PSYCHOLOGICAL & SOCIAL EFFECTS OF PANDEMIC COVID-19 ON EDUCATION SYSTEM, BUSINESS GROWTH, ECONOMIC CRISIS & HEALTH ISSUES GLOBALLY

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Abstract

Background: So, now it's been months of being caged & we all are well aware of the reason. Yes Covid-19, the cause of our current situation. The covid-19 also known as corona virus pandemic is growing exponentially not only in India but worldwide. Approximately 213 countries and territories around the world have been affected by it. Researchers, technologists, doctors and other front liners are working day and night to control this virus name as SARS-CoV-2 which is highly infectious and lethal. The virus is not only affecting the health but also causing a global social and economic destruction including the largest global recession since the Great Depression. It has led to the suspension and cancellation of various economical, cultural, political, religious activities and events worldwide. Worldwide supply shortage has occurred due to the panic buying. This outbreak has threatened the global economy. The major sectors of the economy are devastated by it. Tourism, retails, productions are hit worst by it. It has also affected our education system badly. Schools, Universities and colleges have been closed either a nationwide or on local basis in approximately 172 countries affecting nearly 99% of world's student population. Examinations have been cancelled or suspended due to this pandemic outbreak. This virus has brought down even the biggest power of the nation worth of the world to their knees in every manner.

Aim: This paper is concerned on Covid-19 and its impact on our lives. I hereby state that it is a research paper and the whole information in this paper is gathered by gathered from various resources by me.

Implications: This paper can be used as a scope to others for further research in this field. It can be helpful in providing relatable information and spreading awareness.

Results: This study was to analyze the effects of Covid-19 on us. It reveals the various changes faced by us during this pandemic. It shows how our lifestyle have been changed now due to Covid-19. Our day to day life, businesses, disrupted the world trade and movements rapidly due to Corona virus pandemic. Many industries and sectors are affected by the cause of disease; these include the pharmaceuticals industry, solar industry, tourism, information and even the education sector.

Keywords: Pandemic, Covid-19, SARS-CoV-2, Recession, Outbreak, Impacts.

Figure 1

Introduction

Covid-19 also known as Coronavirus Disease 2019, is a highly infectious disease with the long incubation period which was caused by SARS-CoV-2. This virus has significantly affected the health, economy and socio-economic fabric of the global society. The word is battling with it continuously since its outbreak, but number of covid-19 patients increased dramatically due to several reasons. People are not only losing their lives but also their livelihoods. The common symptoms of this disease include fever, cold, bone pain, breathing issues and ultimately leading to pneumonia. This, being a new viral disease affecting humans for the first time, vaccines are not available yet. Therefore, the emphasis is on taking extensive precautions such as washing hands frequently, sanitizing the places regularly, wearing mask, avoid going to public places etc. Due to the exponential growth of the virus many countries have enforced lockdown and query and time to control the spread of this highly communicable disease.

Covid-19 has rapidly affected our day to day life, businesses, disrupted the word trade and movements. Various industries and sectors are heavily affected by the cause of this disease; this include pharmaceuticals industry, solar power sector, tourism sector, information and technology

sector and even the education sector. This virus creates significant knock-on effects on the daily life of the citizens as well as about the global economy. This paper highlights the impact of this pandemic on our lives. It may help to improve the understanding of the disease and describe the psychological and social impacts of covid-19. It may also help to know that how a disease spread affected the whole economy at a global scale. The main objective of this paper is to provide awareness and information about covid-19.

Literature Survey

A study conducted states that covid-19 is a public health emergency of international concern. It has posed new challenges to the global research community; [4][9][13] analyses the coronavirus outbreak and the spill over to the global economy which triggered the Global Recession in 2020.

Arora et al published a paper describing the impacts of covid-19 on teaching learning process. The study shows the issues faced by our Education System due to Covid-19. It also suggested the ways to overcome the above challenges, drawbacks, and reasons behind non - adoption of virtual classes. [3]

S. Mahendra Dev et al, in their paper describe the impact of covid-19 on the the Indian economy. It states the challenges which are being faced by Indian Economy during this pandemic and the government efforts to managing it. [7]

A cross fictional study [15] by Yingfei Zhang & Zheng Feei Ma states the impact of covid-19 panda make on mental health and quality of life among local residents in Liaoning Province, China.

The authors of UNU-WIDER [5][14], in their study find that a set back of the size would reverse a decade of global progress on poverty reduction. It also warns that the economic fallout from the global pandemic could increase global poverty by 8%.

History

There are several theories about where the very first case (the so-called patient zero) originated. According to an unpublicised report from the Chinese government, the first case can be traced back to 17 November 2019; the person was a 55-year old citizen in the Hubei province. There were four men and five women reported to be infected in November, but none of them were "patient zero".

Starting from December, the number of coronavirus cases in Hubei gradually increased, reaching 60 by 20 December and at least 266 by 31 December. According to official Chinese sources,

these were mostly linked to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market, which also sold live animals. In May 2020, George Gao, the director of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, said animal samples collected from the seafood market had tested negative for the virus, indicating that the market was the site of an early superspreading event, but it was not the site of the initial outbreak.

