

The Impact of Covid-19 on the Society

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Abstract. The coronavirus pandemic, which began in 2019, has caused untold losses. The new coronavirus can be transmitted by aerosol, contact, etc., making it highly infectious. More than 500 million cases have been reported worldwide so far. In addition to the symptoms of the disease itself, such as dyspnea, isolation due to the spread of the virus has a negative impact on the physical and mental health of most people and the global economy. Surveys and studies have shown that during the epidemic, more than 50% of enterprises experienced a drop-in revenue of more than 20%. Only 9.96% of businesses can continue to operate with the number of consumers drastically reduced. Among them, the loss of tourism and transportation industry may be the most serious. Data released by the China Tourism Academy showed that the number of inbound tourists and international tourism revenue fell by 34.7 percent and 40.6 percent, respectively, down about US\$50.32 million and US\$53.4 billion from last year. This article mainly discusses the economic damage caused by Covid-19. and its impact on the environment. The psychological impact of epidemic isolation on the population is briefly accepted, and the relevant treatment methods are briefly described at the end.

Keywords: COVID-19, Economy, Environmental, Psychological.

1. Introduction

WHO named the novel coronavirus COVID-19. This pandemic began in early December 2019 [1]. It is transmitted through not only by particles and pollutants, but also through close contact between infected persons. Airborne transmission of COVID-19 has not been documented and it is not a significant engine of transmission; however, it is conceivable if this aerosol production practice was performed in a healthcare facility. Active virus has been found at a few clinical studies, and fecal transmission has been observed in some patients. Furthermore, the fecal-oral route does not appear to be an engine of transmission of COVID-19; its role and relevance to COVID-19 must be determined [2-4].

The first case was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019. After that, cases have been reported on every continent. In the whole world, there were more than 500 million cases been reported. The number of reported cases overall burden of COVID-19 is underestimated because only small proportion of diagnosis and report of acute infection. More than 3 billion people were infected with Covid-19 at least once by November 2021. South Asia is estimated to account for one-third of all cases (including India) [5]. In addition to these core symptoms, the disease can lead to anxious, pressure, fighting, somnus disturbances and so on. A lifestyle of self-sufficiency and isolation has a negative impact on both physical and mental health [6]. Because covid-19 can cause a series of health effects on the human body and can have mild or severe after-effects depending on the individual. Therefore, covid-19 is very harmful to humans.

In this passage, we mainly discussed the economic, environmental and psychological effect of Covid-19 and gave our treatment.

2. The impact of COVID-19 on the economy

During the epidemic period, the catering industry has been shut down in the vast majority of Chinese provinces and cities, and as a result, consumer spending on food has plummeted and some catering businesses have gone out of business. The results of the poll show that more than 50% of businesses experienced a revenue decline of more than 20% in 2020 as a result of the pandemic. 34.0%, 33.1%, and 17.91% of businesses have a cash maintenance time of up to one month, two months, and three months, respectively. In other words, only 9.96% of businesses can continue more than six months, while 85.01% can only last up to three months at best [7].

H & M has lost 162 stores as of 31 August 2021, including 108 stores in Europe and Africa, 29 stores in Asia and Oceania, and 25 stores in the North and South American markets. H & M has recently announced that its sub-brand Monki will close its stores in Tsuen Wan by the end of December and completely exit the Hong Kong market. As of August 31, 2021, the number of Monki stores has decreased by more than 12% from the same period last year, with only 108 stores remaining worldwide. On November 5, 2021, Haidilao announced on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange that it would implement the "Woodpecker Plan" and would gradually close about 300 unexpected Haidilao stores by December 31, 2021 [8].

2.1. China's economy and the development of society has been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak, with tourism being particularly heavily struck.

As of late, benchmark and pessimistic simulation results from the China Tourism Research Institute's study on the influences on the tourism economy caused by the virus demonstrate: impacted by the pandemic, total tourism in 2020 will be reduced to 980 million visitors, tourism revenue is reduced approximately 1.55 trillion yuan, and 2003 tourist receipts are below RMB 500 billion. With regard to the spatial structure of the revival of the tourist market, the regions that have a good fight against epidemics will take the lead, thus the revival of tourism shows the characteristics of spatial imbalance. Apart from that, the temporal nodes for the recovery in the three main markets are not coherent either. Under the Tourism Market Development Act, domestic tourism often takes the lead, followed by outbound tourism, and incoming tourism is the last.

National Tourism Marketplace: During the first semester, the National Tourism Marketplace was particularly significantly influenced by the epidemic, and the effect on summer vacation tourism has yet to be assessed in relation to the evolution of the epidemic. Preliminary statistics from the Department of Transportation indicate that approximately 190 million passengers were shipped through a variety of ways over the 10-day period in 2020, down almost 73% from the same Spring Festival rush last year. Due to the epidemic's current state, the domestic tourist sector is expected to experience a steep fall in the first half of the year, lasting till the Pure Brightness Festival and the laboratory holidays. As a result of the epidemic, domestic tourism visitation and income fell by 56 percent and 69 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 2020, down 932 million or 1.18 trillion yuan, according to simulated benchmark data made public by the China Tourism Academy.

