

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SPORTS: INDUSTRY DISRUPTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON ATHLETES AND FANS

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has profoundly impacted the sports industry, competitions, and the psychological well-being of athletes and sports fans. As classified by the World Health Organization, Covid-19 is a pandemic that spreads rapidly, causing significant human losses and necessitating stringent health measures, including quarantine. These measures have led to substantial disruptions in global markets, including the energy sector, economy, tourism, and entertainment. The sports sector, an integral part of economic, social, and athletic life, has been notably affected, with all physical activities, face-to-face interactions, and team sports being indefinitely restricted in many countries. This study aims to investigate the multifaceted impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the sports industry, focusing on competitions and the psychological state of athletes and fans. The pandemic has caused the most significant disruption to the global sporting calendar since World War II, leading to the postponement or cancellation of numerous events, leaving spectators without matches to watch and athletes without competitions to participate in. While countries like Turkmenistan, Belarus, Nicaragua, and Tajikistan continued to hold professional sports contests, many other nations saw their sports schedules severely disrupted. The Arctic Winter Games were cancelled for 2020, and the ASEAN Olympic Games were rescheduled. In response to these unprecedented challenges, sports organizations have had to restructure their operations to continue serving their users. This study explores these adjustments and the broader repercussions of the Covid-19 crisis on the sports sector, aiming to provide insights into how the industry and its stakeholders have adapted to the new realities imposed by the pandemic.

Keywords- Covid-19, Sports industry, Psychological impact, Athletes, Competitions

Introduction

The Influence that COVID-19 Has Had on Sports

The introduction of an invader virus from China resulted in the declaration of public emergencies throughout the period of time spanning from February to March of the year 2020. A steady increase of fear was brought about as a result of this, which led to significant economic, social, and health repercussions. There were considerable human casualties as a consequence of the outbreak of COVID-19, which was labelled a worldwide pandemic by the World Health Organisation. Additionally, the epidemic caused disruptions in society on several fronts. The sporting goods business was one of the industries that was hit the worst by the crisis. According to Abrams and Szeffler's research from 2020, lockdowns caused communities to

endure feelings of isolation and a reduction in economic activity, which led to the suspension of sporting activities. A great many of athletes, coaches, and officials had high hopes that the year 2020 would be a particularly successful one. On the other hand, the pandemic resulted in quarantines, closures, social isolation, and the suspension of commercial flights, all of which had a significant influence on the world of sports. According to Jason and Nell's research from 2020, athletes were unable to hold practices, compete, or attend international competitions. Significant athletic events, including the Olympics in Tokyo, the European Football Championships, and Wimbledon, were either postponed or cancelled as a direct result of the natural disaster. Henriksen et al. (2019) and Altena et al. (2020) found that this had a significant impact on the lives of athletes, causing them to experience changes in their routines, financial conditions, and general well-being. There were a number of problems that people who were infected with COVID-19 experienced, including health dangers, employment uncertainty, and worry over their performance. As their involvement and career routes altered, sports coaches and referees also battled. They had feelings of decrease in significance, as well as injuries, isolation, and separation from their families and colleagues (BBC Sport, 2020; Taku & Arai, 2020). Participants experienced negative side effects such as reduced sleep, hunger, loneliness, and dread of the future as a result of the delay of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (Byrd et al., 2020). These negative side effects were caused by the postponement of the games, with severe disruptions. It was observed by the Association for Applied Sports Psychology (AASP) that players faced emotional turbulence as a result of the disturbance of their routines. As part of their efforts to assist athletes in maintaining their mental health throughout this time period, they released guidelines (Schinke et al., 2020). According to the findings of a study that was carried out by Pillay et al. (2020), athletes' sleep habits changed while they were in quarantine, and many of them continued to consume more carbs. Both of them reported experiencing symptoms of despair and failed to find the drive to exercise on their own. Numerous athletic events, including football, basketball, the Asian Basketball League, and the Biathlon World Cup, that were scheduled to take place were cancelled because to the epidemic. A large amount of damage was done to the supply chain of the sports industry, which includes teams, sponsors, hotels, planes, and carriers. There were also shutdowns in closely related sectors that are dependent on sports, with numerous enterprises shutting their doors permanently. According to Clemente-Suárez et al.'s 2020 research, this is anticipated to result in a long-term transformation of the sports sector, which will result in changes to the patterns of sports activity. On a global scale, COVID-19 posed a threat to employment opportunities in retail and sports services that are associated with tournaments and events. These services include travel and tourism, infrastructure, transportation, catering, and broadcasting. As a result of the shifting environment, firms in the sports industry were had to adjust their strategy (Taku & Arai, 2020). The hardship that sports endured during the pandemic, as well as the consequences that it had on players and on others who are passionate about sports, will be discussed in this article.

