IMPACT OF COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: WHAT WE LEARN FROM THE PAST AND WHERE WE ARE HEADING?

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Abstract
The recent deadly outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (2019-COVID) accompanying human to human spread caused severe human infections. COVID19 initially encountered at the city of Wuhan in Hubei province in China. It spread rapidly, and the number of infected people, as well as fatality ratio, increased drastically around the globe. This study aims to identify the historical background of the coronavirus family that is already affected the civilization and animals. This study overviewed the overall literature published on the Coronavirus. The Scopus database is selected to analyse the published literature. The research methodology followed a strict screening process recommended in the PRISMA statement framework (2015) for the screening and quality assessment of systematic literature review. Final 41 studies were included for the systematic literature review. A systematic review of the past literature identified severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS), bovine Coronavirus, canine Coronavirus and feline Coronavirus are the significant classifications of Coronavirus family discuss in the literature. This study contributes to the literature by providing an elaboration of detailed mapping of the existing literature on the reviews of Coronavirus pandemic that is a more significant challenge for humanity in the current circumstances. Finally, the future of the world after the 2019-COVID is more challenging and vital for understanding in terms of economic and social perspective. Social structures will change the current situation is showing based on literature and reports. Economic recession will be prolonged if the researchers are not able to find the solution for the Coronavirus.

Keywords: SARS, MERS, COVID-19

Abbreviations: NIL

INTRODUCTION
The coronavirus COVID-19 is affecting 199 countries and territories around the world and two international conveyances: The Diamond Princess cruise ship harboured in Yokohama, Japan, and the Holland America's MS Zaandam cruise ship. The world is witnessing the deadly coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. Till date, more than 600 thousand people are affected, and more than 28 thousand deaths have been reported to date (WHO, 2020; 28 April 2020). This alarming situation raised many questions in everyone’ mind, especially about the public health and services development to the immediate response to the infectious disease outbreak anywhere in the world (WHO, 2020). The novel Coronavirus (2019-COVID) associated with human to human transmission. Severe human infections have been recently reported from the city of Wuhan in Hubei province in China. Rapidly, it spread all over the globe, and the number of infected people across the world increased, so does the fatality ratio (Paraskevis et al., 2020). First detected on the last day of 2019, the novel Coronavirus has infected tens of thousands of people — within China’s borders and European
countries are next to China. Italy, Spain, UK and USA are profoundly affected states with COVID19. It has triggered unprecedented quarantines, stock market upheaval and dangerous conspiracy theories (The Washington Post, 2020). According to the (WHO, 2020) coronaviruses are very large and familiar family viruses that is starts from the common cold to more serious disease. This very critical situation to prepare the emerging infectious disease, most countries are adopting emergency measures to control the outbreak. International flight operations are completely close with the china and later stages with the high number infected countries. International airports and travelling railway stations in local cities are strictly screening by the governments to control the outbreak (Cheng et al., 2020). Travellers with fervour ≥38oC are suggested to public hospitals for assessment. In the public hospital system, the key measures include a surveillance system to identify suspected cases for early isolation in an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR).

The recent strain that begins spreading from the city of Wuhan, the central part of Hubei province in China is related to two other coronaviruses that have caused significant outbreaks in recent years: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). The full-genome study of COVID-19 revealed the secret that belongs to beta coronavirus, but it is divergent from SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV that caused epidemics in the past (Zhou et al., 2020). According to the (WHO, 2020), Coronaviruses are zoonotic, meaning they are transmitted between animals and people. Detailed investigations found that SARS-CoV was transmitted from civet cats to humans and MERS-CoV from dromedary camels to humans. Several known coronaviruses are circulating in animals that have not yet infected humans—isolation and quarantine of the virus and the initial description of its specific cytopathic effects and morphology. The molecular framework is used successfully to identify infectious agents for many years (Zhu et al., 2020).