Inbound tourism and outbound tourism markets. Measure like journey cautions to China, the suspend of air passenger transport, the ingress control of other nation and the ban on Chinese depart groups have made the spread not only hit China's domestic tourist industry hard, but also significantly influenced China's external tourist industry, which worsened the sluggish worldwide international tourism market. First off, the outbreak will have a direct detrimental impact on the domestic tourist business of China in the near and medium term. On figures published by the Chinese Tourist Academy, how many incoming tourists and the revenue of international tourism respectively went down by 34.7 percent and 40.6%, see a drop of approximately \$50.32 million and \$53.4 billion compared to last year [9].

2.2. The effect on the global economy:

The 2020 novel coronavirus epidemic has had an enormous impact on the global economic landscape. On May 15, the ADB published a report saying that global economic losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic ranged about 5.8 - 8.8 trillion, which means approximately 6.4% -9.7% of the world's gross domestic product. China stands to lose from \$1.1 trillion to \$1.6 trillion. The report said that if the global pandemic lasted for three months, the Asia-Pacific region would lose US \$1.7 trillion, and then US \$2.5 trillion, or 30 percent of the total global decline in output. Methods like border termination of business and travel limitation imposed to include the spread of the epidemic could decrease global economy about \$1.7-\$2.6 trillion. Approximately 1,58-2,42 million population will be unemployed worldwide, with 70 percent in the Asia-Pacific region. Global labor income will decrease from USD1.2 trillion to USD1.8 trillion, with the Asia-Pacific region accounting for 30% of global losses [10].

3. Environmental effect of Covid-19

The new coronavirus has unprecedented consequences. Levels of criteria pollutants including carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, methane, sulfur oxides, and particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) have decreased since industrial factories stopped working for a long time and the reduction of transportation. Noise pollution was reduced since people were all staying at home. However, those positive effects were only temporary because of the embargo imposed in some countries, especially in the early time of the outbreak of Covid-19. Those positive environmental effects stopped immediately after reworking of many people in most countries [11].

At the same time, the new crown pneumonia outbreak has had many negative effects on the environment. Hand sanitizers that contain alcohol and isopropyl alcohol are becoming increasingly popular for mass disinfection. Disinfectants are used in all areas of human habitation. They degrade rapidly since they contain organic matter, so they would not accumulate in the environment. In the meantime, sodium hypochlorite was used to kill it. These chemicals can cause liver cancer, endocrine disruption, and various other neurological effects. Both of these chemicals are harmful to environmental health because it is difficult to degrade. Some study found that about 60% of the drugs was presented in wastewater, which was negative on aquatic wildlife [11].

Globally, biomedical waste generated by COVID-19 patients is surging. India process about 550 tons of medical waste every year. During the Wuhan outbreak in China, the city reportedly generated an additional 240 tons of the waste per day. In Hong Kong, for example, where the 2019 coronavirus disease began to infect the environment in 2020, medical waste has already polluted environment. According to Ocean Asia, the discarded disposable masks shown up on a 100-meter stretch of beach in Hong Kong. NGO "Ocean Asia" (Ocean Asia), the head of Gary Stokes (Gary Stokes) has been monitoring the surface of the ocean for years, they can now be seen on high tide lines and coasts where they were rarely seen in the past, with new deposits every time the ocean currents. Sediment [8]. The public began wearing surgical masks as a precautionary measure during the recent COVID-19 outbreak. When 7 million people suddenly start using at least one mask every day and almost everyone buy numerous disposable protective equipment, the huge amount of the waste will be significant. The negative consequences of this phenomenon are huge. When they are discarded in the natural habitat of animals, whether on land or in the ocean, animals may mistakenly eat them as food, leading to their death.

The components of the ecosystem are inextricably linked (Figure 1). As everyone washes their hands with soap more frequently, as governments and localities disinfect on a large scale, and as disposable plastics containing bisphenol A (BPA) are produced, the quality of soil and water will be affected. Alcohol-containing products which are toxic to aquatic animals are spilled in water, and spills in soil can contaminate groundwater. Soaps can negatively affect aquatic plants. At 2.5 ppm detergent, species such as the aquatic plants Buttercup and Potamogeton cannot grow. Heavy soap use can lead to the accumulation of harmful contaminants in the soil, which can reduce soil quality.