The Pandemic of COVID-19

SARS (2002-2003) and the Spanish flu (1918-1919) are only two examples of the many epidemics that have affected mankind throughout history. The COVID-19 pandemic is one of these epidemics. According to Bouamoucha's research from 2020, the consequences of COVID-19 were the most significant on a worldwide scale.

Influence It Has On Athletic Competitions

In 2020, the Arctic Winter Games were cancelled, and the ASEAN Olympic Games were rescheduled to take place in the following year. Despite the fact that the pandemic hampered preparations, Tokyo was supposed to play host to the Summer Olympics in 2020, which were scheduled to begin in late July. There were several instances in which qualifying events were either cancelled or postponed, and there were even suggestions that the Olympics may return to London. No spectators were present at the customary Olympic torch-lighting ceremony that took place on March 12 in Olympia, Greece (BBC Sport, 2020; Fitzsimmons & Caitlin, 2020). This was the case despite the obstacles that were presented. Beginning on March 15, 2020, the Ministry of Sports in Saudi Arabia put a stop to a variety of sporting activities and shuttered private gyms. It was decided to postpone the Chinese Super League for the year 2020, and a number of matches from the AFC Champions League and the AFC Cup were rescheduled. Additionally, the qualifications for the 2022 FIFA World Cup that were scheduled to take place in March and June of 2020 have been postponed by both FIFA and the Asian Football Confederation (Wagner & James, 2020; Campbell et al., 2020). There were a number of matches in Europe's Champions League and Europa League that were played behind closed doors in the beginning of the year 2020. Important fixtures, such as Manchester City's match against Real Madrid and Juventus' match against Lyon, have been postponed indefinitely. Henriksen et al. (2019) and Altena et al. (2020) found that the initial season of a number of other sporting events was affected by comparable disruptions, which resulted in substantial changes in the lives and careers of professional athletes. As a conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the world of sports, causing disruptions in the lives of players, putting an end to events, and irreversibly transforming the sports sector. Within the context of the epidemic, this article sheds light on the difficulties that players, coaches, officials, and sports fans encountered, as well as the larger ramifications that these obstacles had for the sports sector.

An outbreak of 2-COVID-19

Among the diseases that have impacted humanity is the Coronavirus pandemic. Pandemics like the Spanish flu in 1918–1919 and the SARS virus in 2002–2003—also thought to be the same as the COVID-19 pandemic—had already affected large numbers of people. This is to say nothing of the catastrophic effects that viruses like Ebola, swine flu, and others can have on human civilization. The one exception to this rule is that the Corona virus caused the world's most devastating epidemic (Bouamoucha, 2020).

3. The Influence of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Athletic Events

Whereas the Arctic Winter Games were cancelled for 2020, the ASEAN Olympic Games were rescheduled for that year. Tokyo was supposed to host the 2020 Summer Olympics opening ceremonies starting in late July. As the next Olympic Games approach, the Japanese government has taken further measures to lessen the impact of the pandemic. Contrarily, qualifying events have a high volume of cancellations or postponements every single day.