Recent, series of epidemics through the coronavirus family caused not only severe threats to human life at large scale, but it also affected the world sustainable development goals mainly. Most of the countries are locked down, and situations seem uncontrolled, chaos is all around. The only possible remade to encounter an outbreak is social distancing. However, there are no alternative plans available currently, and the situation may take longer than we expect. This disturbed all three aspects of the sustainable development’s goals, i.e. social, economic and environmental. The economic conditions due to novel COVID-2019 is the greatest challenge for the societies, the economic recession is no longer be avoided and closing the economic activities is also an excellent risk for the supply chains process. But recommendations are inadequate, given that the global economy is suffering from an unprecedented supply shock. People are not at work because they are sick or quarantined (The Guardian, 2020). The negative economic impacts of COVID-2019 virus came swiftly and will likely worsen as the outbreak continues to disrupt tourism, trade, supply chains, and investment in China and European countries (Asia Society, 2020). Now, the main question that comes to everyone’s mind is, what is the solution? Researchers have different opinions on the current situation and till date unable to provide the alternative which may work in the present case and drag the whole world to a better possible outcome. The aim of the current study is to analyse the research
published on the epidemics from Coronavirus family. We will try to map lessons learnt from the past and discuss possible future scenario and finally provide future agenda.

This study aims to identify the historical background of the coronavirus family that is already affected the civilization and animals. This study will overview the overall literature published on the Coronavirus. For that, the Scopus database will use to analyse the published literature. The novelty of the study is to find out the research work done by the past researchers in the field of Coronavirus. In the light of past research and current reports related to the novel Coronavirus (COVID-2019), this study will give direction to the researcher and practical implications related to the economies and social impacts on the society. Quarantine is not only shaping the behaviours of societies but also giving direction for the future of societies on social perspective. The novel study will establish the direction for the researchers towards the socialization. Although the current literature doesn't have enough data and literature about coronaviruses because the effect is the past is very much limited as compared to the recent destruction of the economy and society. For that purpose, literature is looked in detailed and classified.

**METHODOLOGY**

The most recent outbreak of Coronavirus is not only creating fear and threat to civilization but also significantly reshaped the societies at large. The study analyses the past literature using a systematic literature review (SLR) approach (REYES, 2015). The PRISMA framework template is used to explain the overall process of selection and rejections of articles for the review of Coronavirus. The PRISMA statement helps the researcher to improve the reporting of the review paper. The report is limited to published literature in the Scopus and Web of Science database. The keyword used "coronavirus" to access the research. The total number of 359 articles were listed on the initial search. The search then narrowed to the subject areas to environmental science, Multidisciplinary, Social science, Psychology, Arts and humanities and earth science planetary, the total number of research articles was 51.

The study is based only on articles, review papers and conference papers. For maintaining the quality of the review, every kind of duplication is checked very thoroughly. The other significant problem was the citation checking during the study, and the process citation is checked very strictly. Abstracts and conclusions of the articles are reviewed deeply for the analysis and purification of the materials to make sure at the possible level. A careful evaluation of each research paper was carried out at a later stage. The next exclusion criterion was to limit the documents published in English language only. There was 1 article in non-English language and was excluded from the study. Furthermore, after the filtration of duplicate records, 9 more articles are removed from the study. We selected 41 articles after assessing each article on aforementioned inclusion and exclusion criteria. The figure 1 shows the literature inclusion and exclusion at every stage. The subject’s environmental science, Multidisciplinary, Social science, Psychology, Materials Science, Medicine, Neuroscience, Engineering, Arts and humanities and earth science planetary, are the subject’s areas to include the literature articles for the review.
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

For the study, total studies selected for the systematic literature review are 51. The articles, review papers and conference papers. The total 47 studies are based in full articles, 3 review papers and 1 conference papers are included in the study. Figure 2 showed the results of document selection after the quality assessment.

