**Impacts of Corona Virus Outbreak in the World**

**Students Name**

**Institution**

**Instructors Name**

**Date and Course**

**Impacts of Corona Virus Outbreak in the World**

By definition, coronavirus is an infectious pathogen that is responsible for causing coronavirus Disease 2019 or COVID-19. This virus is known to affect both human beings and animals. During the last months of 2019, this virus broke out in China. This condition has been associated with most of the deaths that were experienced between 2019 and 2020. Generally, the symptoms of the disease caused by this virus range from mild to severe and some of these include fever, cough, shortness of breath, and fatigue. In some instances, one may experience body aches, loss of taste, and smell. In a case where this condition is severe, it can lead to the development of respiratory failure and pneumonia (Salehi, Mona, et al., 527-538). Therefore, this is an emergency health condition that requires immediate treatment. People who suspect to have these symptoms were advised to seek medical attention within the shortest time possible. Coronavirus affected various sectors including education, health, economic, and social-cultural sectors. The main aim of this paper is to discuss the impacts of the coronavirus outbreak in the world.

**Impact on Public Health**

One of the impacts of this virus was high and faster spread leading to containment. This is where people were restricted from moving from one place to the other. The outbreak of this virus brought about a special public health challenge which was a result of its rapid transmission. Within a few months, this virus had spread to over two hundred countries and infected millions of people. This made the governments of the affected countries to come up with the strategies to mitigate the rapid spread of this virus. Some of these strategies included quarantine, lockdowns, and implementing social distancing. These strategies are aimed at reducing the rate of spread and reducing the burden on healthcare systems (Mandal, Sandip, et al., 190). This would make it easier to develop vaccines as there could be sufficient time.

The other impact of this virus was loss of life. This impact is characterized by the public health sector. A lot of deaths were experienced worldwide as a result of this condition. According to the available literature, approximately 67. 1 million people died by the end of 2022 due to the coronavirus outbreak. This also affected the mental status of most people and people could develop psychiatric problems easily. This is especially major depressive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder if they lose their loved ones as a result of this condition. These deaths also made people incur additional costs paying for the burials of these victims. The money that was paid could have been used in other sectors, especially in the growth of the economy. Additionally, the healthcare system could strain a lot due to the high number of deaths a lot and therefore making it difficult to provide quality healthcare.

**Impact on the World Economy**

One of the economic impacts of the coronavirus outbreak was a recession. By definition, a recession is a significant and persistent decline in economic activity. This means that the economy is not growing positively. In the case of a recession, it may not be easy to recover the economy to normal that is to its former peak for years but a recession may last for a few months. Most of the businesses in the era of the coronavirus outbreak were closed down which led to high causes of unemployment globally. Additionally, the global supply chains were disrupted significantly. This is because people could not move from one place to the other due to containment. This led to an economic crisis. To curb this, the government had to intervene and come up with ways that can assist in the stabilization of the economy. The government was forced to pay people directly even without attending to their daily activities, offering loans to businesses, and establishing monetary policies.

The other economic impact is shifts in the work patterns. Most of the ways that people used to work were changed and people had to venture into online jobs and in this case, technology was paramount (Ahmad et al., 73). In this case, there was an acceleration of remote work trends which was the main cause of change in the way people work. Most people realize the importance of owning various digital infrastructures that would help them work with ease including tablets and laptops. Currently, most people are self-employed as they were in a position to learn that there are numerous job opportunities in the digital market. This is one of the positive impacts of the outbreak of the coronavirus.

**Impact on the Education Sector**

The education sector was also affected significantly. One of the impacts was the closure of schools which was done worldwide. Billions of students globally were disrupted as they were forced to stop undertaking their normal learning to reduce the spread of this virus which could spread within a short period. Most of the developed countries could carry out digital learning by embracing technology. This was a problem for most of the developing countries which may not have good access to this digital equipment for teaching and learning. One of the prevention measures of this virus was by keeping a good social distance and therefore, the schools had to be closed.

