

1. Introduction

Knowing how to recover economically after a pandemic is crucial. The global economy is first severely impacted by pandemics, which result in recessions, job losses, and company closures. The long-term effects of an economic downturn can be disastrous, resulting in protracted unemployment, poverty, and social unrest without appropriate recovery measures. Second, public health results intimately relate to economic recovery following a pandemic. Governments are better prepared to respond to future health crises by investing in healthcare infrastructure, research, and development when the economy is healthy. Furthermore, a strong economy can help to increase access to healthcare, ensuring that communities have the tools and support they need when times are tough.

Additionally, economic recovery encourages stability on a national and international scale. A robust and resilient economy enables countries to reestablish their financial stability, draw in investment, and promote innovation. Governments may repair trust and cooperation and increase international cooperation by restoring economic confidence. This collaboration is essential for solving global issues like poverty, injustice, and climate change, which frequently worsen following a pandemic. It is vital to comprehend how to recuperate economically from a pandemic to lessen its adverse effects on people, communities, and countries. It enables investments in healthcare, supports the restoration of livelihoods, and fosters cooperation and stability. Societies may create a more resilient and affluent future and better deal with crises by putting the economy first.

2. Literature Review

"The economic impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on healthcare facilities and Systems: An International Perspective" (Kaye et al., 2021) explicitly examines the impact of the pandemic on healthcare institutions and systems from an international perspective, while (Narayan, 2020) focuses on the stock market response to the COVID-19 pandemic, examining how different countries' reactions to the crisis affect stock market reactions. Both articles discuss the economic impact of COVID-19 but with different focus areas. The broader healthcare context examines the implications for healthcare institutions and systems. (Kaye et al., 2021.) In contrast, the focuses on the stock market reaction and the impact of government reactions on investor behavior. (Narayan, 2020) It is reasonable to conclude that a country's healthcare system and the economic situation are closely related (Kaye et al., 2021; Narayan, 2020).

"What the stock market tells us about the post-COVID-19 World" (Wagner, 2020) and "The COVID-19 Economic Crisis" (Cloyne et al., 2020) approach the topic of the COVID-19 pandemic from different angles and offer additional insights. Wagner's article focuses on the impact of the stock market on understanding the post-COVID-19 world, examining how stock market trends can provide insight into changes in investor expectations, economic recovery, and consumer behavior. On the other hand, (Cloyne et al., 2020) discuss the economic impact of the pandemic in terms of tax audits, addressing the direct and indirect effects of the crisis on various sectors, employment, fiscal and economic policies. This article may also discuss government fiscal stimulus, the effectiveness of such instruments, and their long-term implications for budgetary and financial stability (Wagner, 2020; Cloyne et al., 2020).

“The need for epidemic preparedness” (Pack et al., 2020) provides insight into the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but from a different perspective and with a different focus. Rigby's article examines the relationship between the COVID-19 economy and unemployment insurance, and population health. It may examine how the economic impact of the pandemic, such as job losses and economic uncertainty, affects population health. In contrast, Park et al. address the widespread economic effects of the COVID-19 outbreak and highlight the need for epidemic preparedness. The short- and long-term economic impact can be discussed, including disruptions to industries, supply chains, and global trade.

Pack and Rigby's articles shed light on the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic but differ in their specific focus. Rigby's writings focus on the interplay between the economy, unemployment insurance, and public health. We take a broader perspective by discussing macroeconomic implications and the importance of preventative measures. Taken together, these articles provide a more comprehensive understanding of the economic impact of the pandemic. This includes both short-term impacts and long-term preparedness needs.

3. Conclusion

In summary, understanding how to recover economically from the pandemic is essential to mitigate the negative impacts and build a resilient future. The global economy will face severe consequences during the pandemic, leading to recession, unemployment, and business closures. The long-term effects of a recession can be devastating, leading to permanent unemployment, poverty, and social unrest. Therefore, it is essential to implement appropriate recovery measures. Moreover, a close relationship exists between public health outcomes and post-pandemic economic recovery. Investment in healthcare infrastructure, research, and development will be essential for governments to better prepare for future healthcare crises when the economy is healthy. A strong economy also improves access to healthcare and provides the tools and support communities need during difficult times.

Moreover, economic recovery promotes stability at the domestic and international levels. A robust and resilient economy can restore financial stability, attract investment, and foster innovation. By restoring economic confidence, governments can restore trust and cooperation and promote international cooperation to address global problems such as poverty, injustice, and climate change that are often exacerbated after the pandemic. Increase. By prioritizing the economy in recovery efforts, societies can be better equipped to weather the crisis and create a more resilient and prosperous future. Investing in health, restoring livelihoods, and promoting cooperation and stability are helping build a more resilient world. The reviewed literature provides valuable insight into the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It offers diverse perspectives to help us holistically understand the short-term impact and long-term preparedness needs.

4. References

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