The distribution of the studies based on subject categories indicated that Agricultural and Biological Sciences subject is contributed the highest number with 18 articles included in the current study for review. The second-largest papers were selected from the subject Veterinary and Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology with 8 from each subject. Third highest number of articles are included from the Environmental Science that are 4, three studies are also included from the multidisciplinary subject and Immunology and Microbiology contributed the 2 articles. Figure 3 is showing the results of the subject-wise selection of the articles for the current study.
The study is not focusing on the specific time frame for the articles published in which year. The main purpose of the year wise distribution is to understand the number of publications in a year selected and fulfil the criteria for the review. The figure 4 shows the year base graph of publications from 1973 to 2020. Year 2016 and 2017 are contributing the highest number with the 5 articles each year. The year 2004 is second in the list with 4 articles on the coronavirus issue. The year 2014, 2011, 2008 and 1980 contributed the 3 studies each year. So, the number of contributions in the recent past is high rather than the past. Figure 5 is showing the detail information of articles selected from the different years.

Fig. 5 showed the article distribution based on country. The United States of America has the highest frequency of published articles with 17 articles included in the current study, India is at second number with the 6 articles, Sweden and the United Kingdom having 5 and 4 articles contributed to the current study respectively.
LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The most important and critical part of the study is about the classification of the past literature on the topic of "coronavirus". This part is purely based on the coronavirus family segmentation and researcher’s prospectus towards the literature. The literature is classified according to the variables used in past research and will conclude the future recommendations and missing elements in the published literature as per the classification.

THE SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS (SARS) CORONAVIRUSES

The classification part related to Coronavirus maximum literature is related to SARS virus and that is the part sever virus in the family. According to Li et al., (2005), SARS-CoV is the member of the severe acute respiratory syndrome that emerged a serious epidemic in 2002-2003. The virus was infected over 8000 people and the fatality rate was 10%. Coronaviruses, which are large, enveloped, positive-strand RNA viruses, infect a variety of mammalian and avian species and can cause upper respiratory, gastrointestinal, and central nervous system diseases. The findings of the study are that the atomic details of two proteins explain the sensitivity of residue changes that...
extend cross-species infection and human to human transmission. The SARS not only infected the human but also a study discusses the Beluga Whale infected. The study found that the extreme divergent Coronavirus was identified in the liver tissue in the deceased whale. The detection of a novel coronavirus in a deceased beluga whale raises several questions, including whether beluga whales are the natural host for this virus and whether the virus was pathogenic to the whale (Mihindukulasuriya et al., 2008). In conclusion, the study finds that novel coronavirus is from primary animal tissue, but these viruses can be transmitted the human and animal. While the other research name "Issues to consider for preparing ferrets as research subjects in the laboratory" suggested the laboratory use of ferrets for the application SARS. Ferrets are used to study the pathogenesis and treatment of a variety of important human diseases, including influenza, SARS, peptic ulcer disease, and cystic fibrosis to name only a few (Ball, 2006).

Table 1: Literature on SARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<th>Settings</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Findings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Li et al., (2005)</td>
<td>Structural biology: Structure of SARS coronavirus spike receptor-binding domain complexed with receptor</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Lab</td>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>The findings of the study are that the atomic details of two proteins explain the sensitivity of residue changes that extend cross-species infection and human to human transmission. The study finds that novel coronavirus is from primary animal tissue, but these viruses can be transmitted the human and animal. Ferrets are used to study the pathogenesis and treatment of a variety of important human diseases, including influenza, SARS, peptic ulcer disease, and cystic fibrosis to name only a few (Ball, 2006).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mihindukulasuriya et al., 2008</td>
<td>Identification of a novel coronavirus from a beluga whale by using a pan viral microarray</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Lab</td>
<td>DNA microarray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, 2006</td>
<td>Issues to consider for preparing ferrets as research subjects in the laboratory</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>physical examinat ion</td>
<td>blood collection</td>
<td>Ferrets are used to study the pathogenesis and treatment of a variety of important human diseases, including influenza, SARS, peptic ulcer disease, and cystic fibrosis to name only a few.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell et al., 2013</td>
<td>A Network Integration Approach to Predict Conserved Regulators Related to Pathogenicity of Influenza and SARS-CoV Respiratory Viruses</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>regression model</td>
<td>pathogen infection models</td>
<td>Results demonstrated that the utility of integrating diverse ‘omic datasets to predict and prioritize regulatory features conserved across multiple pathogen infection models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliberti et al., 2016</td>
<td>The Highly sensitive and direct fluorescence detection of single</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Lab</td>
<td>innovative double strand</td>
<td>The platforms combine the innovative double edge probe into microgels particles represents an...</td>
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viral DNA sequences by the integration of double-strand probes onto microgels particles

