EFFECT OF COVID IN INDUSTRIES

by:
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COVID-19 shook the economic wealth of the many developed and developing countries and turn the world upside down. It’s even changes the lifestyle of the people. Let’s see how the COVID changes each industry.

Entertainment:

The entertainment world is powerless because of the pandemic as both the creation and the utilization of its yield require various individuals together in little spaces. The worldwide media outlet incorporates different diversion settings, for example, online video web based, amusement parks, theatrical productions, sports, live events, and trade shows. The essential variables for the development of media outlets before the COVID-19 pandemic incorporate the expanded appropriation of online video web based particularly Netflix, Amazon Prime, among others. The ascent in the multiplex chain and their extension in semi-urban zones alongside the rising number of Chinese financial specialists in Hollywood were additionally the development upgrading components of media outlets before the pandemic. Nonetheless, the key factors that influence media outlets after the COVID-19 pandemic incorporate the shutdowns of the dramatic item, film theatres among others.

Worldwide Entertainment industry report is divided dependent on online video web based, amusement parks, theatrical productions, sports, live events, and trade shows. The COVID-19 dually affected these fragments as all the up and coming occasions have been dropped or postponed, because of which the greater part of the organizations experienced misfortunes. While the online video web-based portion is seeing a noteworthy climb. Video real time organizations are thinking of new arrangements when
individuals are dwelling more at their homes. For example, Netflix propelled a Google Chrome program augmentation named Netflix Party which permits the clients to get to the video in gatherings and watch them together.

Due to COVID many production houses are affected due to COVID, productions shooting in any of the outbreak zones especially China, the US, Italy, and South Korea have been restricted to alter schedules, shift locations, or shut down entirely.

Education:

Starting the school year late or interrupting it (depending on if they live in the southern or northern hemisphere) completely disrupts the lives of many children, their parents, and teachers. A lot can be done to at least reduce the impact through remote learning strategies. Richer countries are better prepared to move to online learning strategies, although with a lot of effort and challenges for teachers and parents. In middle-income and poorer countries, the situation is very mixed and if we do not act appropriately, the vast inequality of opportunities that exists – egregious and unacceptable to start with – will be amplified. Many children do not have a desk, books, internet connectivity, a laptop at home, or supportive parents. Others do. What we need to avoid – or minimize as much as possible – is for those differences in opportunities to expand and cause the crisis to have an even larger negative effect on poor children’s learning.

Fortunately, we are seeing a lot of creativity in many countries. Rightly so, many ministries of education are worried that relying exclusively on online strategies will imply reaching only children from better-off families. The appropriate strategy in most countries is to use all possible delivery modes with the infrastructure that exists today. Use online tools to assure that lesson plans, videos, tutorials, and other resources are available for some students and probably, most teachers. But also, podcasts and other resources that require less data usage. Working with telecommunication companies to
apply zero-rate policies can also facilitate learning material to be downloaded on a smartphone, which more students are likely to have.

Radio and TV are also very powerful tools. The advantage we have today, is that through social networks, WhatsApp or SMS, ministries of education can communicate effectively with parents and teachers and provide guidelines, instructions and structure to the learning process, using content delivered by radio or TV. Remote learning is not only about online learning, but about mixed media learning, with the objective of reaching as many students as possible, today.

Health Infrastructure:

The COVID-19 pandemic will transform the global health community’s acceptance and use of digital health technologies. As health systems around the world are overwhelmed responding to COVID-19 while continuing to provide health care services, leaders are adopting technologies that only three months ago were on the side-lines of most health care systems.

As doctors, patients and home care providers turn to telemedicine to reduce exposure to COVID-19, they are discovering these virtual consultations are effective for triaging care, sharing critical guidance, and providing emotional support.

It is clear that the outcry in virtually every country about the lack of equipment and supplies to test for and protect against COVID-19 will lead countries to re-examine their supply chains for critical health and livelihood related products. This will lead to a surge of nationalism with respect to the need to produce pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and equipment domestically. Even countries that traditionally had no capability in these areas will seek to develop the same.

The realization that the economic costs of a pandemic can be huge, far surpassing investments in research and prevention, will lead to billions more dollars of investment
in research, vaccines, therapeutics, and non-medical methods of prevention. This will mean that trillions of dollars in economic losses, loss of life, and loss of livelihoods for millions of poor people all over the world will be averted.

References:
