

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Mohamed Khider University of Biskra
Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages
Department of Foreign Languages



US Government Response to Covid-19 Pandemics under Trump Presidency

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Master Degree in Literature

Submitted by:

ABID Riane

Supervised by:

Dr. Abdelnacer BENABDERREZAK

Board of Examiners:

Mr. Abdelnacer BENABDERREZAK	MCB	University of Biskra	Supervisor
Mr. Said SMATTI	MAA	University of Biskra	Chairperson
Mme. Mimouna HADDAD	MAA	University of Biskra	Examiner
Ms. Selma HERZALLAH	MAA	University of Biskra	Examiner

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DEDICATIONS

I dedicate this work to

The sake of God, my source of blessings and for giving me strength and mentor to
accomplish this dissertation.

My great parents, the most precious and priceless blessing in my life

My brothers and sisters, I am fortunate to have you.

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ABSTRACT

The SARS-CoV-2 virus causes Coronavirus infection 2019 (COVID-19), which is a contagious disease. COVID-19 individuals usually only have minor or minimal symptoms and can recover without any special treatment. However, some people become seriously ill and require medical assistance. In some circumstances, people pass away. People in the United States and the rest of the world will be at risk as long as the disease spreads anywhere on the planet. Because COVID-19 is a global crisis that requires a worldwide response, the United States is committed to leading the global response, playing a diplomatic leadership role, and organizing the international response to COVID-19. The study aims to look into how the US government acted in the face of an unprecedented international and domestic disaster, namely the Covid-19 Pandemic. It also tries to explain how a federalist government (competing central and state powers) opposes or collaborates to organize society and handle affairs in times of crisis. Under Trump's presidency, the federal, state, and municipal governments are pursuing a range of steps to combat the coronavirus outbreak. The study will look at information about President Trump's handling of the Covid-19 crisis. To address the US Policy Response to Covid-19 in 2020 and 2021, the study uses an interpretive analytical method. Its goal is to look into D. Trump's presidency in relation to a given issue. Like the Covid-19 pandemic, and the conflicting views and policies between the Federal Government and some state governments because they believe that the US government will lead the world out from this war.

Key Words: SARS-CoV-2, Pandemic, US government, Response to COVID-19.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the content of this dissertation is purely the result of my research, and that appropriate references or acknowledgements to the work of other researchers are made where required.

Signature

ABID

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

D.J.Trump	United State President Donald .Trump
COV-2	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2
SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
MERS	Middle East Respiratory disease
B.1.617.2	The Delta variant
WHO	World Health Organization
mRNA	COVID-19 Vaccines
PCR	Corona Virus Tests
HHS	Health and Human Services
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CNN	International Breaking News
GAO	The U.S. Government Accountability Office
NHS	National Health Service in the United Kingdom
GOP	"Grand Old Party" the Republican Party
SBA	Small Business Administration
PRRI	Public Religion Research Institute
IFYC	Interfaith Youth Core

GDP	Gross domestic product
FAA	The Federal Aviation Administration
TSA	Transit Agencies
USCIS	the US Citizenship and Immigration Service

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General Introduction

General Introduction

COVID-19 pandemic triggers global health emergency and economic crisis. In scale, it is unmatched in any other historical crisis. Governments are facing this threat in uncharted territory, yet there are three well-defined policy priorities. Containing disease is the top concern in pandemic control and actions like screening by tracking down, isolating, and treating the infected.

Governments must seek to slow the pandemic and save lives and livelihoods, maintain macroeconomic stability, generate greater trust, and send out clear media messages. If the crisis is accepted in the future, it can be seen as an opportunity to reconsider policies that are more robust than previous systems and that benefit people and the economy. The United Nations is closely monitoring the situation of the virus and working with all necessary partners to ensure her safety and health and to help the world get through the pandemic; to save lives, protect societies, recover better.

As part of the response is providing ideas to governments on how to address the consequences of this crisis. COVID-19 is a complex murderer with a global epidemic. It poses a number of issues, including how we handle the initial crisis as well as how we structure society and administer affairs. The globe is confronted with challenges in a variety of areas, including the economics, science, politics, and society. I will be focusing on Donald Trump in this study, particularly at times of crisis, such as the COVID-19 epidemic. It claims that such focus diverts attention away from deeper structural dynamics that contribute to the severity of the pandemic in the United States, as well as obscures the influence of unelected parties whose interests are served by Trump's actions. In light of these findings, leadership academics are encouraged to pay more attention to the illogical, primordial components at

play in the interaction between leaders and those they lead, rather than continuing to fuel our romance with leaders.

The research attempts to investigate the behavior of the US government when facing an unprecedented international and domestic crisis as Covid-19 Pandemic crisis. It also attempts to shed light on how a system of government based on federalism (competing central and state powers) oppose or cooperate to organize society and manage affairs in such crisis. The US policy is trying to impose strategies to help it overcome this epidemic, help the world fight it, win with the slightest harm, and get out of this. Thus, the present research investigates the following questions:

- How did the USA government respond to COVID19 during the presidency of D. J. Trump?

The present research aims also to investigate the following sub-questions:

- What was the Federal Government and the State Governments responses to the pandemic?
- What was the United State plane of recovery?

This study aims at probing the presidency of D. Trump with regard to a specific issue: the Covid-19 pandemic, and the conflicting views and policies between the Federal Government and some State Governments.

Regarding methodology, the research will examine data taken from primary and secondary sources and that are related to President Trump's handling of the Covid-19 crisis. The research rely on the interpretive analytical approach to tackle US Policy Response to Covid-19 and this is what we are going to explore in the first chapter in addition to the historical background of Corona virus history and the US government. In the second chapter the study handle with the federal government strategies dealing with the COVID-19

pandemic and its ramifications. Furthermore, discussing the role of federal government and why The President take the responsibility of all mistakes. In the last chapter the study explore how the state government can organize their decision-making to address the difficulties they face under D.Trump presidency in 2020 and 2021.

Chapter One

Background and Concepts:

The US Government and the Covid-19

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1.1 Introduction

This chapter establishes the dissertation's conceptual framework. It analyzes some important issues related to our research and places it in context. The chapter also covers the history of the Corona Virus. It also looks at the organization and development of the industry in the United States. Its purpose is to define Covid-19 as a crucial notion in the context of historical events that shaped the virus in the United States. The chapter then moves on to the history and responses of various countries throughout the world to the outbreak.

Finally, the chapter explains the interpretative and analytical methodologies that will be employed in this study to explain, interpret, and analyze how some countries arrange their societies and conduct their affairs during Covid-19 pandemic.

1.2 The US Government

The United States Constitution divides the federal government into three branches to ensure that no one person or organization has too much authority. The Legislative makes laws (the US Congress consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate); the Executive implements laws (the President, Vice President, Cabinet, and most Federal agencies); and the Judicial evaluates laws (the President, Vice President, Cabinet, and most Federal agencies) (Supreme Court and other courts). The president has the power to veto legislation passed by Congress and nominates government agency heads. The President appoints Supreme Court Justices, who have the power to overturn unlawful laws, and the Senate confirms them (Chairman11-12, 44).

The legislative branch of government has the ability to make laws for the nation. The executive branch of government is in charge of upholding the state's laws. As stated in the Constitution's Article Two. Several bills approved by Congress mandate that agencies issue

controls. He or she is the president of the United States, the head of the federal government, and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces (Chairman 11-12, 44).