In most of the countries, the education calendar was affected also. It would be very difficult for the young students to cope with the system. This caused constraints in the education systems to adapt to the current situation. The education systems were forced to come up with new calendars that could constrain or else reduce the time for one term to help resume the normal calendar that was used before the outbreak of the coronavirus. Additionally, the learning gap in education has increased significantly (Ma, Zhongren, et al., 1-8). This is because, as most schools were to adapt to online learning, some students could not be in a position to purchase these gadgets making the effectiveness and accessibility of learning a problem. This indicates millions of students in the vulnerable areas could lose a lot in terms of education which is not recommendable as all students should receive equal education.

**Sociocultural Impact**

The socio-cultural sector was also affected significantly. One of the impacts was social isolation. People could not be in a position to socialize normally as they could. This is because social distancing was advocated where one was advised to stay at least one meter apart from his or her partner or friend while holding a conversation. Due to the reduction of social interactions, most people could develop feelings of loneliness and isolation and this may result in the development of psychiatric problems.

The outbreak of the coronavirus in the world also had a great impact on culture and entertainment. During the period of this pandemic, most of the governments were forced to suspend cultural events, sports, and even concerts. Additionally, any form of entertainment was also suspended. People could not engage in games as it was done initially because it would be hard to maintain good social distance in such events making it difficult to mitigate the spread of this condition. The other impact was the change in social norms. During this era, wearing masks was introduced which was not practiced other times. Additionally, there was the introduction of online communication and remote work which led to changes in how people behave.

The outbreak of coronavirus has had a great impact on the environment. Unlike other sectors which were affected negatively, the environment sector was affected positively. There was reduced pollution during this time of the pandemic (Chakraborty, Indranil, and Prasenjit Maity 2020). This is because most people were not traveling and therefore there were reduced emissions of gases which may cause air pollution. The lockdowns that were initiated by the different governments worldwide offered a good opportunity for cleansing the environment. It was very easy to control pollution as most of the activities that lead to air pollution had been closed down. This provided an insight into environmental changes which could be a result of altered human activities.

In conclusion, the coronavirus outbreak affected most sectors including the public health sector, economic sector, environmental, educational, and sociocultural sectors. Most of the impact that this pandemic had was negative although there are some positive pertinent, especially on the environmental sector. This is where there was reduced pollution as people could not carry out activities which reduced emissions making it possible to keep the environment clean. Additionally, people were not traveling from one place to the other due to the lockdowns that were put in place by the governments. Despite this positive impact, this pandemic led to a high mortality rate in a few months. This was due to the rapid transmission from one person to the other. Most of the businesses were closed and this led to most people losing their jobs. Additionally, the growth economic curve decreased significantly indicating a recession in the world economy. The schools were also closed and this gave an opportunity to online learning. This led to an increase in the education gap as some vulnerable students could not access these digital gadgets.

**Sources**

Ahmad, Tauseef, Mukhtiar Baig, and Jin Hui. "Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and economic impact." *Pakistan journal of medical sciences* 36.COVID19-S4 (2020): S73. [https://doi.org/10.12669%2Fpjms.36.COVID19-S4.2638](https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.36.COVID19-S4.2638)

Chakraborty, Indranil, and Prasenjit Maity. "COVID-19 outbreak: Migration, effects on society, global environment and prevention." *Science of the total environment* 728 (2020): 138882. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138882>

Ma, Zhongren, et al. "The impact of COVID-19 pandemic outbreak on education and mental health of Chinese children aged 7–15 years: an online survey." *BMC pediatrics* 21.1 (2021): 1-8. <https://bmcpediatr.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12887-021-02550-1>

Mandal, Sandip, et al. "Prudent public health intervention strategies to control the coronavirus disease 2019 transmission in India: A mathematical model-based approach." *The Indian journal of medical research* 151.2-3 (2020): 190. [https://doi.org/10.4103%2Fijmr.IJMR\_504\_20](https://doi.org/10.4103/ijmr.IJMR_504_20)

Salehi, Mona, et al. "The prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder related symptoms in Coronavirus outbreaks: A systematic-review and meta-analysis." *Journal of affective disorders* 282 (2021): 527-538. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.12.188>