



**‘UNDOING’ THE ‘DOING’- THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**Dr Kalyani Akalamkam**

Department of Elementary Education

Lady Shriram College for Women, University of Delhi

New Delhi, India

**Abstract**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 interconnected global goals adopted in UN General Assembly in 2015 with a mission and vision of achieving a better and sustainable future for the humanity and planet by 2030. All the countries endorsed these goals and started implementing socio economic policies and programs based on these goals. However, with less than a decade away from the target year, the world is struck by the unprecedented crisis in form of covid 19 pandemic. This theoretical paper presents brief summary of the impact of the first wave of the pandemic on SDGs based on the data and reports of various international organisations.

**Keywords:**Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs).

**Introduction:** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 interlinked global goals which provide a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". These goals were declared in 2015 by the UN General assembly with the target of achieving these by the year 2030 and this UN Resolution is called the **2030 Agenda**. The aim of the 17 SDGs (see Fig 1.) is to “secure a sustainable, peaceful, prosperous and equitable life on earth for everyone now and in the future.” (UN 2015)



(Source- UN report on SDGs 2015)

As Sustainable development is ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (UN Report 2015) and recognises the interdependence of environmental, social and economic systems, **Environment, Economy and Society** are three guiding principles for Sustainable development goals. “The 2030 Agenda, is a comprehensive blueprint for eliminating extreme poverty, reducing inequality, and protecting the Planet Earth. And is grounded in the Universal declaration of Human Rights”(UN 2015). Also, the agenda 2030 and SDG s are based on premise of “**5P’s**”, or five pillars of sustainable development: **people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships**. These 5 P’s provide a new guidance and framework for any intervention to address development and societal challenges across the world and need to take into account the **Society, Economy and Environment**. The five pillars are reflected in SDGs as -people (Goals 1-6); planet (Goals 12 – 15); prosperity (Goals 7-11); peace (Goal 16); and partnerships (Goal 17).



**Impact of Covid 19 pandemic on SDGs**

Various reports, since 2015 have been mapping the progress done by individual countries in implementation and targets of these Sustainable development goals. Unfortunately, with less than a decade away from the agenda, the Covid 19 pandemic has unleashed unprecedented havoc across the globe in 2020. The pandemic has not spared any country in the world leading to collapse of health systems, recession of economies and multitude of social issues. For millions of people in the world, the COVID-19 pandemic has been one of the most devastating and destabilizing experiences of their lives. The virus spread like a wild fire in no time causing colossal damage to societies and economy. As indicated in various international reports, this pandemic is worst event in terms of human loss and suffering since World War II. As on March of 2021, ie almost an year into the pandemic, there has been 105 million cases of Coronavirus infections and approximately 2.3 million deaths. The pandemic has affected every aspect of life and the frequent lockdowns have severely impacted all the three pillars of sustainable development. One can say that the COVID-19 pandemic is both a biological and social phenomenon that has reminded us, once again but in a very devastating way, that the well-being of people and the planet are intertwined. The pandemic has also magnified the underlying problems and issues which have been the obstacles for a better and sustainable future, the vision of which was articulated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development.

This paper highlights the interconnectedness of the global sustainable development targets and how the pandemic has affected multiple aspects of that agenda as well as the impacts of the pandemic on individual SDGs on the basis of various reports like SDG report 2020, IMF, UNESCO,WHO,UNICEF etc. The SDG Report 2020 (Sachs et al), which tracks the progress of SDGs in the countries all over the World based on empirical data, has categorised the impact of Covid 19 on SDGs in four Categories which are represented in table 1.The SDG 2020 report combined data produced by various international organizations, civil society organizations, and research centers for analysis.

High Negative Impact	Moderately negative Impact	Impact not clear	Positive impact
<b>SDG 1</b> No poverty <b>SDG 2</b> <b>Zero Hunger</b> <b>SDG 3</b> <b>Good health and well being</b> <b>SDG 8</b> Decent work and economic growth SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	<b>SDG4</b> Quality education <b>SDG 5</b> Gender Equality <b>SDG 6</b> Clean water and sanitation <b>SDG 7</b> Affordable and clean Energy <b>SDG9</b> Industry, innovation and infrastructure <b>SDG-11</b> Sustainable cities and Communities. <b>SDG-16</b> Peace, justice and strong Institutions. <b>SDG 17-</b> Partnerships for the goals	<b>SDG 12</b> Responsible consumption and production <b>SDG 13</b> Climate action <b>SDG 14</b> Life under Water <b>SDG 15</b> Life on Land	None



Although it is too early to assess the extent of impact, COVID 19 Pandemic has created ripple effect on the goals and has undone the progress achieved in the last five years. The following section discusses, the impact on each goal based on the various preliminary reports collated by international organisations like SD Network, IMF, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN etc and Sustainable development report 2020.