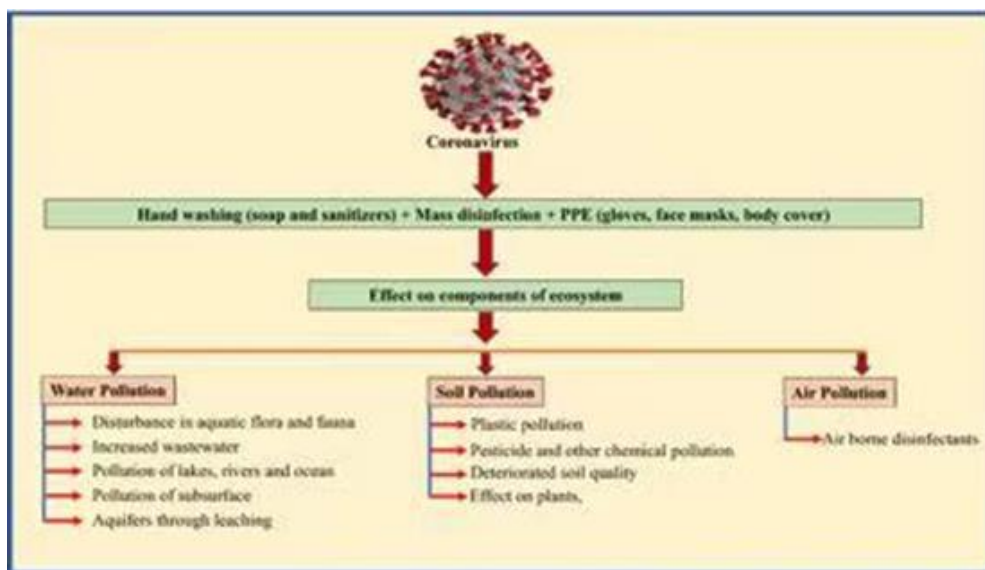


Figure 1. Cascade effect of Corona virus on ecosystem (<https://link.springer.com>).

The Covid-19 effect has complex consequences. It demonstrates that coronavirus can spread from humans to animals. Since the discovery of coronavirus, more than 500,000 minks have died from suffocation in the Netherlands [11]. Nevertheless, there are still some positive aspects. Animals had a larger and continuous territory during the lockdown phase. Wild animals have been spotted on roads and in residential areas in some areas. Wildlife was able to thrive because there was less transportation, less human actions, and less pollution. It was undoubtedly a rare occurrence. The wildlife was at peace during the lockdown because there was less traffic from humans and tourists.

4. The psychological impact of COVID-19

The impact of COVID-19 not only on human economy or environment, but also on human psychology. During the outbreak of COVID-19, people's social activities in most countries were restricted, most public places were closed, and residents were also required to isolate at home. In this case, ordinary people are easily affected by fear, anxiety and other emotions [12].

Isolation also brings great psychological pressure to people. Isolation is a measure to control the spread of type 19 virus, which has many different effects on human psychology. The large-scale isolation implemented by the national blockade plan may lead to large-scale hysteria, anxiety and pain. This situation may worsen if the members of families have to be separated. In addition, the psychological impact of isolation measures may vary from irritability, fear and anger, insomnia, despair to extreme consequences, and even suicide in extreme cases. Some patients may feel anxious because they are uncertain about their health and have compulsive symptoms, such as repeated body temperature checks. In modern society, it is rare for humans to be forced to stop going out or suffer from serious epidemic viruses for various reasons, so when similar situations occur, humans will show various negative emotions, which is well reflected by the covid-19 epidemic this time. The available evidence clearly shows that the epidemic has a great psychological impact on the public. The most common psychological reaction of the general population to the new coronavirus infection (figure 2). Emotions such as fear, anxiety and depression caused by isolation and infection. These factors clearly lead to lower subjective well-being and worse quality of life. Increased social support protects against these negative emotions, which are caused by lifestyle changes [12].

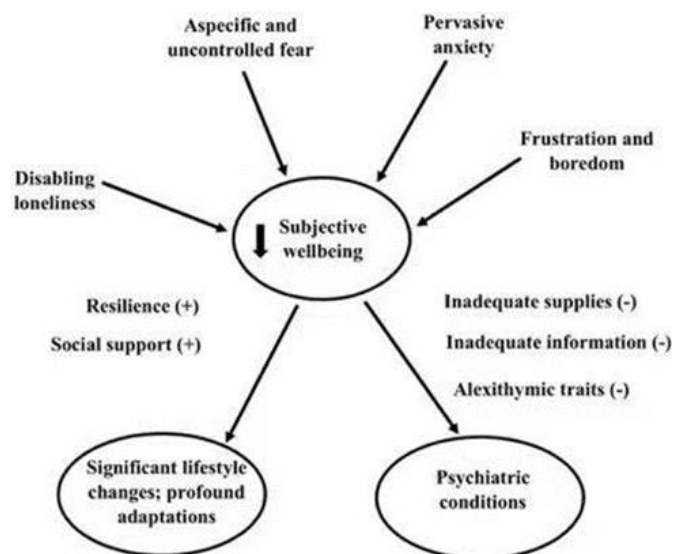


Figure 2. The psychological impact of COVID-19 on the mental health population
(<https://academic.oup.com>)