Even if the president changes, the vice president can be elected and serve an unlimited number of four-year terms. The president's Cabinet members serve as advisors. The vice president, the chiefs of executive departments, and other high-ranking government officials are among them. The president names cabinet ministers, who must be approved by a simple majority of the Senate (51 votes if all 100 Senators vote) (Chairman 55).

With the foundation of the Supreme Court, the judicial arm of government was founded, as stated in Article III of the Constitution. This court is the highest in the state and holds all of the government's judicial powers. Although lower federal courts exist, they were not created by the Constitution. They were judged necessary by Congress, and they were enacted under the authority granted by the Constitution. The capacity of the court to decide constitutionality refers to its ability to decide arguments concerning the interpretation of laws and how they are applied, and whether they clash with the rules of the constitution (Chairman 59).

1.3 The Difference between Federal Government and State Government

The thirteen colonies became the thirteen states once they gained their independence from Britain. These modern states have agreed to cooperate. The Articles of Confederation outlined their method of government. The state governments held the majority of the power in this system. The federal government has a lot of flaws. This was in stark contrast to the King of England's administration. This structure, according to the Founding Fathers, rendered the country too weak. They begin to put in place a new rule system. They replaced the Articles of Confederation with a new instrument called the Constitution. The Constitution established a stronger federal government. It provided both the federal government and state government's autonomy. Federalism is the name for this system (T D F S L L 1).

The major distinction between the federal and state governments is the extent to which they can exercise legal authority. The federal government has the authority to create and veto laws, to manage national security in addition to foreign affairs, to impeach officials, to impose tariffs, and to sign treaties. The Supreme Court has the authority to interpret and examine legislation, as well as to mediate when one state infringes on another's rights (T D F S L L 2).

A court system exists in both the federal government and all state governments. State laws are given less weight than federal law and Supreme Court decisions. When a state law and a federal law clash, the federal law takes precedence. The only exception is when it comes to citizen rights. Laws normally follow a similar path, however the procedure can differ slightly depending on which state is enacting the legislation (Rikki Roehrich.2).

Despite the existence of a parallel federal courtroom docket system with concurrent jurisdiction in many matters, the majority of litigation actually, 96 percent of all cases takes place in state courts. As a result, state judicial organizations must be capable of delivering justice in an equitable and timely manner. Royal courts, like other kingdom institutions, were the focus of attention (James and Anderson, 9-10).

1.4 Coronavirus History

All the proofs for COVID-19 shows that SARS-CoV-2 has a zoonotic supply. A quantity of investigations to higher apprehend the supply of the outbreak in China are presently underway or planned together with investigations of human instances with symptom onset in and round Wuhan in overdue 2019,environmental sampling from markets and farms in regions in which the primary human instances have been identified. Moreover, detailed information at the supply and form of flora and fauna species and farmed animals bought in those markets. The origins of SARS-CoV-2, the newly discovered coronavirus that

produces COVID-19, are obscure and subject to a variety of hypotheses. The Coronavirus was originally discovered in late 2019 in Wuhan, China, and it soon spread over the world, killing millions of people. COVID-19 can make anyone sick and cause them to get very ill or die at any age (World Health Organization, 2020).

Some scholars believe that SARS-CoV-2 was first discovered in bats. That is how the coronaviruses that cause Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and very serious respiratory syndrome (SARS) got their start. At one of Wuhan's open-air "wet markets," SARS-CoV-2 made the leap to humans. These are shops where customers can purchase fresh meat and seafood, as well as animals that have been killed on the spot. Some wet markets sell exotic animals such as cobras, wild boars, and raccoon dogs. In crowded environments, viruses from different animals can swap genes. In some situations, the virus evolves to the point where it may infect and propagate among individuals. Despite this, during the time of the epidemic, the Wuhan marketplace did not sell bats. That is why the first question was about pangolins. Also called scaly anteaters, which are sold illegally in certain markets in China. Particular coronaviruses that infect pangolins are related to SARS-CoV-2 (Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 p4).

SARS-CoV-2 infected people who had no direct contact with animals since it propagated both inside and beyond China. This meant that the sickness is passed down from one person to the next. It has spread throughout the United States and the world, implying that people are receiving and transmitting the coronavirus by accident. This escalating global transmission is now referred to as a pandemic. Being thoroughly informed on the sickness and how the virus spreads is the greatest method to prevent and slow it down. People should keep at least 1 meter apart from others, wear a mask, and wash their hands or massage their hands with an alcohol-based rub periodically to protect themselves and others against that virus.

Vaccination and following local instructions were also essential by the authorities (Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 p8).

In 1965, scientists discovered the first human coronavirus. It was the cause of a common cold. Researchers discovered a group of identical human and animal viruses during that decade and dubbed them after their crown-like appearance. Humans can be infected by seven coronaviruses. In 2002, the virus that causes SARS appeared in southern China and quickly spread to 28 other countries. By July 2003, over 8,000 people had been affected, with 774 of them dying. In 2004, there were just four more occurrences in a tiny outbreak. Fever, headaches, and respiratory difficulties such as cough and shortness of breath are all symptoms of this coronavirus. MERS first detection was in Saudi Arabia in 2012. Nearly all of the nearly 2,500 cases are linked to people who live in or travel to the Middle East. This coronavirus belongs to the coronavirus family. This coronavirus is less contagious than SARS, but it is more lethal, killing 858 people. It has the same respiratory symptoms as the flu, but it can also lead to renal failure (Bhargava, Putnam 2).

In many regions of the world, Delta, also known as B.1.617.2, has become the dominant variety. The variety spreads quicker than many others, evading some of the protection provided by immunizations; however, vaccinations still reduce the risk of serious illness (Sheena McKenzie)

1.5 Coronavirus worldwide

The rapid spread of omicron in the United Kingdom, despite a heavily vaccinated population, has prompted a reevaluation of covid-19's continued hazards. A top British health expert warned Parliament on Dec. 15 that omicron was "perhaps the most significant hazard we've encountered since the start of the virus. Vaccines have helped to mitigate the worst effects of the pandemic in many countries, despite the fact that their widespread use has been marred by injustices that have resulted in the virus's spread not being stopped. Covax, a

World Health Organization-backed program that aims to distribute vaccines evenly, which provide doses to low-income countries, but only distribute 800 million doses in 2021, rather than the 2 billion it had wanted to send. Worldwide, the United States continues to have the largest number of confirmed cases and deaths. Despite the widespread availability of vaccines in the country, the death toll in the United States since covid-19, the sickness caused by the Covid-19, topped 800,000 in late 2021 in early October. By mid-December, the United States, India, Brazil, and then the United Kingdom had the most cases (Chris,Alcantara,et al,1-2-3-4).

This increase, albeit slower than the previous million, highlights the fact that many countries are still fighting to contain the virus`s spread, even as others have begun to relax restrictions. Poland, Hungary, Romania, and other Eastern European countries continue to have high death rates. Many experts believe that the figure of 6 million is merely a partial count, partially because to poor record keeping and testing in many regions of the world (“COVID digest”).

Moderna, a US vaccine company, has opened the first mRNA vaccine manufacturing plant in Africa in Kenya, with the purpose of producing doses for a continent where the majority of the 1.3 billion people are unvaccinated. The corporation has agreed to produce up to 500 million doses per year for the Kenyan government, and it plans to invest \$500 million (460 million euros) in the plant. Moderna had hoped that the capability would allow it to provide doses of the COVID-19 vaccine to African countries sooner. "Moderna's investment in Kenya will assist promote equal worldwide access to a vaccine and is significant in the structural improvements that will enable Africa to become a global growth engine," Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta stated (Government, 2022).