**SDG 1 No poverty**-“End poverty in all its forms everywhere”. This is one of the severely affected goals as intermittent lockdowns and job losses all over the world have increased poverty and largescale movement of migrant labour. All this has led to disproportionate impact on vulnerable and marginalised groups. It is estimated that due to income reduction of individuals by an average of 20percent, the number of people living in severe poverty will rise by 434 million as compared to the 2018 data (9). The people employed in informal sectors have been most severely affected by the Pandemic. As this Goal is interlinked with other goals, increase in poverty has severely impacted goal 2 (Zero Hunger)and Goal 3(Basic Health) the most.

**SDG 2 Zero Hunger**- ‘End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture’-

The pandemic has directly impacted food security due massive disruptions caused in supply chain logistics. Loss of income and livelihood has led to reduction in availability of food especially during lockdown periods and the worst sufferers are migrant labour, people employed in unorganised sectors and the developing countries. The pandemic has also resulted into higher food losses due to unavailability of labor and transportation. Another aspect which has been impacted severely is nutrition of school going children due disruption in mid-day meals caused due to closure of schools. As per World Food Program report,this Pandemic has increased the number of people suffering acute hunger from 135 million in 2019 to 265 million in 2020 ie almost double. Data regarding the impact due to second and subsequent waves of pandemic is still awaited.

**SDG 3- Good health and wellbeing** “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”

This is perhaps the most compromised goal as the statistics show around 105million cases of people are infected with Coronavirus globally and approximately 2.3million people died as on early 2021(2).This is the worst scenario since World war II. The health systems, even in the most developed countries have collapsed and were not able to cater to the suffering people. As the Novel Corona virus unleashed its effects on the world, the scientific community are struggling to find the medical solutions in terms of medicines, development and implementation of vaccination. Also, there is higher mortality due to other causes as health systems are overburdened. There is negative impact of lockdowns and financial losses on the mental health of people leading to anxiety, stress and other other mental health related disorders.

**Goal 4 Quality education** “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”

Quality education goal has been moderately affected in the negative sense. Schools, colleges and day care centres have been closed for most of the time all over the World to safe guard the children and avoid superspreading. This has led to partial or complete online education resulting into issues of accessibility and digital divide. The gap became more glaring between the developed and developing countries, rich and underprivileged within the same country.It has indirectly impacted goal 2 of zero hunger due to disruption in mid-day meals. 91% of the student population in the World could not attend schools during the various waves of the pandemic (3). In India alone, approximately 320 million students are still not able to go to educational institutions (.3,10). Not only it is the question of online classes, but various other aspects like examinations, higher education opportunities, have been severely compromised. The quality of education has suffered due to digital divide created by sudden shifting to online classes. Lot of research has been done in this short time to assess the impact of online education on the students and most have indicated the negative impact in terms of access and quality.

**SDG 5 Gender Equality** “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”

This goal has also been negatively impacted in a moderate manner. There is disproportionate economic impact on women due to loss of jobs especially in the unorganised sector. Many reports have indicated the rise of domestic violence during lockdown period (4). The pandemic has also aggravated the challenges of LGBT Community. Also, more than 70% of the health care and frontline workers in the world are women, making them not only vulnerable to the pandemic but also in the work life balance and domestic responsibilities added due to closure of child care centres and schools (4). The “work from home” culture created due to the pandemic has affected women more due to additional household and child rearing responsibilities which are further compounded by lack of domestic helpers and support systems in lock down periods. In the area of education also, the girl child ‘s education and schooling has suffered more due to inaccessibility of devices. Many reports have indicated that the education of girl child is being discontinued in many rural areas and vulnerable sections in the urban area due to added domestic responsibilities, loss of parent’s jobs and income and limited or non-availability of devices like phones, laptops for continuation of online classes.



Cover Page

DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi./2021/10.06.36>



**SDG 6 Clean Water and sanitation** “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”.

This goal also comes under Mixed or moderately negative impact as SDG report 2020. Frequent handwashing is one of the most warranted public measures to avoid the risk of the covid 19. However As per a 2020 UNICEF and WHO report, around 40 percent of the world's population lack access to hand-washing and sanitation facilities(8). This has put additional strain on already depleting resources of clean water and their availability to humanity. Also, the limited access to water to the vulnerable groups is compromising hygiene guidelines for control of the pandemic. In India also pandemic is indirectly affecting or decreasing the availability of clean water leading to water shortage in many pockets of the country and due to waste generated by the pandemic, sanitation facilities are also being affected. The recent incidents of dumping of scores of dead bodies of covid patients in river Ganga (mid May) is further aggravating the water pollution and availability of clean water.

**SDG 7 Affordable and clean Energy** “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and clean energy for all”.

This goal comes under category of mixed or moderate negative impact. The lockdowns and closing of transportation across cities and countries have led to decrease in consumption of fuel. However, since the economy has slowed, there is lot of ups and downs in the demand and prices of fuels. Hence though the consumption of fuels has decreased, affordability is a question mark due to loss of livelihoods, jobs and slowdown of economy. As of now the data is emerging in this area.

**SDG8 Decent work and economic growth** “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”.

There is high negative impact on this goal as the pandemic has directly affected the work opportunities and economic growth. It is estimated that global trade has decreased by almost 32% by the end of 2020 (9). The entire world is gripped by trade disruption, closure of business leading to large scale economic crisis. Industries like tourism, hospitality have been severely affected. Large scale retrenchment and unemployment have robbed off opportunities of decent work.

**SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”

This goal comes under category of Mixed or moderately negative impact as there is decline in industrial and infrastructural activities due to disruptions in supply chain logistics and labour due to pandemic. However, there is lot of innovation happening in the pharma and scientific sectors for finding solutions to the pandemic in terms of development and production of vaccinations, medicines etc. Also, the digital technologies have brought lot of innovations in health(e-health), education (online platforms), commerce (e-commerce) etc.

**SDG 10 Reduced Inequality** “Reduce inequality within and among countries”

The pandemic has broadened the gaps between various sections of society be it due to age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, and/or economic status. Marginalised communities faced severe brunt in all respects. Social and psychological discrimination against such groups is leading to exclusion in terms of opportunities to health care, education etc Goal 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been severely compromised leading to issues of equity and access.

**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”

This pandemic has thrown light on how unsustainable our development has been in terms unplanned expansion and urbanisation and reiterated the need for planning our settlements in sustainable manner. Overcrowded housing and shared basic facilities like toilets are making social distancing an impossible proposition, leading to cluster of containment zones. There is rise in urban poverty leading to further congestion of urban areas. However, one positive aspect is sharp short-term reduction in pollution levels.

**SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production** “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”.

Impact is still unclear for this goal on the basis of available data and observations. There is reduction in use of resources and consumption due to decreased economic levels. The lockdowns and nonavailability of goods has also led to rethinking of consumption patterns and reduction in consumption. However, there is increase in plastic pollution due to extensive use of produce personal protective kits, gloves, face masks etc leading to adverse effect on environment and carbon emissions. The production of bio medical goods has increased sharply due to the need of the hour created by pandemic.

**SDG 13: Climate Action** “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”.

The impact of pandemic on this goal is still not clear as per SDG Report 2020. The air quality has improved significantly due to reduced levels of air pollution as a result of reduced vehicular movement of all sorts-land and air leading to short term reduction in emissions•



Cover Page

DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi./2021/10.06.36>



**SDG 14: Life Below Water** “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”

For this goal also, the impact still not clear. There seems to be short-term reduction in threats to marine biodiversity due to decrease in trading and consumption of sea food and water transportation. However, COVID-19 has also led to increased generation of waste in the form of masks and other personal protective equipment which are being dumped and washed into the water bodies like rivers, lakes and oceans leading to large scale pollution and threat to marine life forms.

**SDG 15: Life on Land** “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”

Again, the impact is still unclear for this goal. Due to decrease in global trade and consumption, there seems to be short-term reduction in threats to biodiversity.

There have been reports of sightings of endangered species due to reduced human activity during lockdowns. However due to increased poverty, there may pressure on forests for economic purposes in near future. Also, the impact is still evolving as there is still data needed to examine impact of covid on other landforms.

**SDG 16: Peace, and Justice Strong Institutions** “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”.

This goal comes under category of Mixed or moderately negative impact. There is disruption of legislative processes and public debates. Courts across various countries and states have adopted methods like hearing of only essential legal cases, electronic filing and remote functioning. There is increased pressure on governments to mitigate the health and economic consequences of the pandemic. The pandemic has also forced governments to rethink models of accessible health care.

**SDG 17: Partnerships for Growth** “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”

There is Mixed or moderately negative impact on this goal. Closing of borders and slowdown in international trade has led to reduction in international trade, partnerships and cross-border financial transactions. On the other hand, the countries across the globe have come together and emphasised the need for collective action, consensus, global cooperation and partnership in order to tackle the pandemic. This has resulted in provision of medical aid by developed countries to under developed countries affected by pandemic.