Yadav et al., 2014
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever: Current scenario in India

probes into microgels

India

hemagglutination inhibition antibodies

Review

attractive alternative to conventional sensitive DNA detection technologies that rely on amplification methods

study recommended that when the virus is spread the economic and social problems for economies increase and small economies are in huge trouble due to the viruses. But in case of SARS timely coordination between the states reduces the chances of greater economic and social lose findings are shows that social and economic loss is very limited due to SARS

Table 1 indicates the study of (Mitchell et al., 2013) concerning that the SARS was a serious public health issue as emerging pandemics. The key regulatory events that lead to disease pathology remain poorly targeted with therapeutics. The study results demonstrated that the utility of integrating diverse 'omic datasets to predict and prioritize regulatory features conserved across multiple pathogen infection models. Researchers also focuses the probes for the development of the fluorescence detection in the literature and combined to microgel particles for a highly sensitive fluorescence detection of nucleic acids. The recommendations and findings of the study proposed the platforms combine the innovative double edge probe into microgels particles represents an attractive alternative to conventional sensitive DNA detection technologies that rely on amplifications methods. Since the practice of DNA sequence detection has become increasingly ubiquitous in genetics, pathology, criminology, food safety, and many other fields, the robustness, flexibility and versatility of our microgel-based assay proof the concept of a new technology that after specific adaptations could open up new roots in the context of point-of-care testing through an easy and fast detection of sensitive diagnostic biomarkers by using fluorescent microscopy in miniaturized systems (Aliberti et al., 2016). The literature also considers the SARS and its implications on the economic and social perspective. According to the Hazra (2004) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome is a typical phenomenon and spread in 31 countries in a very limited period. Table 1 is showing the author details, title and findings of the studies. It was a great challenge to control the SARS. However, worldwide effective management of resources and cooperation between the states
make it possible in very limited time. The findings of the (Yadav et al., 2014) are different from the previous literature, the study recommended epidemic cause the economic and social problem. However, the damage did not escalate in case of SARS due to timely coordination between the states and mitigated the large-scale impact on sustainable development goals.

**MIDDLE EAST RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (MERS) CORONAVIRUS**

The literature is showing the second-highest studies related to the current research are about the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus, according to the WHO reports Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) is a viral respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus (Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus, or MERS-CoV) that was first identified in Saudi Arabia in 2012. Typical MERS symptoms include fever, cough and shortness of breath. Pneumonia is common, but not always present. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including diarrhoea, have also been reported and Approximately 35% of reported patients with MERS-CoV infection have died (WHO, 2012). In the current study, we find literature that is finding the reasons of MERS disease and prevention techniques to handle the social, economic and environmental impact. (Choi and Park, 2016) recommended the five super-spreaders of MERS contributed to developing necessary actively develop a system that involves planning, implementation, restoration and prevention before a disaster for the society. The authors also suggested to conduct more research towards the prevention and management of the infectious disaster (Choi and Park, 2016). The literature also discusses countries other than Saudi Arabia and the Gulf that are highly affected with the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus. These countries include Korea. (Xia et al., 2015) indicated the lack of proper precautionary measures and planning to control the virus allowed the disease spread and disturbed the society and economy. Later on, government isolated the patients from the public to slower epidemic spread, this approach controlled virus spread quickly (Xia et al., 2015). Table 2 discusses the results of these studies.

