Name

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Course

Date

**Introduction**

The Covid19 pandemic has had unpredicted impacts on society worldwide. Since its early unpredicted emergence, the pandemic caused by the coronavirus has primarily affected our life patterns and acting or societal aspects. Beginning with education and health, economy, and social dynamics, the pandemic effects continue to influence our current and future lifestyles. The disease is transmitted via respiratory droplets, which are ejected when a person infected sneezes or coughs. This paper will focus on the impacts of covid19 pandemic on society and explore the different areas in which the impacts have mainly been witnessed.

**Effects of covid19**

One of the areas majorly affected is the health sector. First and foremost, the healthcare systems have been overwhelmed by many patients, leading to a need for more resources to offer adequate services. Patients needed more crucial resources, such as adequate medical practitioners, lack enough beds, ventilators, and even individual protective equipment. The straining of personnel in the health care structure has been enormous, leading to difficulties for all the patients to acquire comprehensive health services. It also brought changes in the health sector by introducing new changes such as wearing masks, hand hygiene, and social distancing to prevent the spread of the virus (Blumenthal et al., 2020). The focus on COVID-19 led to the disruption of all health services in hospitals by concentrating on the virus, ignoring other health conditions that put patients at risk. The pandemic underscored the importance of maintaining personal hygiene, hand washing, and sanitation, making people very cautious to control the spread of the virus (Xiong et al., 2020).

Consequently, the pandemic led to increased expenditures on health facilities, resulting in the hiking of healthcare services forcing clients to part with more funds to access treatment. At the same time, the government and private insurers experienced financial strains. People also choose to avoid seeking treatment for ailments that are not covid related for fear of contracting the virus resulting in revenue losses in hospitals.

The outbreak did not spare the education sector either, which caused the closure of learning institutions in the country and disrupted the academic learning calendar. According to Kariuki (2021), this closure caused a significant disruption in the academic calendar, resulting in delays in covering the syllabus. The standard annual academic calendar was altered, forcing students, parents, and other academic stakeholders to adapt to new term/semester schedules. Changes in the academic calendar harmed the overall quality of education, especially for students who were in the process of preparing for examinations.

In addition, the closure of educational institutions had a significant impact on the economic well-being of teachers and other individuals involved in the field of education. As stated by UNESCO (2020), the closure of schools resulted in a decrease in earnings for teachers and other education stakeholders, especially those employed temporarily. Consequently, this led to heightened financial pressure and unpredictability among teachers and other individuals working in the education sector. The economic well-being of teachers who worked in private learning institutions was primarily affected, with some quitting while others were relieved of their duties.

Again, the pandemic led to a rise in the popularity of online learning. As per Kariuki (2021), numerous schools and universities have embraced the use of online classes as a means of ensuring uninterrupted education. However, the transition to online learning has proven challenging, especially for students from disadvantaged backgrounds who need more digital devices and internet connections. These led to a growing disparity, as students from disadvantaged backgrounds could not partake in online learning opportunities. Mutuku et al. (2021) assert that online learning necessitates greater self-direction and responsibility in terms of learning. In order to effectively offer services to students, some colleges and universities had to part with large chunks of financial resources to acquire learning management systems, build the capacity of their staff on how to use the system and reach out to students who had been forced to study online by the pandemic. Moreover, the transition to virtual education opened avenues for increased adaptability and tailor-made learning encounters.

In the economic sector, COVID-19 had extensive effects on the worldwide economy. The pandemic caused job losses to private, government, and even self-employed individuals. Businesses struggled to operate; hence some were unable to cater to their routine expenses and compensate their personnel and, as a result, were forced to collapse. The pandemic primarily affected hospitality, transport, and tourism businesses.

Unemployment led to many families needing more finances hence minimal spending affecting economic growth. Trade restrictions and transportation measures were also imposed in most countries leading to a shortage of access to goods. Countries banned the importation of essential goods and raw materials, affecting the production industries and leading to low economic input. The pandemic led to increased borrowing by the government to try to support businesses and the health sector. To support this, the government was forced to take loans, increasing the country's debt.

Furthermore, the pandemic led to increased poverty levels in our societies. Those individuals struggling financially were further squeezed by the loss of income, resulting in increased inequalities and poverty levels. The outbreak broadened the wealth gap, focusing more on treasure amongst the already rich. Due to a lack of financial resources, the marginalized and low-income earners who lost their jobs could not access necessities.

Due to the outbreak of covid19 in society, the behaviors of consumers have changed. People resulted to online shopping due to movement restrictions and lockdowns from governments. With a high number of people engaged in shopping online e-commerce sector boomed, with many traders and retailers reporting increased revenues. Payments of services between suppliers and buyers resulted in digital payments to avoid cash transactions and reduce the blowout of the virus.

The pandemic has had an effect on the environment. Pollution of the environment due to improper disposal of packaging materials for takeaway foods and medical supplies contributes to global pollution (Chakraborty & Maity, 2020). Many people poorly dispose of masks and personal protective equipment after use leading to environmental pollution. Lockdown and traveling restrictions led to reduced industrial production resulting in reduced carbon emissions and air pollution. Disruption of recycling, which was suspended for most of the protective clothing due to a reduced workforce, led to environmental pollution due to improper disposal.

The COVID-19 disease contributed to increase in poverty and isolation. Many low-income earners and people who live in marginalized areas regarding infection rates. Such people had challenges accessing health services and a lack of hospitals in some areas, making it hard to access medical services (Verma et al., 2020). Low-income earners in critical conditions have limited access to health services due to high bills in most hospitals hence the inequality of such services.

The pandemic also affected the working environment by working remotely. Employees were forced to either work from home as a precautionary measure to control the spread of the virus. This created some challenges for both the employees and the organizations. Organizations had to invest in technology relying on video conferencing, collaboration tools, and online platforms. On the other side, employees had blurred working life, which affected their lifestyle, such as increased workload, overlapping tasks, and time commitment.

The pandemic significantly impacted mental health globally (Akat et al.; K. 2020). Loss of loved ones and isolation increased fear, anxiety, depression, and stress among people. Social distance and isolation increased depression and loneliness among many people. Many people were also involved in drug abuse to reduce stress and also fight depression hence increasing mental health cases.

The pandemic led to cooperation and trust between different countries globally. Countries had to share resources such as vaccines, expertise, and scientific research to control the spread of the virus. The government had to create awareness and understanding of the infectious disease, forcing it to get up-to-date information and communicate the same to its citizens.

On the other hand, the pandemic had far-reaching effects on individuals and communities alike. The change to virtual learning amidst the COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in a greater reliance on digital tools and platforms within the realm of education. A study conducted by the World Bank reveals that this shift has compelled educators and students to develop a heightened level of familiarity with technology, consequently enhancing their proficiency in digital literacy (World Bank, 2020). This augmented digital literacy will prove indispensable in the modern workforce, given the continued significance of technology across various industries.

Similarly, Covid19 outbreak resulted in enhanced sanitary measures within educational institutions. These measures involve implementing hand washing facilities and using disinfectants to mitigate the transmission of illnesses. UNICEF asserts that the pandemic has prompted an increased emphasis on health and hygiene within schools, potentially yielding a long-term effect on disease prevention in the future (UNICEF, 2021).

**Conclusion**

The repercussions of the COVID-19 outbreak on society have been substantial. The pandemic brought about a new world order which people have adopted effectively. The pandemic has made people to be more creative and future uncertainties.

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