**The way forward**

This paper attempts to highlight some important consequences of Covid 19 pandemic on the sustainable development goals. Actually, the impact of this pandemic on most affected goals is in itself an area of extensive research and many reports and articles have been published. However, this paper summarises only the important points of impact on each goal. Also, this paper presents the impact of first wave of covid pandemic across the world ie in the period of March 2020 to March 2021. The impact of second wave of pandemic is yet to be established as it is still gripping the world.

In the present-day SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) has impacted all the socio-economic developmental milestones in the world. The ripple effect created by the pandemic once again highlights the interlinkages of the SDGs as the pandemic affected not only SDG 3 but, due to the interconnected nature of the goals, other ones as well. It is estimated that COVID-19 would affect the schooling of more than 1.25 billion students (UNESCO, 2020) which impacts severely SDG 4 (quality education and learning for all) as a large number of students are facing challenges of digital divide, access to network and digital competence. This could be linked to other SDGs: Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure); Goal 10 (Reduced Inequality); and Goal 16 (Peace and Justice Strong Institutions) Goal 5 (Gender Equality) etc

. The pandemic has opened our eyes to the fragilities of economic, social, and environmental underpinnings of the world. Despite Economic, and scientific advancements and disaster preparedness, the humanity was not ready when the Corona virus struck and shook the World. Not only this, the pandemic has uncovered and amplified inequities, and unsustainable practices already existing. UN Report ‘Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity’ (2020) suggested an “action in support of an integrated, coordinated, global response to the devastating socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic”). UN Development System released a follow-on ‘Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19’ in April 2020. This framework which provides blueprint for socio-economic recovery from the pandemic, focuses on key actions based five pillars: “1. health systems and services; 2. social protection and basic services; 3. economic response and recovery programs; 4. macroeconomic policies and multilateral collaboration; and 5. social cohesion and community resilience” (19). These five pillars are further governed by twin objectives of gender equity and environmental sustainability as a basis in all recovery efforts. The socio-economic recovery from COVID-19 also provides an opportunity to “reimagine societies using a human rights lens and initiate the transformative changes needed to achieve the better and



Cover Page

DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi./2021/10.06.36>



brighter future envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development “(UN 2020). Recognizing the transformative role of science in a better recovery from COVID-19, UN released “UN Research Roadmap for the COVID-19 Recovery” in Nov 2020 that would complement the UN’s existing socio-economic recovery framework. This report has identified 25 key research priorities for socio economic recovery from the pandemic and “accelerate progress towards SDGs(18). The five pillars of the “Framework for Socio Economic Recovery”(UN 2020) has provided a backdrop for 25 key research areas in the road map for achieving Equity, resilience and Sustainability.

“The SDGs provide an invaluable framework for recovery from Covid-19.”(19 ). SDG 2020 report proposes six SDG transformations which are integrated strategies to recover from Covid-19 and to build back better. They can be implemented in every country to address trade-offs and inter linkages across the SDGs. The basic premise for the affirmative action proposed is the recognition that all 17 SDGs can be achieved through six major societal transformations,focused on: (1) education and skills, (2) health and wellbeing, (3) clean energy and industry, (4) sustainable land use, (5) sustainable cities, and (6) digital technologies. All are guided by the twin principles of “leave no one behind” and “ensure circularity and decoupling” (Sachs et al.,2019a). An SDG framework to map out possible short-term and longer-term government responses to Covid-19 and transformations for recovery post pandemic as per SDG 2020 report(Sachs et al.,2020). are discussed further. Under the “Transformation 1 -Education, Gender and inequality”, the key recommendations are to expand and strengthen public social security system, investing in STEM and digital education, inclusion and expansion of basic health preventive measures in school programs,another strong suggestion is to take cognizance of women’s needs in the developmental and economic measures to deal with crisis. The “Transformation 2: Health, Wellbeing, and Demography” recommends accelerating efforts for universal health care, enhancing the role of public institutions in research and development of vaccines and other drugs, encouraging digital health care and enhancing the capacity building of health care systems for crisis. It also calls for capacity building of countries in manufacturing of health supplies and equipment so as to reduce dependence on other countries.“Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry” strongly recommends to follow Paris climate agreement as the vision for long term change.and accelerate e- commerce platforms for climate neutrality. “Transformation 4: Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans” suggests to strengthen food security, resilience and sustainability of food systems. Efforts needs to be put in ensuring universal access to water and sanitation facilities and mitigate the negative effects of pandemic on the bio diversity. “Transformation 5: Sustainable Cities and Communities” recommends to address immediately the threats and needs of the vulnerable groups in the society, adapting public transport systems to cater to social distancing, strengthening health care systems in rural areas, provide sustainable rehabilitation to refugees and migrants. “Transformation 6: Harnessing the Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development” emphasises to expand digital solutions for health care, education, commerce and governance and enhance digital skills to address equity and enable lifelong learning.