In Asia, a deteriorating COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in 25,150 new coronavirus infections and 280 deaths in Hong Kong. In 2021, Hong Kong had a pretty good control of the disease, but it now has a total of 500,000 COVID-19 infections in its population of about 7.7 million people, with an overall death toll of 2,200 people. China recorded the greatest number of COVID cases in two years, with over 500 infections reported across more than a dozen locations. Since China's initial outbreak in the central city of Wuhan was brought under control in the middle of 2020, this is the highest number ever recorded. Europe According to experts, the conflict in Ukraine precipitated by Russia's intervention could result in a torrent of coronavirus illnesses in the midst of the fight. As a result of the enormous number of people fleeing the crisis crossing their borders, neighboring nations may be affected. Ukraine was in the midst of a surge of illnesses caused by the extremely infectious omicron strain in the weeks leading up to the war. She claimed that the neighboring nations of Moldova and Romania, which have seen large numbers of Ukrainian migrants enter, were particularly vulnerable due to poor vaccination rates. In light of Hungary's poor vaccination coverage and high death toll relative to its European neighbors, Prime Minister Viktor Orban's government has been accused of significant virus response failures. COVID-related causes have claimed the lives of about 44,000 of the country's 10 million citizens. In Austria, on the other hand, 15,000 people have died out of a population of 9 million. The total number of people who have died as a result of the pandemic now stands at 124,126 (“COVID digest”).

1.6 Coronavirus in the United States

According to Alex Azar, secretary of the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Wuhan coronavirus has been declared a public health emergency in the United States as of January 31. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) enforced a 14-day federal quarantine on 195 American evacuees from Wuhan, China, on Jan.

31. Beginning Feb. 2, U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and immediate family members who travel to China's Hubei province will be subjected to a mandatory 14-day quarantine; if they go to other parts of China, they will be inspected at airports and asked to self-quarantine for 14 days. The last time the CDC issued an isolation was for smallpox in the 1960s, which was more than 50 years ago. On Jan. 31, President Donald Trump signed an order barring foreign nationals who had visited China in the previous two weeks from entering the United States, with the exception of immediate family members of U.S. citizens (“United States Coronavirus Cases”).

In an article published Friday in the New England Journal of Medicine, CNN Doctors released current details regarding the first case of Wuhan coronavirus in the United States. Doctors detail how the person advanced from moderate, nonspecific symptoms to pneumonia on the ninth day of his illness in the new paper. On January 15, the patient, a 35-year-old Snohomish County, Washington resident with no history of serious health problems, returned after visiting family in Wuhan. He had not gone to the fish market, where a number of early patients were linked, nor he had any known encounters with sick people during his visit. Despite this, the man had seen a health advisory from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and decided to go to an urgent care clinic on January 19 after coughing for four days (Nedelman).

The CDC said on Jan. 30 that the primary case of person-to-person transmission in the United States was the husband of the Chicago, Illinois case who had returned from Wuhan, China on Jan. 13 and tested positive for the disease. "It is probable that additional cases of 2019-nCoV will be reported in the United States in the next days and weeks, counting increased person-to-person dissemination," the CDC said on Jan. 30. In the meantime, the virus had been proven in five different states. In July 2019, The job of the CDC

epidemiologist integrated in China's disease control agency was terminated by the Trump Administration after the epidemiology left (TTTCVR) (Michelle, Holshue, et al 1-2).

New York City health officials angrily disputed the report of a coronavirus case in the city on Jan. 31. However, the city's health commissioner said on Feb. 1 that a test was being conducted on a person under the age of 40 who had returned from China, had similar symptoms, and tested negative for the seasonal flu. The majority of the patients from the United States had just visited Wuhan. The first five occurrences in the United States were all described as moderate (“US Coronavirus Cases”).

1.7 Worldwide Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

To understand the different policy actions in response to COVID-19, the ADB COVID-19 Policy Database collects information on the key economic measures that help in understanding the different policy actions in response to COVID-19, the policy database categorizes these actions based on their operational details and/or financial implications. The path a given measure takes to effect the financial situation is defined by operational specifics. For policy reactions to COVID-19. The COVID-19 epidemic has triggered a worldwide health disaster as well as a catastrophic economic crisis. This threat is unexplored territory, and disease control is a top priority in the fight against the pandemic (Rama, Lankes 8).

The economic crisis necessitates a parallel and concurrent effort to save jobs, secure income, and ensure vulnerable people's access to services. As governments take steps to prevent the spread of the epidemic and safeguard lives, policymakers must also work to rebuild stronger institutions for people and economy. Fiscal space, government capacity, and the strength of health and service systems have all been formed by difficult policy trade-offs in the short and long term. Given the scope and complexity of the situation, all viable policy

solutions are likely to be costly, inconvenient, and insufficient to some degree. 2019 (Rama, Lankes 8).

The COVID-19 virus has quickly spread around the world. COVID-19, like other pandemics such as SARS and MERS, is a zoonotic disease. COVID-19 is widely spreadable, even among sick people. This makes case detection more difficult and reduces the likelihood of success. COVID-19 is concentrated among the elderly and medically vulnerable, and as a result, it can have a negative externality in terms of the poor, who cannot afford to implement distancing measures due to the combination of more intensive economic activity and denser poverty. COVID-19 is a demand and supply shock at the same time, offering unprecedented challenges. Countries are facing a dip in foreign demand and commodities prices as a result of the global economic disruption caused by the health crisis. The COVID-19 problem also includes a significant supply shock. Supply networks are on the verge of collapsing, potentially leading to shortages of essential supplies and higher food costs. Is there a risk of a recurrence of the supply shock till a vaccine is developed? The prospect of recovery is harmed by this hazard. Many countries have social distancing measures and lockdowns, which increase transaction costs and supply and demand. Governments play a critical role in containing the pandemic vaccine, containment measures are essential to reduce the number of measures that can contain the spread of the virus with relatively limited economic resources (Rama, Lankes 8-9).

On the economic front, governments' priority for all countries is to the nature of policy response will be shaped by country characteristics. Developing countries may not be able to test and trace the infected due to a lack of capacity and access to testing. They require low-cost alternatives to make containment viable and successful, with a focus on nations with limited budgetary space and a high level of informality, in order to protect livelihoods and

enable containment measures. Assist countries in avoiding policy decisions that could jeopardize hard-won gains (Rama,Lankes 9).

1.8 Interpretive approaches

Social hypotheses and points of view that hold a concept of reality as socially produced or rendered meaningful by actors' comprehension of actions are examples of interpretive approaches. The intricacies of sense as enacted in symbols, language, and social interactions are the focus of organizational communication studies. The characteristics of interpretative methods, their history in the field, their function in organizational paradigms, genres of interpretive approaches, ties to naturalistic study, norms for interpretive research, and instructions for future investigations are all described in this article. In studies of organizational culture, identity management, organizational discourse, accounts in organizational transformation, and social interpretation of technology, organizational communication academics have embraced interpretive methodologies (Putnam and Banghart).

1.9 Analytical approaches

The term "analytical" refers to the process of solving problems through analysis and examination. Breaking down a problem into smaller problems so that they can be tackled separately is called analysis. A technique is used to straighten out a good analysis. A process, such as a technique or Robert's Rules of Order for the parliamentary system, is a repeated series of stages to achieve a goal. A procedure must match the problem and be applied correctly in order to be effective. As a result, using an appropriate process to break down an issue into the pieces required to solve it is an analytical approach. Each factor becomes a smaller, easier-to-solve problem. Let's apply these ideas to the problem we're trying to solve (Morgan).