**Table 2: Literature on Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) Coronavirus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
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<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choi and Park, 2016</td>
<td>An analysis of actual conditions with the infectious disease of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) spreading in South Korea</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>Disease Control and Prevention</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Study recommended the five super-spreaders of MERS contributed to developing necessary actively develop a system that involves planning, implementation, restoration and prevention before a disaster for the society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Xia et al., 2015  
Modelling the Transmission of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus in the Republic of Korea

Ibrahim, 2014  
Middle east respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and its implications on pandemic planning

Al-Hazmi, 2016  
Challenges presented by MERS coronavirus, and SARS coronavirus to global health

Al Shehri, 2015  
A lesson learned from Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) in Saudi Arabia

Results of the study show that when the diseases emerged there were no proper measures and planning to control the virus but when the government isolated the patients from the public, the epidemic spread slowly and controlled quickly after the adaptation of the second model

The findings show that there are many questions about the coronaviruses that are still not solved, even though there is an improvement in our knowledge about Coronavirus, numerous queries were still unanswered, together with the absolute origin, possible ways of transmission and exact treatment

The study of (Ibrahim, 2014) concerns about the measures and planning of the controlling the pandemic situation at the corporate level, health awareness is vital for the plan implementation for pandemic control and everyone knows about her and his role to avoid the risky behaviours. This study also suggested that corporate level is more important about the plan implementation of pandemic control for the communication paths must be clean for the smooth communication (Ibrahim, 2014). Number of new challenges occurred during the pandemic situations, the task is to transform these discoveries about MERS and SARS pathogenesis and to develop intervention methods that eventually allow the effective control of these recently arising severe viral infections.
Global health sector has learnt many lessons through the recent outbreak of MERS and SARS, but the need for identifying new antiviral treatment was not learned. The findings show that there are many questions about the coronaviruses that are still not solved, even though there is an improvement in our knowledge about Corona-virus, numerous queries were still unanswered, together with the absolute origin, possible ways of transmission and exact treatment (Al-Hazmi, 2016). According to Al Shehri, (2015), public health care and public health services need revitalization. Political will and support, integration of PHC and PH, and on-job professional development programs are three initial steps towards successful revitalization. In higher education and training programs, public health and health care process needs more and efficient system. These epidemic situations have larger tendency to demolish the sustainable development through jeopardising the economic activities, creating public health issues at large and disturbing the environment. Thus, it is important to utilize the knowledge learned from these epidemics before it’s too late for humanity to survive.

**BOVINE CORONAVIRUS, CANINE CORONAVIRUS AND FELINE CORONAVIRUS**

The third major classification is related to the bovine Coronavirus that is Bovine Coronavirus (BCoV) is an important livestock pathogen with a high prevalence worldwide. The virus causes respiratory disease and diarrhoea in calves and winter dysentery in adult cattle. These diseases result in substantial economic losses and reduced animal welfare (Boileau and Kapil, 2010). To examine the dynamics of bovine Coronavirus Ohlson et al., (2013) and the bovine respiratory syncytial virus is studied for three years. For this purpose, 79 dairy herds were selected in Sweden, conducted a survey and measuring antibody concentrations. Milk samples of cows used annually. Bovine Coronavirus is had minimal impacts on human transmission and economic problems.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohlson et al., 2013</td>
<td>A longitudinal study of the dynamics of bovine coronavirus and respiratory syncytial virus infections in dairy herds</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Home-bred</td>
<td>Primiparous Cows</td>
<td>The findings of the study are pooled milk samples of cows are easy to monitor herd infection status The virus generates the characteristics of Bovine enteric Coronavirus in shape, spikes, density and hemagglutination of rat erythrocytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laporte et al., 1980</td>
<td>A cell line particularly susceptible to bovine enteric Coronavirus replication: HRT 18 cells [Une lignée cellular particularise sensible à la replication du Coronavirus entéritique bovin: les cellules HRT 18.]</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Lab</td>
<td>Human and Dog</td>
<td>The results show that bovine rotavirus and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yildirim et al., 2008</td>
<td>Seroprevalence of the rotavirus and</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Unvaccinated adult Cattle</td>
<td>Antibodies</td>
<td></td>
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coronavirus infections in cattle