These strategies can provide an action agenda and roadmap for administrations and community to achieve the SDGs and thereby make our societies more inclusive, and sustainable. While the COVID-19 crisis has exposed already existing gaps,inequities and unsustainable practices, it has also provided an opportunity for humanity to rethink to take steps for transformative changes based on fundamentals of **Equity, Resilience** and **Sustainability** to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by their 2030 deadline.

## References

1. “Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2019,” Unitednations, <https://www.unescap.org/>
2. “Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard,”World Health Organization, <http://covid19.who.int/>
3. “COVID-19 Educational Disruption and Response,”UNESCO, <https://en.unesco.org/>
4. “COVID-19: A Gender Lens,” United Nations Population Fund HQ, March 2020, <https://www.unfpa.org/>
5. COVID-19 And the Human Rights Of LGBTI People,”United Nations Human Rights Officeof the High Commissioner, April 17, 2020 ,<http://www.ohcr.org>
6. COVID-19 has led to a pandemic of plastic pollution,”The Economist, June22, 2020,<https://www.economist.com>
7. “From MDGs to SDGs,” SDGF, <https://www.sdgfund.org/mdgs-sdgs>.
8. Hand hygiene for all,”UNICEF and WHO, June 2020, <https://www.unicef.org/reports/hand-hygiene-for-all-2020>.
9. “ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Second edition Updated estimates andanalysis,” International LabourOragnization, April 7, 2020, <https://www.ilo.org/>
10. “India: Government and Institution Measures in Response to COVID,”KPMG, <https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2020/04/india-government-and-institution-measures-inresponse-to-covid>.
11. Kalterina Shullal · Bernd-Friedrich Voigt2 · Stefan Cibian3 · Giuseppe Scandone4 · Edna Martinez5 · Filip Nelkovski6 Pourya Salehi7 “Effects of COVID-19 on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”Discover Sustainability Press Trust of India, “Significant Improvement in India’s Air Quality Due to COVID-19
12. Lockdown: Pollution Control Board,”NDTV, April2,2020, <https://www.ndtv.com/indianews/significant-improvement-in-indias-air-quality-due-to-covid-19-lockdown-pollutioncontrol-board-2205008>



Cover Page

DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi./2021/10.06.36>

13. Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Woelm, F. 2020. The Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19. Sustainable Development Report 2020. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
14. Soumya Bhowmick, Nilanjan Ghosh & Roshan Saha, "Tracking India's Progress in Clean Water and Sanitation: A Sub-National Analysis," Observer Research Foundation, ORF Occasional Paper 250, June 1, 2020, <https://www.orfonline.org>
15. Soumya Bhowmick, 2021, 'Onward to the sustainable development agenda 2030: Will COVID 19 leave many behind'. Occasional paper, issue 301, Observer Research Foundation
16. Tientep Subhanbji and Zenathan Hasanuddin, "Financing SDGs under a new normal: Challenges and response to COVID-19 pandemic," United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific, April 29, 2020, [https://www.unescap.org/blog/financing-sdgs-covid-](https://www.unescap.org/blog/financing-sdgs-covid-19)
17. United Nations-UN. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/70/1. 2015.
18. UN. Research roadmap for the COVID-19 recovery. 2021. <https://www.un.org>
19. United Nations (UN), "A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19", (New York, UN, 2020)
20. "UN working to fight COVID-19 and achieve Global Goals," Department of Global Communications, United Nations, March 23, 2020, <https://www.un.org/en/un-coronavirus-communications-team/un-working-fight-covid-19-and-achieve-global-goals>.
21. "Women in Informal Economy," UN Women, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/csw61/women-in-informal-economy>

Filename: 16  
Directory: C:\Users\DELL\Documents  
Template: C:\Users\DELL\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Templates\Normal.dotm  
Title:  
Subject:  
Author: Windows User  
Keywords:  
Comments:  
Creation Date: 12/21/2020 11:11:00 AM  
Change Number: 36  
Last Saved On: 6/13/2021 4:42:00 PM  
Last Saved By: Murali Korada  
Total Editing Time: 125 Minutes  
Last Printed On: 7/1/2021 12:19:00 PM  
As of Last Complete Printing  
Number of Pages: 7  
Number of Words: 4,378 (approx.)  
Number of Characters: 24,960 (approx.)