

Impact of COVID-19 on the food supply chain Management

Avinash

Research Scholar, S/o- Mr. Kishor Kumar, SatpuraJankiDurgamandir, P.O-Ramna, Muzaffarpur Bihar.

Abstract

The epidemic is not a new phenomenon experienced in human history because humanity has faced a variety of epidemics in history. The common denominator of epidemics is their negative impact on the global economy. Considering the purchase of food, which is one of the most important sectors of the economy, it has been shown that COVID-19 has an impact on the whole process from field to consumer. Due to the recent challenges of food supply, there are now major concerns about food production, processing, distribution, and demand. COVID-19 has led to restrictions on employee mobility, changes in consumer demand, closure of food production facilities, restricted trade policies, and financial pressure on food sales. Therefore, governments should facilitate the movement of workers and agricultural food products. In addition, smallholder farmers or vulnerable people must be financially supported. Institutions must change working conditions and maintain the health and safety of employees by changing safety measures. Food security policies should be avoided to prevent food price increases. In conclusion, each country should be aware of the seriousness of the situation and should sometimes intensify or mitigate the steps by spreading the epidemic. Commercial sales must also be flexible enough to meet the challenges of food supply. The purpose of this review is to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the agricultural and food sector and to summarize the recommendations needed to reduce and control the impact of the epidemic.

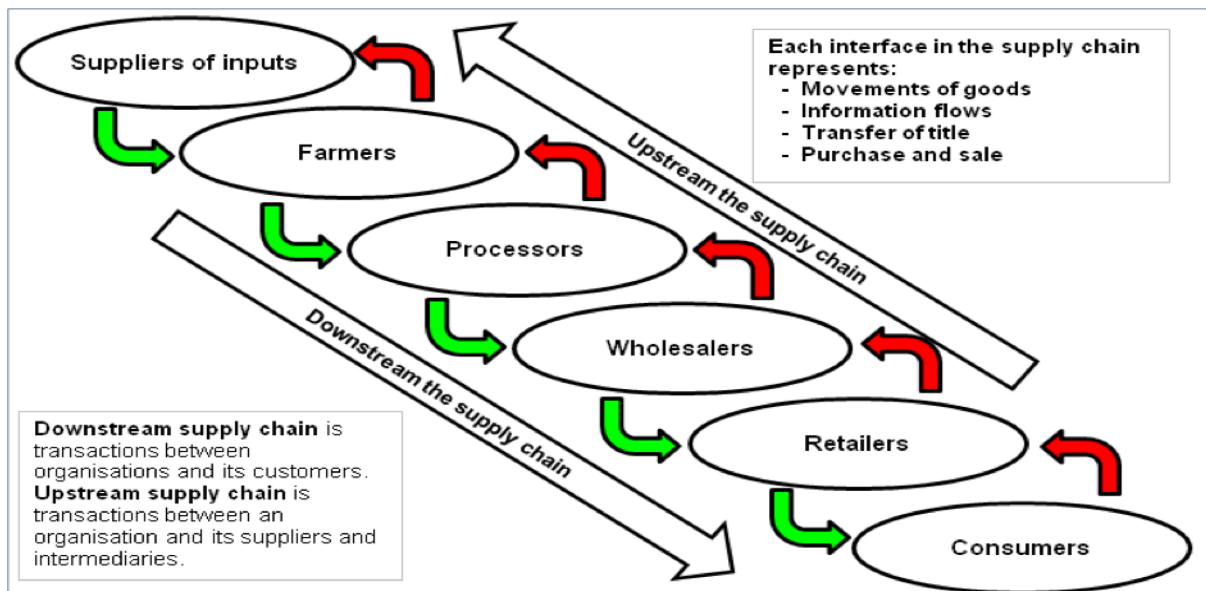
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Introduction