Singh et al., 2018  Detection of Clostridium perfringens toxins types, enteropathogenic e. Coli, rota and coronaviruses in the intestine of neonatal goat kids by molecular techniques

India  Toxintypes  Neonatal Goat Kids

Ng’ambi et al., 2017  Seroprevalence of canine Coronavirus in Kar’s shepherd dogs in Kars province, Turkey

Malaysia  Monkey-Specific Polymerase  Polymerase Chain Reaction Products

Franklin et al., 2008  Ocelots on Barro Colorado Island are infected with feline immunodeficiency virus but no other common feline and canine viruses

United States  Domestic Animals  Geographically Restricted Population

| Literature based on the canine Coronavirus and feline Coronavirus found in the current study. That is basically identified in dogs and a very few literatures is discussing the impacts of virus on the social and economic impacts. Similarly, the Feline coronavirus is also discussing in the literature by a few studies, feline viruses are normally infected wildcats. Enough data is also related to about COVID-2019 and its impacts in the literature due to the feline Coronavirus. |
|---|---|---|
| NOVEL CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) |
| The novel coronavirus is not very much highlighted in the literature and not enough literature is available on the topic yet due to the recent time. During the review of the literature very limited studies are found on the topic, database show only two articles related to the novel coronavirus disease (2019-COVID). Paraskevis et al. (2020) finds the genetic similarity between the novel Coronavirus (2019-COVID) and RaTG13 recommended that does not provide the exact variant that causes the large-scale outbreak in the human. Most likely the hypothesis that novel coronavirus (2019-COVID) may be originated from the bat. Results of the show that the 2019-COVID is |
not-mosaic consisting of almost half of its genome of a distinct lineage within the beta coronavirus. The study also recommended the quarantine for the infected people and care for the future of socialization.

**BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE CORONAVIRUS RESEARCH**

Although the literature exposed the relationship of the all types of pervious coronavirus epidemic with the current pandemic outbreak of COVID19, still nations were not prepared for it. We conducted a detailed bibliometric analysis of the past studies based on two fundamental parameters. The first one is the text mining to identify the significant terms frequently studies together. This gives us the idea to cluster the significant areas of research in the field. Figure 7 indicates the results of test frequency based on the co-occurrence of the related terms. This information is very crucial in order to form the significant cluster of areas of research. We used VOSviewer software for bibliometric analysis. The result indicated there are three major clusters of the research. First green cluster indicate the phycological, social and regional issues studied due to coronavirus epidemics. The blue cluster indicates the clinical trials in order to find suitable response to the virus outbreak and the red cluster discuss the outbreak control and disaster management related studies.

![Fig. 7: Text frequency analysis](image)

The second important analysis in this regard is to assess the collaborative efforts by the countries to find out the solutions to the issues. The results indicated in the figure 8. We can see the mostly collaborative research has been done by the China and USA. Both countries were engaged in different collaborative research activities with many other countries in the world. However, it has been witnessed the scarce of efforts in this area from the rest of the world. This may be because of lack of facilities in other countries. The other possible reason is may the coronavirus outbreaks were not considered serious threats to the other countries.
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study contributes to the literature by providing an elaboration of a descriptive mapping of the existing literature on the studies of Coronavirus pandemic that is a greater challenge for businesses and social structure in the current circumstances. The methodology and classification process of research is used to present a better mapping and understanding of research. After developing the process of existing literature and dividing into the five different classifications of Coronavirus that were a threat to civilization in a different period; however, this article still has limitations. Reference literature selected in this paper is already published in the Scopus base journals that are completely following the high reputation and quality in respective fields, that make them very representable. Almost every article comes on eligibility criteria is encompass methodologies and empirical results, and review papers do not mention the empirical results and methodology but still, they are having the systematic picture of the review in the concerned field. Although some very important reports and news also mention in the paper regarding the 2019-COVID, these reports and reputed newspapers have been subject to in-depth analysis. Moreover, in few times its hard to precisely define the viruses, but some of the related researches on coronavirus family were chosen to form a systematic Literature review on 2019-COVID future about socialization, economy and tourism.