On 24 December, Wuhan Central Hospital sent a bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BAL) sample from an unresolved clinical case to sequencing company Vision Medicals. On 27 and 28 December, Vision Medicals informed the Wuhan Central Hospital and the Chinese CDC of the results of the test, showing a new coronavirus. A pneumonia cluster of unknown cause was observed on 26 December and treated by the doctor Zhang Jixian in Hubei Provincial Hospital, who informed the Wuhan Jiangnan CDC on 27 December.

On 30 December, a test report addressed to Wuhan Central Hospital, from company CapitalBio Medlab, stated an erroneous positive result for SARS, causing a group of doctors at Wuhan Central Hospital to alert their colleagues and relevant hospital authorities of the result. That evening, the Wuhan Municipal Health Commission issued a notice to various medical institutions on "the treatment of pneumonia of unknown cause".

Eight of these doctors, including Li Wenliang (punished on 3 January), were later admonished by the police for spreading false rumours, and another, Ai Fen, was reprimanded by her superiors for raising the alarm. The Wuhan Municipal Health Commission made the first public announcement of a pneumonia outbreak of unknown cause on 31 December, confirming 27 cases-enough to trigger an investigation.

During the early stages of the outbreak, the number of cases doubled approximately every seven and a half days. In early and mid-January 2020, the virus spread to other Chinese provinces, helped by the Chinese New Year migration and Wuhan being a transport hub and major rail interchange. On 20 January, China reported nearly 140 new cases in one day, including two people in Beijing and one in Shenzhen. Later official data shows 6,174 people had already developed symptoms by then, and more may have been infected. A report in The Lancet on 24 January indicated human transmission, strongly recommended personal protective equipment for health workers, and said testing for the virus was essential due to its "pandemic potential". On 30 January, the WHO declared the coronavirus a public health emergency of international concern. By this time, the outbreak spread by a factor of 100 to 200 times.

On 31 January 2020, Italy had its first confirmed cases, two tourists from China. As of 13 March 2020, the WHO considered Europe the active centre of the pandemic. On 19 March 2020, Italy overtook China as the country with the most deaths. By 26 March, the United States had overtaken China and Italy with the highest number of confirmed cases in the world. Research on corona virus genomes indicates the majority of COVID-19 cases in New York came from European travelers, rather than directly from China or any other Asian country. Retesting of prior samples found a person in France who had the virus on 27 December 2019 and a person in the United States who died from the disease on 6 February 2020.

On 11 June 2020, after 55 days without a locally transmitted case, Beijing reported the first COVID-19 case, followed by two more cases on June 12. As for June 15, 79 cases were officially confirmed. Most of these patients went to Xinfadi wholesale market.

On 30 January, India reported its first case of COVID-19 in Kerala, which rose to three cases by 3 February; all were students returning from Wuhan. Apart from these, no significant rise in transmissions was observed in February. On 4 March 22 new cases were reported, including 14 infected members of an Italian tourist group.

In March, the transmissions grew after several people with travel history to affected countries, and their contacts, tested positive. On 12 March, a 76-year-old man, with a travel history to Saudi Arabia, became the first COVID-19 fatality of India.

A Sikh preacher, who had a travel history to Italy and Germany, turned into a "super spreader" by attending a Sikh festival in Anandpur Sahib during 10–12 March. Twenty-seven COVID-19 cases were traced back to him. Over 40,000 people in 20 villages in Punjab were quarantined on 27 March to contain the spread. On 31 March, a Tablighi Jamaat religious congregation event in Delhi, which had taken place earlier in March, emerged as a new virus super spreader event, after numerous cases across the country were traced back to it. On 18 April, the Health ministry announced that 4,291 cases were directly linked to the event.

On 2 May, in Punjab, around 4000 stranded pilgrims returned from Hazur Sahib in Nanded, Maharashtra. Many of them tested positive, including 27 bus drivers and conductors who had been part of the transport arrangement. Till 13 May, 1,225 pilgrims had been tested positive.

India's COVID-19 death toll stood at 12,268 and crossed another grim milestone of over 3.67 lakh cases till date. At least 154,330 people have cured from the infection and the number of active coronavirus patients in India stands at 145,779.

As of 18 June 2020, more than 8.36 million cases have been reported worldwide; more than 449,000 people have died and more than 4.09 million have recovered.

Figure 2

Impact

Dealing with the unforeseen challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has taken a significant toll on people all across the world. As many as 213 countries and territories have registered COVID-19 cases, and the entire world is buzzing with uncertainty and questions: How long will the pandemic last? What will people's lives look like once the pandemic is over? What impacts are laid on our lives due to this pandemic? At the moment, many countries have taken measures to slow down the spread of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. While some of these countries are now considering whether to ease the measures, others have already decided to keep them in place over the following weeks. Here we will discuss the impacts of Covid-19.

Economics

The COVID-19 pandemic has had far-reaching consequences beyond the spread of the disease itself and efforts to quarantine it. As the SARS-CoV-2 virus has spread around the globe, concerns have shifted from supply-side manufacturing issues to decreased business in the services sector. The pandemic caused the largest global recession in history, with more than a third of the global population at the time being placed on lockdown.