The analytical method is the only method that consistently solves tough issues. The topic of global environmental sustainability is a complex one. The use of an appropriate process to break down a problem into smaller pieces so that it becomes easier to understand and solve is known as an analytical approach. Each element becomes a smaller, easier-to-solve challenge (Morgan).

1.10 Conclusion

The COVID-19 epidemic is more than just a health emergency; it is also an economic, humanitarian, security, and human rights disaster. This crisis has brought to light serious instabilities and inequities inside and between countries. A whole-of-society, whole-of-government, and whole-of-world approach based on compassion and solidarity will be required to emerge from this catastrophe. The US government tried to provide a worldwide response that leaves no one behind, all while avoiding future outbreaks and developing resilience to incoming shocks. There are three pillars to the response: Provide a large-scale, well-coordinated, and all-encompassing health response. Adopting strategies to address the crisis's destabilizing social, economic, humanitarian, and human rights dimensions a better-rebuilding recovery procedure.

The US is actively monitoring the virus's position and collaborating with all essential partners to secure her safety and health, as well as to assist the globe in surviving the pandemic; to save lives, defend societies, and recover more quickly. As part of the reaction, governments will be given options on how to deal with the crisis's effects and next we are going to explore how the federal government react to the pandemic under Trump presidency.

Chapter Two:

The Federal Government

Response to the Pandemic

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2.1 Introduction

The federal response to the Covid 19 epidemic is examined in this chapter. We look at federal relief assistance for health care providers, state and local government recovery monies, probable fraud in the unemployment insurance program, occupational safety, and COVID-19 testing, among other things. The additional rises in cases have impeded these efforts and created new obstacles as the United States continues to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 virus. Increases in COVID-19 infections, mainly the Delta version of the virus, have slowed these efforts.

The federal government was cautious and flexible in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic and its ramifications. Furthermore, as the Trump administration executed some COVID-19 aid regulations, the breadth and scope of these initiatives, from funding distribution to program implementation, necessitated strict accountability and oversight. The study also discuss the role of Federal government and why The President take the responsibility of all mistakes.

Finally, the study will examine the government reaction to Covid-19 under Trump's presidency, including proposals for economic relief monies for health care providers, recovery funding for states and territories, and worker safety and health. The General Accounting Office's (GAO) recommendations were implemented, and they may have aided the government's reaction and recovery efforts in some way.

2.2 Testing

President Trump, in March 2020, claimed, "Nobody knew there'd be a plague or a deadly disease of this proportion. Nobody's ever visible whatever like this before" Furthermore, no matter the fact that he had acquired ample warnings, President Trump frequently asserted in his Coronavirus Task Force press briefings that "no one may want to have recognized a factor like this will happen" (White House, 2020). There have been

ongoing challenges with COVID-19 testing in particular. These started with an early, faulty test developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that resulted in a significant delay in scaling-up testing as coronavirus spread quickly in the U.S. They have continued through to the present with ongoing shortages of critical testing supplies; significant delays in turn-around times for results; and shifting and sometimes confusing federal guidelines that have been reported to be subject to political pressure. Yet the President said in March that “Anybody that wants a test can get a test” (Comparing Trump and Biden on COVID-19, 2022)

The federal government’s response was defined by inadequate resources, confusing communications and blatant misinformation the danger that the virus is spreading undetected has been heightened by former President Donald Trump's own patently false remarks, the frightening paucity of testing kits, and the administration's shaky management of official communications. Public health officials and scientists warned that the virus's significantly greater reach was likely masked by the low number of tests undertaken (americanoversight.org, 2021).

2.2.1 Who Should Get Tested

The CDC has made the following recommendations for who should be tested: People who had COVID-19 symptoms or who were in contact with those who were suspected of having the xVirus. People who had not been vaccinated had to go across the country. People should postpone travel until they are fully vaccinated, according to the CDC. Before traveling internationally, everyone has to comply with the testing requirements of their destination. People should be completely immunized, according to the CDC. People who needed to pass could also establish that they have healed from COVID in the prior 90 days. Those who did not have symptoms but were deemed a priority by local health agencies or doctors despite the fact that they did not have symptoms. The CDC added that if people believed they had been

exposed to somebody who were tested positive for COVID-19, they should get tested (“Coronavirus Testing”).

2.2.2 Types of Tests

In the United States, there are two types of tests available to identify COVID-19: a molecular test, which requires a laboratory and takes one to three days to get results, and an antigen test, which produces results in 30 minutes or less. COVID-19 antigen tests were increasingly employed to screen for the virus. Since June 2020, the Department of Health and Human Services has sought to encourage and improve antigen testing statistics reporting to local, state, and federal health officials. Officials on the other hand, said that the reporting of antigen test results was incomplete. HHS made steps to ensure that antigen test results were reported. HHS, for example, has stated that it will improve data reporting by including reporting mechanisms into the testing process, including when antigen testing is utilized in schools and workplaces (COVID-19 AANTIAAPEOFR.8).

2.2.3 The Federal Government's Testing Policy

When American people had been slightly a month into this pandemic, US introduced collectively scientists, industry, technologists, economists, and Republicans and Democrats alike to formulate an motion plan to expedite the improvement of the nation`s extensive checking out and tracing system. Second, they want to dramatically lessen the processing time for diagnostic assessments, from the contemporary 5-14 days to a 48-hour popular turnaround time that each country and network ought to meet. Many corporations which might be privately contracting with lab groups already meet this popular. They advocate a public-personal collaboration among government, lab groups, and scientists which will

alleviate the very primary constraints which might be main to those exceptional delays. Testing bottlenecks persist in many of the state`s labs (The Rockefeller Foundation National COVID-19 Testing & Tracing Action Plan, 2022)

Executive Order 13987, dated January 20, 2021, was issued to organize and mobilize the US government in order to give a cohesive and effective response to COVID-19 and to provide US leadership in global health and security. President Trump exercised the authority vested in him as President by the Constitution, and laws of the United States of America to issue some executive orders, which include coordinating a Government-wide effort to reduce disparities in the response, care, and treatment of COVID-19, including racial and ethnic disparities; and the Federal Government's efforts to produce, supply, and distribute personal protective equipment, vaccines, tests, and other supplies for the Nat'l Geographical Survey. (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.). Also the Federal Government's efforts to expand COVID-19 testing and the use of testing as an effective public health response (86 FR 7019).

The Harvard Global Health Institute`s Dr. Ashish Jha spoke about the United States' "very poor" outbreak response. Because the United States lacked the test that every other major country had, most doctors were unable to test patients for coronavirus. South Korea, for example, tests 15,000 people per day. He also stated that sorting out the World Health Organization's test kit, which was accepted by 60 countries, was quite difficult (PBS NewsHour).

2.3 The Vaccine in the US

Incentives were put in place to encourage the development of diagnostics, vaccines, treatments, medical equipment, and testing in a timely manner. The US government announced that it would make it easier for non-government entities to accelerate scientific achievements. Antibody research, immunity testing, and vaccine development were thought to be important, if not necessary, steps in the process of moving from respond to recover, but they required coordination between the government, universities, and the commercial sector. The federal government needed to increase the number of professionals in the field of health care. Italy's government called in physicians and paramedics from China, Russia, and Cuba after more than 5,000 of its health-care workers became ill. States in the United States have implemented a medical licensure system in order to mobilize competent health care workers. Somewhere else, public health authorities even explored the idea of call retired specialists to help care for COVID-19 patients (Eggers, Chew et al).