While the COVID-19 virus is spreading rapidly on six continents by the corona virus novel SARS-to-2, many countries around the world have declared a state of emergency. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that the disease was spreading rapidly as an epidemic and called on countries to develop preparedness and response strategies in line with the Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (WHO, 2020a; Vasavada, 2020). The WHO has explained that the plague caused by corona virus has never been seen before and that the disease is the first pandemic caused by a corona virus. COVID-19 is the fifth pandemic, followed by 1918 influenza (H1N1), 1957 influenza virus (H2N2), 1968 influenza virus (H3N2), and 2009 Pandemic flu (H1N1), resulting in the deaths of an estimated millions of people 50, 1.5 million, 1 million, and 300,000 respectively (Liu et al., 2020). The WHO has indicated that the outbreak is not just a public health problem, but an issue that will affect all sectors. Therefore, all sectors and everyone must participate in this struggle (WHO, 2020). As of August 5, 2020, the number of cases per million people is reported in the following regions: 9 613.03 in the United States, 3 694.43 in Europe, 1 136.41 in South-East Asia, 2 167.25 in the Eastern Mediterranean, 742.75 in Africa, and 176.36 in the Western Pacific region. The number of confirmed global cases has reached 17 528. 223 per million people and 687.64 per million people with concomitant deaths (WHO, 2020b).

The WHO's 'preparedness and response strategy' includes health measures that all countries should have prepared and responded to this epidemic. The program covers what we have learned about the virus so far and aims to turn this information into strategic steps that can guide all national and international partners while developing national and regional applications.



According to this plan, the priorities and actions are outlined in eight main themes:

- Coordination, planning, and monitoring at the national level;
- Risk communication and public participation;
- Monitoring, rapid response teams, and case investigations;
- Entry points;
- National Laboratories;
- Infection prevention and control;
- Condition management;
- Asset performance support (WHO, 2020).

Effects of pandemic on food supply chain

Food purchases can be divided into five categories, including agricultural production, post-harvest management, processing, distribution/marketing/service, and consumption. Two systems are used in the provision of food-related food and safety. The first is based on laws and regulations that apply compulsory standards to public bodies. The second relies on voluntary standards defined by market rules or international organizations (Bekovovic et al., 2015). Safety measures to ensure the continuity of food flow at each stage can be summed up as health problems for food workers, personal hygiene, using protective equipment such as helmets and gloves, hygiene and work environment, safe management/preparation / delivery of food, and community maintenance. Preventive measures in the final stages of food supply are critical because many people can be affected when they go into the final stages (Rizou et al., 2020).

Effects of pandemic on consumer behavior

In India, the dairy sector is increasing it is fast. As a consumer have a certain expectation, need, wants, and strongly desire to satisfy the consumer. To satisfy the expectation of consumers purchase established goods under the idea that the goods would satisfy his expectation. When the consumers are satisfied with the manufactured goods they shall become the consumer of the concern and also information about the product to their friends, relatives, and others.

The advertising develops the success of the producer and sales attempt. These factors lead to a better quantity of sales. Satisfaction is a key to the consumers because it appears a positive result from the spending of the limited wealth, money, and the fulfillment of unsatisfied requirements.

In the present scenario, the market is consumer-based oriented. Consumer satisfaction is a major comprise to stay alive in the marketing earth. The milk and milk product produced by the producer and services provided by the dealers or firm must satisfy the consumer. The related service provided by the manufacturer should not only satisfy the existing consumer but also attract potential consumers.

Thus reducing the annoyance and increasing fulfillment are seen as the main objective for both the dairy industry and the consumers.

Conclusion

During the epidemic, the continuous flow of agricultural supplies and the food sector, which is one of the most important and health sectors, is important in preventing the food crisis and reducing the negative impact on the global economy. Although no major hurdles have been identified in the food supply chain, it is still unclear when it comes to the uncertain future. As a result, each country should be aware of the seriousness of the situation and should sometimes intensify or mitigate the steps according to the prevalence of the epidemic. Commercial sales must also be flexible enough to meet the challenges of food supply.

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