Supply shortages are expected to affect a number of sectors due to panic buying, increased usage of goods to fight the pandemic, and disruption to factories and logistics in mainland China. There have been instances of price gouging. There have been widespread reports of shortages of pharmaceuticals, with many areas seeing panic buying and consequent shortages of food and other essential grocery items. Senior officials at the United Nations estimated in April 2020 that by the end of 2020, a total of 265 million people could starve.

The technology industry, in particular, has been warning about delays to shipments of electronic goods. Global stock markets fell on 24 February 2020 due to a significant rise in the number of COVID-19 cases outside mainland China. By 28 February 2020, stock markets worldwide saw their largest single-week declines since the 2008 financial crisis. Global stock markets crashed in March 2020, with falls of several percent in the world's major indices.

As the pandemic spreads, global conferences and events across technology, fashion, and sports are being cancelled or postponed while the monetary impact on the travel and trade industry is yet to be estimated, it is likely to be in the billions and increasing.

Figure 3

Tourism is one of the worst affected sectors due to travel bans, closing of public places including travel attractions, and advice of governments against travel. The Retail sector has been impacted globally, with reductions in store hours or temporary closures.

Culture

The performing arts and cultural heritage sectors have been profoundly affected by the pandemic, impacting organisations' operations as well as individuals-both employed and independent-globally. Arts and culture sector organisations attempted to uphold their mission to provide access to cultural heritage to the community, maintain the safety of their employees and the public, and support artists where possible. By March 2020, across the world and to varying degrees, museums, libraries, performance venues, and other cultural institutions had been indefinitely closed with their exhibitions, events and performances cancelled or postponed. In response there were intensive efforts to provide alternative services through digital platforms.

The entertainment industry has also been affected, with many music groups suspending or cancelling concert tours. The Eurovision Song Contest, which was due to be held in the Netherlands in May, was cancelled, however the Netherlands was retained as host for 2021. Many large theatres such as those on Broadway also suspended all performances. Some artists have explored ways to continue to produce and share work over the internet as an alternative to traditional live performance, such as live streaming concerts or creating web-based "festivals" for artists to perform, distribute, and publicise their work. Online, numerous COVID-19-themed Internet memes have spread as many turn to humour and distraction amid uncertainty.

Education

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near-total closures of schools, universities and colleges.

Most governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions as an attempt to avert the spread of COVID-19. As of 7 June 2020, approximately 1.725 billion learners are currently affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic. According to UNICEF monitoring, 134 countries are currently implementing nationwide closures and 38 are implementing local closures, impacting about 98.5 percent of the world's student population. 39 countries' schools are currently open.

Figure 4

A closure of schools has not only effected students, teachers, and families, but has far-reaching economic and societal consequences. School closure due to the pandemic has illuminated various social and economic issues, which includes student debt, digital learning, food insecurity, and homelessness, as well as access to childcare, healthcare, housing, internet and disability services.

The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families, causing interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems, and consequent economic cost to families who could not work.

In response to school closures, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programs and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education. Though, it's not easier to perform teaching- learning process digitally due to various reasons like unavailability of resources, lack of conversation etc.

Other Health Issues

The pandemic has had many impacts on global health beyond those caused by the COVID-19 disease itself. It has led to a reduction in hospital visits for other reasons. There have been 38 per cent fewer hospital visits for heart attack symptoms in the United States and 40 per cent fewer in Spain.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, it is imperative to understand how the population, especially those in the severely affected countries such as China, USA, Italy, India have been coping with such a major disaster. The pandemic has also negatively impacted mental health globally.

Environment and Climate

The worldwide disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in numerous impacts on

the environment and the climate. The considerable decline in planned travel has led many regions to experience a large drop in air pollution. In China, lockdowns and other measures resulted in a 25 per cent reduction in carbon emissions and 50 per cent reduction in nitrogen oxides emissions, which one Earth systems scientist estimated may have saved at least 77,000 lives over two months.

Figure 5

Other positive impacts on the environment include governance-system-controlled investments towards a sustainable energy transition and other goals related to environmental protection such as the European Union's seven-year €1 trillion budget proposal and €750 billion recovery plan "Next Generation EU" which seeks to reserve 25% of EU spending for climate-friendly expenditure.

However, the outbreak has also provided cover for illegal activities such as deforestation of the Amazon rainforest and poaching in Africa, hindered environmental diplomacy efforts.

It also created economic fallout that some predicts will slow investment in green energy technologies.

Conclusions

Covid-19 has influenced our lives a lot. Nothing has left as it was before this pandemic. It has raised many challenges for the world. Everyone has a question that when it will end? The changes occurred in our day to day lives, the disruption caused by this pandemic is revealed in this study. This study also shows the various efforts made worldwide to fight against this virus. This study can be used as a scope for further researches of the field. It may be helpful in spreading awareness and

information about Covid-19 and the impacts caused by it. The limitation of the study is that the results are based on self-reported data from participants, which limit the validity of the data.

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