D.Trump stated on June 17 that it was "fading away." "I think we're going to be really good with the coronavirus," he said on July 19. I believe that at some point in the future, that will simply vanish. "I'm hoping." "It's going gone," he said on August 5. Things fade away, just like that. It will, without a doubt, fade away, hopefully sooner rather than later." Telehealth technology were used by the US government. Thermal selection, disinfection, and isolated patient monitoring were all accomplished using robots, drones, and other developing technologies. In China's Wuhan field hospital, robots monitored patient health, carried meals,

and even cleansed surfaces, as the US did (Comparing Trump and Biden on COVID-19, 2022)

2.4 The Policy of Confinement and Isolation

If you have been exposed to the virus or have been in close touch with someone who has COVID-19, you should avoid interaction with others. Isolate, on the other hand, meaning that even if you do not have symptoms, you should isolate if you are sick or test positive for COVID-19. The day of your exposure is deemed day 0 and you must stay at home. The first full day after your last contact with a COVID-19-positive person is Day 1. For at least 5 days, stay at home and away from other people. Isolation begins on the first day of symptoms or a positive viral test, whichever comes first. Day 1 refers to the first full day following the onset of your symptoms or the collection of your test material. Isolate for at least 5 days if you have COVID-19 or symptoms (Quarantine and Isolation).

Quarantine is a strategy for preventing the spread of COVID-19 by isolating those who have been in close contact with someone who has the virus. Isolation is a method of separating those who have COVID-19 verified or suspected from those who have not. Individuals who are confined should remain at home until it is safe for them to interact with others. Anyone who is unwell or infected at home should keep to themselves or wear a well-fitting mask when they must be among others. People in isolation should stay in a designated "sick room" or place and if they can it is better to use a separate bathroom. Everyone who has

been diagnosed with COVID-19 should stay at home for at least 5 days and separate themselves from other people (Quarantine and Isolation).

To date, in vicinity of a coordinated, countrywide plan to scale-up and put in force public fitness measures to manipulate the unfold of coronavirus, the Trump Administration has selected to relaxation the primary obligation for the COVID-19 reaction with the states, with the federal authorities serving as “back-up” and “provider of final resort.” While this in element displays federalism and the decentralized nature of U.S. public fitness, the dearth of a countrywide plan and robust federal tips have considerably contributed to a patchwork of policies, supplies, and outbreak trajectories throughout the country, and irritating network unfold. Early on, the President’s preliminary reaction to the brand new outbreak changed into centered on sealing U.S. borders and stopping access of the virus. President Trump moved to droop access from China on January 31, observed through others since. However, with network transmission already underway with inside the U.S., and demanding situations with screening arriving passengers, journey regulations have been now no longer powerful in curbing unfold with inside the U.S. Meanwhile, the federal authorities changed into gradual in bolstering public fitness capacities, which include checking out and make contact with tracing, on the time the virus started to flow into domestically. As instances and deaths escalated, the gulf among what changed into wished and what changed into to be had grew quickly (Trump responses Timeline to Covid-19).

COVID-19 elicited a wide range of responses from the federal government. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), for example, was issuing advice to air travelers. For example, in the instance of coordinating and mobilizing the US government in order to provide a unified and effective response to COVID-19 and to provide US leadership in global health and security. For example, in the instance of coordinating and mobilizing the US government in order to provide a unified and effective response to COVID-19 and to provide US leadership in global health and security. D.Trump issued orders to the federal government, stating that the government must act quickly and forcefully to combat the coronavirus epidemic in 2019. (COVID-19). To that aim, this order establishes the office of COVID-19 Response Coordinator and Counselor to the President, as well as additional measures to manage the White House and federal government's response to COVID-19 and future biological and pandemic threats (86 FR 7019).

2.5 The Territorial Impact of the Economic Crisis Engendered by COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic's economic impact varies by location and country, based on the region's experience with tradable industries and universal importance chains. The coronavirus pandemic, for example, will have a greater impact on countries whose economy are strongly reliant on tourism than on other regions. Capital cities and other urban areas have a higher probability of job dissatisfaction than other areas (OECD, 2020[42]). In the United States, for example, a Brookings Institution analysis of county-level infection and economic data shows that the nation's COVID-19 case load is not only highly concentrated, but that the hardest-hit

counties and metropolitan areas are at the very heart of the country's and that will slow the productive capacity (Muro, Whiton and Maxim, 2020[43]).

2.6 US Economic Issues and the COVID 19 Pandemic

The outbreak of the coronavirus in the United States, as well as the resulting business closures, event cancellations, and work-from-home rules, triggered a severe economic slowdown. The rapid decline and deep uncertainty about the virus's and economy's path spurred a "rush for cash," a desire to hold deposits and only the most liquid assets, disrupting financial markets and threatening to exacerbate an already severe situation. The Federal Reserve stepped in with a slew of measures to keep credit flowing and mitigate the pandemic's economic impact (A breakdown of the fiscal and monetary responses to the pandemic).

The President signed 4 emergency spending payments handed via way of means of Congress, which offer trillions to cope with COVID-19 and provide new flexibilities and comfort for individuals, businesses, states, and localities. He has activated using the Defense Production Act (DPA) to enlarge production, prioritize, and allocate components with inside the U.S., if needed, and this authority has been utilized in pick out cases. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has furnished emergency use authorization for masses of assessments and different gadgets and the CDC has issued greater than one hundred seventy steerage files on COVID-19. In addition, the U.S. has launched "Operation Warp Speed", a widespread initiative to expedite research, development, and distribution of coronavirus vaccines. Finally,

several different federal agencies have acted to assist ease the load of COVID-19, consisting of granting country Medicaid applications extra flexibilities, accelerating Medicare bills to hospitals and different fitness care providers, instituting new protections for nursing domestic residents, and issuing a method for “Accelerating Progress Towards Reducing COVID-19 Disparities and Achieving Health Equity” (Comparing Trump and Biden on COVID-19, 2022).

In the midst of this once-in-a-generation disaster, the federal government has been asked to respond on a massive scale. Counting testing, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine, public communications, issuance and requirement of health orders, expansions to health system capacity such as alternative care facilities, and, in recent months, a massive nationwide mobilization around vaccinations have all been priorities for the government. The government has also backed major attempts to stop COVID-19 from spreading by putting in place safety precautions in places like nursing homes, schools, communal living settings, congested workplaces, confinement settings, and government offices. The effects of the pandemic on behavioral health, including as the toll of pandemic-related stress, have increased the demand for behavioral health resources (A breakdown of the fiscal and monetary responses to the pandemic).

At the same time, the federal government began a massive effort to address the epidemic's economic consequences. Expanded assistance to unemployed workers; food assistance; rent, mortgage, and utility support; cash assistance; internet access programs;

expanded services to support persons experiencing homelessness; assistance for individuals with disabilities and older adults; and assistance to small businesses facing closures or income loss or implementing new safety measures have all been modified to meet the needs of their people and communities (DataLab).

