

Student's Name

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Subject

Date

Abstract

The coronavirus has caused over 250000 deaths internationally. It continues to ignite fears among people of a projected economic meltdown. More so, government policies such as social distancing, travel restrictions, and isolation worsen economic, social, and political aspects because they lead to adversities. Some of the significant sectors affected by the pandemic include employment, tourism, environment, businesses, and social aspects. Moreover, education and other institutions were partially closed caused reduced demand for manufactured commodities. On the contrary, medical supplies are in high demand. Similarly, the food sector faces an increase in demand because of the panic-purchase and stockpiling of consumption commodities. With the uncertainties of a recession period and financial difficulty, current situations call for robust leadership in governments, business sectors, and the wider community. Also, governments need to implement immediate relief strategies, particularly for those disadvantaged groups within society. In response, the paper discusses the social, environmental, political, and economic impacts of coronavirus globally.

Keywords: Coronavirus, recession, politics, economy, environment, and social

Corona Virus

The Corona Virus pandemic has caused global closures, restraining economic, social, political, and environmental activities. These policies spark fears of projected economic crises and a downturn period. Social distancing, isolation, and curtails on travel result in decreased labor resource across all economic fields and causes job losses. Moreover, education and other institutions partially closed caused reduced demand for manufactured commodities. On the contrary, medical supplies are in high demand. Similarly, the food sector faces an increase in demand because of the panic-purchase and stockpiling of consumption commodities. In response, the paper discusses the social, environmental, political, and economic impacts of coronavirus globally.

Economic impacts

The economic impacts of the COVID 19 affect the long-term welfare, health, and social status of people on a global scale. Some of the fields affected most by the pandemic are employment, housing, transport, touring, commerce, and health. The distribution of commodities and services in these fields have substantially declined (Nicola et al., p. 185). Moreover, movement restrictions in and from the nation dwindle the profits from tourism and flight sectors. More so, delays at the borders because of corona testing of vehicle drivers caused revenue losses to business owners.

Socio impacts

On the social aspect, governments promote the essence of individual hygiene to combat coronavirus. The basic hygiene exercised by all individuals includes washing hands, utilizing sanitizers, and conducting social distance. As the pandemic worsens, government measures increase restrains, particularly in public places such as religious gatherings, wearing masks, and

closure of learning institutions (Nicola 187). The government encourages workers to operate from their home environments to avoid the spread of the virus.

Environmental impacts

Coronavirus has mostly affected the agricultural and tourism aspects of the environment, both positively and negatively. For instance, the decline of greenhouse gas emissions and better air quality are positive impacts. More so, there is a strong correlation between aggregate consumption and the substantial decrease in gas emissions. Both the GDP of major nations and emissions have decreased sharply. It indicates that attaining the Paris Agreement of 1.5 degrees Celsius limit to global warming will be challenging if the GDP and population increase (Helm n.p). This observation ignites further discussion concerning whether consumption growth is correlated with reducing global warming and shielding the environment. It also looks into whether technological innovations are adequately accelerated to decrease the environmental consequences of improved consumption (Helm n.p). The effects of coronavirus demonstrate that consumption is an essential variable to environmental aftermaths.

Political impacts

Covid-19 has affected almost every aspect of the political and administrative threshold. Governments are pushing for reforms to improve commerce, tourism, agricultural, and social sectors. Due to the established policies and legislation to contain the virus, there are delays in trade contracts among nations. However, some politicians seem to use the effects of this pandemic as a campaign strategy where they outline the effectiveness of a current president in tackling the virus (Helm n.p). More so, politicians use this opportunity to promise citizens of their sincere intentions to better their lives by pushing for policies of change on a political level.

In the short-run, governments are implementing policies to offer financial aid to poverty-stricken individuals, minority groups, and business start-ups.

News and scientific reports show that a cure is not yet found, but doctors are doing their best to combat it. Regardless of the widespread disease and its impacts on various sectors, there is a hope that humankind shall prevail and find a way out.

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