capturing the complexity of the crisis while offering thoughtful reflections on how societies can build resilience in the face of future public health emergencies.

III. CONCLUSION

The themes of the Covid-19 crisis can be deeply explored in multiple disciplines on health, politics, economics, culture, and beyond. It remains a pivotal moment in history, offering insights into human vulnerability, resilience, and the power of collective action. The Covid-19 crisis has provided an unprecedented opportunity to examine and reflect on numerous themes that span across public health, inequality, technology, global interconnectedness, and human resilience. It has exposed the vulnerabilities in healthcare systems, highlighted deep societal inequalities, and illustrated the critical role of governments and policies in managing crises. At the same time, it has fostered technological innovations, reshaped social norms, and forced a collective reevaluation of priorities, values, and the future of work. While the pandemic's economic impact was devastating, it also sparked a global conversation about sustainability, solidarity, and the need for stronger social safety nets. The crisis emphasized the interconnectedness of the global community, making clear that challenges like pandemics, climate change, and inequality cannot be tackled in isolation. It also highlighted the importance of resilience and adaptability, both at an individual and societal level. Ultimately, the

themes explored through the lens of Covid-19 offer critical lessons in crisis management, preparedness, and the necessity for collaboration across borders. The pandemic has challenged the status quo and opened up new conversations about building a more equitable, sustainable, and connected world moving forward. In doing so, it has underscored the need to recognize both our shared vulnerabilities and our collective strengths as we prepare for future global challenges.

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