Furthermore, the important contribution of this study is to underline the best possible future opportunities for Coronavirus. Based on findings of a current systematic review, the agenda is formatted for future researches on the Coronavirus. Coronavirus vaccination is a greater challenge for the scientists, but also public healthcare is challenging in the current scenario. The infrastructure that can facilitate a larger number of patients and infected people is crucial to comprehend (Al Shehri, 2015b). It must be realized that much more research is need conducted on the public health-
related facilities in a different part of the worlds. Developed countries are also facing
greater trouble in managing the resources for the infected people, a country like China,
USA, UK and Spain also not has enough public health services on a larger scale. At
the same time situation is worst for the underdeveloped countries, because the
countries with fewer resources and larger populations are not able to control the 2019-
COVID, Iran is a very real-time example of the statement. The world health
organization is also suggested the medical emergency under the light of resources and
medical abilities of the nations (WHO, 2020).

The future of the world after the 2019-COVID is more challenging and important for
humanity in terms of business, economic and social perspective. Social structures will
change the current situation is showing based on literature and reports. Economic
recession will be prolonged if the researchers are not able to find the solution for the
Coronavirus. Quarantine in case of SARS was limited to 31 countries of the world
within a few months, infecting 8548 people and killing 807 people worldwide (Hazra,
2004). But the wave of Coronavirus (2019-COVID) is more severe and deadly, the
infection reach of the virus is also affected 188 countries of the world with Coronavirus
infected 308,463 cases and 13,069 deaths till now (Worldometer, 2020). After the
considerable damage due to the 2019-COVID, economic stability will be another
challenge for economies because the complete lockdown in the world is making more
trouble for the supply chain and production processes. The air travel restrictions also
create operational difficulties for the people and future of the socialization is very
crucial. Because the human to human transform of Coronavirus (2019-COVID) has
allowed people for social distancing, researchers for the future must highlight these
important agendas for their research. Till now, minimal data and literature are
available, for the future researchers it will be a great contribution to pinpoint theses
economic and social issues related to the 2019-COVID. Figure 7 is showing the
COVID-2019 possible effects on different elements.
Finally, the literature background shows that the coronavirus family viruses are still out of vaccination, MERS and SARS were control with coordination and management of the governments with each other. But the novel 2019-COVID is spreading more quickly, human to human interaction is the main reason for the infection. Quarantine of the infected people is the better option to handle the situation until the scientists can manage the proper vaccination. Moreover, literature also shows that after the SARS and MERS very limited efforts made by the researcher towards prevention of Coronavirus in human. The dilemma of the COVID-2019 is that after the SARS and MERS, social and business structures are not be developed and structured accordingly in the case of a pandemic. Enough studies are discussing the spread of coronavirus history in the MERS and SARS cases. So, the current business, economic and social situation is not predicted. That is a bigger challenge for the current 2019-COVID control for the governments and international institutes about the future agenda due to the COVID-2019. What will be the future of the business and society with the help of technology? That is not possible to lock down the world of business and economic affairs for a long time. If the possible three conditions occur in that case how the social structure will be shaped. If the pandemic is controlled soon, in that case how business operations will execute and what will be the possible working methods in the digital age. The business world needs to enhance the ability to react to the situation. In the second case if the COVID-2019 is not controlling and vaccination is sooner not be available, in that case, what are the alternative business and economic activities plans. Technology is the future of the planet and artificial intelligence will replace the human involvement in most of the businesses. Social structures of societies will also depend on the technology and economic affairs are establish the social setups. The third condition may also have occurred that, the pandemic is maybe on a seasonal level come in the world and how will be the businesses respond to that situation. In the
three possible conditions, the best solution is moving forward with the technology adaptation and that will also shape our social structures.

Reference:
Ball, R.S., 2006. Issues to consider for preparing ferrets as research subjects in the laboratory. ILAR J. 47, 348–357. https://doi.org/10.1093/ilar.47.4.348


The economic impact of The Bundesliga The economic impact of The Bundesliga, n.d.