At its March 3 and March 15, 2020 meetings, the Federal Reserve cut its target for the federal funds rate, which is the rate banks pay to borrow money from each other on a short-term basis, by a total of 1.5 percentage points. The funding rate was reduced to a range of 0% to 0.25 percent because of these cuts. The federal reserves rate acts as a benchmark for other short-term rates and has an impact on longer-term rates, thus this decision was intended to boost expenditure by lowering borrowing costs for individuals and businesses. Also the government start to purchase of Treasury and agency securities in the required quantities. Reduced the cost of current swap lines with major central banks and extended the maturity of FX operations; expanded US dollar swap lines to include more central banks; and provided a temporary repo facility for foreign and international monetary authorities. The Federal Reserve also developed credit-supporting facilities, some of which were backed by Treasury money appropriated under the CARES Act. Holdings of US Treasury securities and deposits at Federal Reserve Banks may be temporarily omitted from the supplementary leverage ratio calculation for holding businesses (Eric, Wessel p2).

A huge statement was made at the White House, with President Trump and Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin both stating that they support a plan to give every American, with

the exception of the rich, individual checks to cope with the Corona virus. He stated that if Congress moves swiftly enough, the cheques might be worth up to \$8,000 per person. They are urging Congress to pass the bill that was passed in the House of Representatives. They want GOP senators to just vote for the bill to get it out of the way so they can get started on the trillion-dollar stimulus package in the other hand the federal funds rate in March 3 and March 15, 2020 meetings, the Fed decreased its target for the federal funds rate, which is the amount banks pay each other to borrow money overnight, by a total of 1.5 percentage points. The funding rate was reduced to a range of 0% to 0.25 percent as a result of these cuts. The federal funds rate serves as a standard for other short-term rates and has an impact on longer-term rates, so this decision was intended to boost expenditure by lowering borrowing costs for people and companies (Milstein and Wessel.2.).

2.7 Exploring Variation across Federal States: The Role of Political Factors

The readiness of politicians to appoint in moderation policies is based on a balancing between the need to avoid disrupting pre-existing economic and social interactions and activities vs. the necessity to reduce pandemic casualties. The relative immediacy of the disruptive impacts was one of the factors determining the balance. Even where there were less disruptions than elsewhere, the effect was invariably unfavorable in the near term as compared to the pre-pandemic economic and public status quo. Changes in economic well-being were directly quantifiable at both the individual and community levels after the public

health initiatives were implemented (Deb et al., 2020; Desierto and Koyama 2020; Pulejo and Querubin 2020).

For the time being, the pandemic health obligation was near catastrophic in just a few subnational jurisdictions around the world, making credit for the health benefits difficult to obtain. If our logic is correct, the electoral costs of receiving more harsh rules would be higher for occupants facing elections sooner rather than later, leading incumbents facing immediate re-election to embrace less stringent policies than incumbents who are not facing upcoming elections. The proximity of the federal election, calculated as the duration (months) until the next vote of the national executive, is the first factor impacting national office holders' estimated responsibility for the disruptive impacts of mitigation programs. (Beginning April 1, 2020) 5. It turned out that only the United States was facing an impending Federal Executive election, and that it would take place in just over half a year, on April 1, 2020. As a result, expect a less active government reaction to disasters. In comparison to other national governments, the US federal government has COVID-19 (Arceneaux, K).

2.8 Recovery Plan

In the midst of a fast-moving crisis, citizens look to their governments for information, advice, and leadership, as data swarms in from all sides. At all times, they must be kept safe and healthy. Government officials are under tremendous pressure to act. How can they expect to find clarity in the midst of this "battle," as they call it, and how can they

move from impulsive responses to a well-planned rehabilitation strategy? Furthermore, once we have recovered from the crisis, how can they assure that future responses are more robust and beneficial; these issues remained unanswered throughout Trump's administration, while the government was still recovering from the catastrophe (Eggers, Chew, et al).

2.9 Conclusion

The United States' federal government first responded to the COVID-19 epidemic in the country by issuing many declarations of emergency, some of which resulted in travel and entrance restrictions and the formation of the White House Coronavirus Task Force. As the pandemic spread across the United States and the rest of the world, the US government began providing advice on how state and municipal governments should respond, as well as social distancing techniques and workplace risk controls. The adoption of policies to combat the epidemic is mostly the responsibility of state governments. Following the shutdown of most companies in a number of U.S. states, President Donald Trump ordered the National Guard to be deployed in the majority of the affected areas. In March and April 2020, the U.S. Congress approved a few major stimulus packages as part of an aggressive effort to fight both the pandemic and its economic impact. President Trump signed two major stimulus packages.

The rapid spread of the COVID-19 virus is forcing governments to intervene in ways that are normally reserved for war, misery, and natural disasters. The epidemic has wreaked havoc on the planet, which might last months or longer. Governments are taking drastic steps to keep the human toll and economic disruption to a minimum. It is the most significant

combination of public policy and mass behavior change performances that the majority of government have witnessed for that we are going to study and focus on the state responses during the pandemic and how they tackle with it in the time of D.Trump presidency.

Chapter Three:
State Government Response to COVID-19
(The Republican Approach and the
Democratic Approach)

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3.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the rapid spread of the COVID-19 sickness and how it is forcing State governments to intervene in ways that are traditionally reserved for combating wars, and natural disasters. It is the most significant combination of community policy and mass behavior change actions that most governments have ever witnessed in their lives. We shall focus on the state government's response in this scope. In the same chapter, I will shed some light on State government policy during D.Trump presidency. Finally, this chapter analyzes how state governments should respond to the COVID-19 crisis in the short and long term.

3.2 Testing

30th of January, 2020 "In the event of a full-blown coronavirus outbreak on US soil, Americans would be vulnerable due to a lack of immune protection, available cures, or vaccines,..." This lack of protection raises the risk of the coronavirus becoming a full-fledged pandemic, putting millions of Americans' lives in jeopardy [Memo from Trump Trade Advisor Peter Navarro].

State governments in the United States move through three phases during the Covid-19 crisis: response, recovery, and prosperity. In an ideal world, we'd be able to forecast when one phase will shift to the next. "You don't set the schedule; the virus sets the schedule," says Dr. Anthony Fauci of the United States. At different times and with differing degrees of intensity, different portions of the globe will be afflicted. In order for administrators to correctly read signals and act effectively, thorough data analysis will be required at all stages.

The date is June 20, 2020. To jump from response to recovery you start with testing, according to Trump, is a two-edged sword,... When you test to that extent, you're going to find more people, and you're going to find more situations, so he told his team, 'Please slow down the testing.'" He also believes that 2020 Cases are increasing in the United States because of the country's extensive testing, which is significantly greater than any other country. They'd reveal fewer cases if the testing was smaller!"(Eggers et al .1)(Timeline of Trump's Coronavirus Responses).

Mass testing is a type of testing that involves a large number of people. To consider how the virus is spreading and allocate resources for treatment, widespread mass testing, both for the infection and for resistance, will be critical. Data on the extent of "herd immunity" to the sickness is also crucial. In this area, South Korea has been a leader, and Iceland has committed to testing 13% of the population. Testing is going to be a major, resource-intensive operation in larger countries. Counting at-home test kits, the development of cheaper, faster test kits can make a huge difference in this field. In the early stages of a pandemic, public health officials can utilize contact tracing to classify persons who have had contact with infected people. Singapore, for example, leveraged innovative digital tools to speed up its recovery from SARS. It deployed adapted military-grade thermal scanners and beefed up its home quarantine system to screen big groups of people. Contact tracing was also employed in Singapore at the time, with logbooks issued to health care providers,

restaurants, and even taxi drivers. Digital contact tracking could be used to manage the spread of future diseases, thanks to developments in digital technology (Eggers et al .4).