Under various reasons, the probability of COVID-19 patients suffering from anxiety and depression will increase. Compared with those who are not infected with COVID-19, the probability of COVID-19 patients receiving any psychological consultation and psychological diagnosis within one year will increase by 60%. The probability of COVID-19 infected patients suffering from depression is 39% higher than that of ordinary people, and the probability of suffering from anxiety will also increase by 35%. At the same time, COVID-19 may lead to 38% patients diagnosed with stress and adaptive disorders, and 41% patients suffering from sleep disorders. But not most COVID-19 patients will have the above-mentioned diseases, and only 4.4% to 5.6% of patients will suffer from the above-mentioned psychological diseases, but this is not optimistic. Studies have found that after being infected with COVID-19, people are 55% more likely to take antidepressants and 65% more likely take anxiolytics than their contemporaries without COVID-19. In general, more than 18% of Covid patients were diagnosed with neuropsychiatric problems in the second year. while the proportion of non Covid patients was less than 12%. The study found that patients were 60% more likely to divided into this category than those who were not infected with Covid [13-14].

So, most people's emotions are more anxiety, depression, boredom, loneliness and boredom, which come from lack of supplies, social media and other aspects. But it is not only these that cause people's negative emotions about covid-19, but also people's discrimination against covid-19 patients and the pressure on isolation. During the outbreak of covid-19, patients infected with covid-19 or communities with previous infection cases were easily excluded and criticized by people because of people's panic about new ideas. Moreover, for medical staff working in the hospital, the pressure is also very great. Not only is the increasing work pressure of medical staff during the pandemic, but also the frequent visits of the community and the exclusion of other personnel after returning home. All these are manifestations of the stigmatization of covid-19 [12].

In addition, the impact of COVID-19 on medical staff is also huge. Many medical staff have anxious, psychological stress, post-traumatic symptoms and job burnout due to the work related to the COVID-19 epidemic. Many medical staff who have just joined the job and have entered the work related to the covid-19 epidemic are under serious psychological pressure. These have a huge impact on medical staff, and may even be lifelong. During the covid-19 outbreak, the long-term risk of medical staff suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) increased, result to an increase absenteeism, which seriously damaged the health of medical staff. When the virus began to spread, the personal protective equipment in the hospital was limited, and there were no perfect guidelines or treatments. As a result, many professionals staff are unprepared to treat patients. As a result, they feel uncertain, helpless, alienated, isolated and it difficult to manage their workload. In addition, Operators

must face loneliness, humiliation and strict expectations, which may result in some emotions and psychological consequences. All these risk factors are more likely to lead to job burnout [15].

The COVID-19 epidemic affected people in various countries, and repairing this impact requires the positive attitude of personnel of all countries towards covid-19 and the actions of governments of all countries

5. Treatment

5.1. The measures to solve the economic problems caused by COVID-19

The government's fiscal policy of tax reduction and other expansion will ease the financial pressure of enterprises in the real economy, and is conducive to the sustainable and stable development of enterprises. What's more, the government can contribute to the development of the real economy by means of tax expenditures, such as expenditure purchases and transfer payments. Government transfer payments play a key role in adapting the economic structure and regularly developing the economy.

5.2. Protect the strength and alleviate the impact of the epidemic

Reduce the impact of COVID-19 by shutting down some shops or cancelling some production chains with poor sales and low-income. The measures to solve the environmental issues caused by the COVID-19. Deploying color-coded bins to classify garbage, which facilitates later recycling. Recycling is considered in the product design stage, for example, masks with metal nose clips, polypropylene filter and elastic headband are integrated in one product, but these parts can be reused if they can be easily disassembled

5.3. The solution for the mental issue caused by COVID-19

Accept the current situation. Accept the current situation requiring treatment, and be aware of your various psychological and physical reactions, including sadness, loneliness, self-blame, fear and other emotional reactions and physical discomfort. Make good use of professional psychological help. Seek professional psychological help, such as seeking help from designated hospital psychologists, reading relevant popular science articles, watching mental health popular science videos, calling the psychological hotline for consultation, etc.

6. Conclusions

COVID-19 is a lung inflammation caused by a coronavirus that began spreading worldwide in 2019. But COVID-19 is more than just a human pandemic. It also affects people from all walks of life in the world, both good and bad. This article tries to understand the impression of COVID-19 on people from three aspects: the economy, the environment and people's psychological problems after COVID-19. If the impact is to be turned into something beneficial for human beings, it needs the support of society and government, such as improving the economy through various fiscal policies. It also needs the active cooperation of the public.

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