3.3 The Vaccine Policy in the United States

The authors conclude that policy rollbacks improved in the new year, with fewer states having active closure and repression policies than at any time since April 2020, and that Northeastern and Democratic-led states were more likely to have stricter rules. They also look at a new set of regulations regarding vaccine eligibility, finding that policies of universal qualifying had taken hold by early April, however there was significant difference in how widely and closely states made vaccines available on the route to universal availability (Hallas, Hale et al).

3.3.1 The Republican Approach

25th of February 2020, Trump said "I think that's a problem that's going to go away," Trump added. They have looked into it. They have a lot of knowledge. In fact, we are on the verge of developing a vaccine. "You take a solid flu vaccine, you don't believe it could have an influence, or much of an impact, on corona," Trump asks the scientists, and they say no. In the year 2020, many things were occurring, many exciting things were happening, and they were happening quickly. The date is February 27, 2020. Rep. Doggett challenges HHS Secretary Azar about Trump's failure to take this illness seriously during a hearing, warning about mask and test shortages. "The ineptness with which the Trump Administration approached this problem is not only serious, it can be deadly if not changed in the approach." (Timeline of Trump's Coronavirus Responses).

According to a recent Civic Religion Study Institute (PRRI)/Interfaith Childhood Core (IFYC) survey, certain subsets of the Republican Party are significantly more likely to agree to or reject the shot based on their faith, media consumption, and whether or not they believe in the QAnon conspiracy theory, which is a wide-ranging, completely baseless theory that claims President Trump is waging a secret war against elite Satan-worshipping pedophiles in the US government. President Trump, who is seen as a hero by the organization, has refused to endorse the conspiracy theory, but has referred to QAnon members as "those that love our nation." The poll of 5,123 adults in the United States found that 64 percent of Republican respondents are Covid-19 "vaccine accepters" who have been or plan to get vaccinated, up from 45 percent in March, while 18 percent are hesitant and 19 percent refuse the shot (down from 32 percent and 23 percent in March, respectively). Those who reject the QAnon conspiracy theory and those who receive regular news are the most likely Republicans to get vaccinated, with 79 percent and 77 percent of those categories qualifying as "vaccine accepters," respectively. Those who believe in the QAnon conspiracy that "the government, media, and financial universes in the United States are controlled by a group of Satan-worshipping pedophiles who run a worldwide child sex-trafficking operation" were significantly more likely to oppose the vaccine than those who doubted or rejected the conspiracy: 37 percent of QAnon believers reject the Covid-19 vaccine (45 percent accept it), compared to 15% of those who doubt QAnon and 5% of those who reject the conspiracy (Alison Durkee.1,2).

That's the total proportion of PRRI poll respondents who said they've been vaccinated or will be vaccinated as soon as possible, up from 58 percent in March. The PRRI survey found that most religious groups are largely in favor of the Covid-19 vaccine, with large increases since the poll was last conducted in March, and that white evangelical Protestants and Hispanic Protestants are the only religious groups that have less than 60% support for the vaccine (both at 56 percent acceptance). However, the PRRI found a significant gain in Republican support for the vaccination, with approval up 18 percentage points between March and June, more than Democrats or Independents. According to a new Morning Consult poll, the percentage of Republicans who refuse to get vaccinated has remained steady since mid-March, with 28 percent refusing the vaccine then and now (Alison Durkee.3-4-5).

As the highly transmissible Delta variant has fueled new Covid-19 outbreaks across the state, high rates of vaccine hesitancy among Republicans has become a more prominent issue, as polling has consistently shown Republicans are the most likely demographic to refuse the shot, and right-leaning states largely have lower vaccination rates. After that, a growing number of high-ranking Republicans have spoken out in favor of the vaccines, with Alabama Gov. Kay Ivey saying "it's time to start blaming the unvaccinated folks" for the state's Covid-19 outbreak, Fox News hosts Sean Hannity and Steve Doocy encouraging viewers to get vaccinated, and Florida Gov. Ron De Santis saying the shots are "saving lives" as his state has one in every five Covid-19 cases nationwide (Alison Durkee.3-4-5).

3.3.2 The Democratic Approach

As the number of coronavirus infections rises, the Trump administration is considering a new testing strategy group testing. In an interview, Anthony Fauci, the head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, claimed that health officials had "broad conversations" regarding "pool testing." Administrators can test more people with fewer resources if they test samples from multiple people simultaneously, according to the idea. Furthermore, contaminated people can be identified and isolated more quickly. Pool testing would allow officials to cast a much wider net in order to detect cases more quickly. It would constitute a significant shift from how coronavirus testing is currently done in the United States, but one that may be desperately needed as virus hot areas worsen and new ones emerge (Cunningham 1).

The approach works like this: 20 people's tests are pooled into a single pool. The entire pool is tested for coronavirus. Researchers know they can go on to another pool of samples if the test is negative. Only if the test is positive will each individual be tested. "What you need to do is figure out how sick people are infiltrating your community," Fauci added. "And the only way to find out is to throw a wide net." (Cunningham1- 2).

Democratic countries are more proactive, although some Republican governors have gone along with Trump's denial of the situation. To curb the spread of the coronavirus, some Democratic mayors have forced shutdowns. The Gulf Coast beaches of Clearwater, just beyond the state's thin neck, were a world apart. The Republican mayor failed to enforce the

shutdown, and images that went viral caught the scene: tens of thousands of people sunbathing on sand-lined beaches and mixing in the water. The threat to public health posed by such massive crowds was well known. The CDC had cautioned against gatherings of more than 50 individuals the day before, and New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, a Democrat, had warned that the coronavirus "has already spread more than you think." (McCarthy)(Timeline of Trump's Coronavirus Responses).

US President Donald Trump has changed his mind about getting a coronavirus vaccine for White House officials. Senior members of the Trump administration will be among the first to receive the vaccination, according to officials. People working at the White House, though, "should obtain the vaccine slightly later... unless specifically necessary," Mr Trump later tweeted."(BBC news).

Despite the general absence of testing, hundreds of US districts and all 50 states have already confirmed coronavirus infections. highlighting the virus's indifference to the established political divides dividing red areas run by Republicans from blue states ruled by Democrats Despite the fact that the virus does not discriminate based on political allegiance, differing emergency responses at the state and local levels have polarized strongly along partisan lines (McCarthy).

3.4 Confinement & Isolation

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments have issued a slew of emergency declarations, shut down schools and public gathering places, imposed lockdowns, and other measures aimed at slowing the virus' spread. In an attempt to coordinate some of their responses, some groups of states have formed compacts. California, Oregon, and Washington state; Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island; Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky; and the Midwest: Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. There was a relationship between state membership and public health outcomes. Democratic-led states had greater case rates than Republican-led states from the start of the epidemic through early June 2020, but Republican-led states had higher case and death rates in the second half of 2020 than Democratic-led ones. Coronavirus cases and mortality were lower in states with stricter restrictions. Thousands of US counties responded to the pandemic with their own policies, producing in significant variation even within states (Kristina, Julie, et al).

3.5 Economic issues

With containment measures in place that vary by state and geographic area, the economy has reopened. Following progress on the immunization program, many states lifted or eased mask orders and eased restrictions on business and activities as of early June. As

part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, President Trump signed a US \$ 868 billion (approximately 4. 1 percent of GDP) coronavirus relief and government funding package on December 28. The Act includes a \$300 weekly government improvement in repayment for unemployment benefits through March 14, direct stimulus payments of \$600 to persons, another round of PPP loans, immunizations, testing, and tracing services, and support for K-12 education. These included using \$44 billion from the Catastrophe Relief Fund to provide additional unemployment benefits; continuing student loan payment relief; conceding collections of representative social security payroll taxes; and identifying options to assist renters and homeowners avoid evictions and foreclosures. The Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act cost \$483 billion in the United States (Policy Tracker)

However, hearing the president announce that he wants ordinary Americans to receive a check in the mail to cope with his virus was amazing. Democrats say, "Wait a minute, we have a different plan," and that other issues should be prioritized in the upcoming large stimulus package (What the U.S. federal government is doing to fight COVID-19 1:56).

Only businesses with less than 500 employees must account for sick time; larger enterprises do not have to pay for it, which is an issue for Democrats. All businesses will have to pay for this sick time up front, with the tax credit coming afterwards. They looked at public health proposals at the White House. Virus outbreaks in the country have halted

testing, which is something that many Americans have been thinking about every day (PBS NewsHour 4:00).

3.6 Recovery Plan

On CNN, Trump's lawyer, Anthony Fauci, said that predicting how soon the virus would spread in the US was a "hunt for a changing target." President Donald Trump has urged patience and cautioned against declaring victory against the cancer that has cost so many lives. "Nothing is more frustrating than declaring victory before achieving it. The greatest loss of all would be this." He also believed that the economy would start to recover from the crisis, which saw the stock market plummet and unemployment claims surge in the United States. President Trump has used his recovery from COVID-19, a coronavirus-related sickness, to reaffirm that the virus is receding and that Americans should return to work, despite calls for him to adjust his tone and behavior three weeks before the election (Dawsey, Abutaleb).

A morning Trump tweet has been flagged by Twitter, in which he compares COVID-19 to the flu. When he remarked that flu season is approaching and that despite the vaccine, many people die every year. He also questions them (do we plan to shut down our country?). We will learn to live with it, just like we're learning to live with Covid. The president is still active on Twitter, with many of his tweets focused on the upcoming election. One of his tweets claiming that Democratic-run election systems are corrupt is flagged by Twitter, but it is not removed. Viewers are directed to a Twitter fact-checking site, which states that voting

by mail is lawful and secure. On Twitter, the president is busy, usually tweeting about the forthcoming election and political rivals. He publishes two videos, one extolling his military improvements and the other on the coronavirus, promising treatment on a fast track as a recovery plan. (Today in the United States, Donald J. tweets.) Trump's coronavirus response on March 14, 2020 "I'd give it a ten," says the author (President-donald-trumps-covid-19-treatment-and-recovery).

Recognizing the negative impact that a long-term closure would have on the country, President Trump offered assistance to states to help them securely reopen as soon as they were allowed. States across the country were able to safely reopen as we built out critical medical supplies, flattened the curve, and rapidly expanded testing. President Trump made sure they had the information and resources they needed to reopen on time.

3.7 Conclusion

Since the first instance of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was discovered in the United States in January 2020, the virus has infected more than 32 million people and killed more than 575,000 people in the United States. Businesses shuttered, schools switched to virtual education, travel was drastically limited, and millions of Americans lost their jobs because of the sickness. Following the most severe month-to-month decrease in employment on record, the national unemployment rate reached its highest level in over seventy years in April 2020. There were still 8.2 million fewer jobs in April 2021 than there were before the outbreak. A large percentage of households have experienced food and housing instability

throughout this time. The flow of credit to consumers, local governments, and enterprises of all kinds was disrupted as a result of the economic downturn. Many firms, particularly small businesses, were forced to close because of closures and dramatic drops in revenue.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

As a result of the government's response, the United States has proclaimed a National COVID-19 Awareness Strategy, allowing the country to move forward safely while retaining and building on the gains gained in recent years. As we begin to return to normalcy, this plan lays out the road map for assisting America and the rest of the globe defeat COVID-19 in the future. Everyone wishes for a world in which Americans are not afraid of lockdowns and children are not forced to attend school. To keep ahead of the virus, the country will rely on the strong layers of defense it has developed and invest in the next generation of technologies.

Since 2020, the United States has had five waves of the deadly sickness, including three last year that were triggered by new variables. In the early spring of 2021, the alpha variant identified a wave of COVID-19 cases in the United States, at a time when the US vaccination program was providing a record number of vaccines each day. Then, starting in the summer of 2021, the delta variety, which was more than twice as infectious as the initial coronavirus strain, spread across the country.

None of the crises that have surrounded President Donald Trump in the years that he has presided over the United States of America has been as severe as the crisis he encountered during the Corona illness epidemic. The impeachment process was mostly a political issue with a predictable outcome. The coronavirus, on the other hand, is something altogether different; a fatal siege. It might have swamped the economy and killed as many as two million Americans in a worst-case scenario. In some ways, it has already rendered the Trump-led country unrecognizable because of some bad decision he made and we already discover it in this study.

Trump has been handed a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that few of his predecessors have had. He was elected president during a period of conflict, and now he has the opportunity to change his legacy. That moment has arrived and then vanished. What the study find is that D.Trump refused to do his duties due to a lack of necessary testing to track the virus's progress. His government has only began pushing americans to avoid restaurants and stay home from school after a long time from when it should, and the bad use of data information's. This revealed a significant variation in each government's strategies, which deserved careful examination.

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ملخص

فيروس كورونا من 2019 (Covid-19) هو مرض ينتقل بسبب فيروس SARS-CoV-2. بشكل عام، يعاني مرضى أعراض خفيفة أو منطقية ويمكن أن يتحسنوا بدون علاج استثنائي. ومع ذلك، يمرض بعض الناس بشدة ويحتاجون إلى رعاية طبية. في بعض الحالات يموت الأشخاص. طالما أن المرض ينتشر في أي مكان في جميع أنحاء العالم، فسيشكل خطرًا على الناس في الولايات المتحدة وبقية العالم. تلتزم الولايات المتحدة بقيادة الاستجابة العالمية ولعب دور قيادي دبلوماسي لوباء كوفيد 19، وحشد الاستجابة الدولية لأنه تحدي عالمي يتطلب استجابة عالمية. يحاول البحث التحقيق في سلوك حكومة الولايات المتحدة عند مواجهة أزمة دولية ومحلية غير مسبقة، وهي أزمة جائحة كوفيد 19 كما تحاول تسليط الضوء على كيفية قيام نظام حكم قائم على الفيدرالية (السلطات المركزية وسلطات الدولة المتنافسة) معارضة أو تعاون لتنظيم المجتمع وإدارة الشؤون في مثل هذه الأزمة. تتخذ الحكومات الفيدرالية وحكومات الولايات والحكومات المحلية تحت رئاسة ترامب مجموعة متنوعة من الإجراءات للاستجابة لوباء فيروس كورونا. سيدرس البحث البيانات المتعلقة بمعالجة الرئيس ترامب لأزمة كوفيد 19. يعتمد البحث على النهج التحليلي التفسيري لمعالجة استجابة السياسة السياسات بين الحكومة الفيدرالية الأمريكية - كوفيد 19 في عامي 2020 و 2021. ويهدف إلى التحقيق في رئاسة ترامب. وبعض حكومات الولايات لأنهم يعتقدون أن حكومة الولايات المتحدة ستقود العالم للخروج من هذه الحرب. الآراء المتناقضة ووجهات النظر المختلفة بين الحكومة الفيدرالية وبعض الحكومات الولائية. لأنهم يعتقدون ان حكومة أمريكا بإمكانها قيادة العالم لينتصر في هذه الحرب المرضية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المتحور التاجي، وباء، الحكومة الامريكية، الاستجابة لكوفيد 19.