People have been requesting that the 2020 Olympics be moved to London because of the current circumstances, but Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike said at the end of February 2020 that this was not being considered right now. In commemoration of the 2020 Summer Olympics, the customary torch-lighting ceremony took place in Olympia, Greece, on March 12 (BBC sport,202; Fitzsimmons & Caitlin, 2020). No onlookers were allowed during the event. An statement was released by the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Sports on March 14, 2020, outlining the suspension of all sports activities and the cancellation of all tournaments and contests. In addition, the government has declared that private fitness facilities and gyms would be shuttered starting Sunday, March 15, 2020 AD, and will remain closed until further instructions are given. The 2020 Chinese Super League will not take place until 2021 as originally planned due to the virus. Furthermore, there have been postponements to a few of the 2020 AFC Champions League and AFC Cup group stage fixtures. After initially being slated to take place between March and June of 2020, the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) and the World Football Association (FIFA) confirmed on March 9, 2020, that the qualifiers for the 2022 FIFA World Cup will be postponed to a later date. The AFC Women's Olympic Qualifying Championships 2020 qualifying matches between China and South Korea have also been delayed (Wagner & James 2020; Campbell et al., 2020). Behind closed doors, many Europa League and Champions League semifinal matches were played around Europe in February and March of 2020. "The Tokyo 2020 Games have issued the initial set of regulations to guarantee the Games can go ahead, 2021," the announcement said. "Athletes have been warned against celebrating too much during the Tokyo 2020 Games;" "A number of upcoming matches have been postponed indefinitely. These include two Europa League matches (Inter vs. Getafe and Seville vs Roma) and two Champions League matches (Manchester City vs. Real Madrid and Juventus versus Lyon). There has been a postponement of the CAF Basketball League's first season from March 2020 to a future date that is yet uncertain as a result of the extensive spread of the coronavirus. Simon in the year 2021 The Chinese Basketball Association's decision to skip the 2019–2020 season was revealed on February 1, 2020 (Gallagher et al., 2021). Two Asian Cup of Nations (AFC) preliminary matches were postponed until further notice by the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) on February 14. The Philippines and Thailand were supposed to play in Quezon City, while Japan and China were supposed to meet in Chiba. The 2019–2020 Australian Football League (AFL) season has seen the postponement of some games that were supposed to start in February because to the coronavirus pandemic (Bruton, & Michelle 2021). Executive Officer of the European League Jordi Bertomeu has chosen to reschedule all matches from March 14 to April 11. Starting on March 14, the European Basketball Champions League and the European Basketball European Cup will not be played due to a suspension imposed by the European League and the International Basketball Federation (FIBA). The European Basketball Association was previously suspended by the European League. The clubs who finished first were awarded the championship since the first round of the basketball tournaments in Lithuania, Sweden, Switzerland, Slovakia, and Ukraine was completely cancelled. Next year, 2020, is here. Closing the floor for the second game of the Australian Basketball League championship between the Berth Wildcats and the Sydney Kings

was the first move by the league to prevent the spread of the illness (Bruton, & Michelle2020b).The Biathlon World Cup for the 2019–20 season ended a week and a day sooner than expected, according to expectations. The World Cup final that was supposed to be held in Norway was also cancelled, just as the one in Finland (Sawatzky & Mike 2020).In the wake of concerns about the spread of the COVID-19 virus, many international bodybuilding contests, including those at the junior and professional levels, have been either rescheduled or cancelled.U.S. competitions originally set to take place on May 10, 2020, will either be rescheduled for a later date in 2020 or cancelled altogether until the 2021 season, according to Jim Manion, president of the International Federation of Bodybuilding and Fitness and the National Bodybuilding Commission, who made the announcement on March 16, 2020 (Ethier& Matt, 2020).The main event of the Ultimate Fighting Championship, featuring Lee and Oliveira, was scheduled to take place in Brasilia, Brazil on March 13. Promotion for the fight continued. The promoters had intended to hold the tournament in Brasilia in an indoor location away from onlookers. After that, on March 16, UFC officials said that three upcoming events—Schad & Tom 2020 and Joseph & Andrew 2020—will be rescheduled until new dates are announced.The Canadian Football League (CFL) announced in a statement on March 12th that certain league-wide preparation events would either be rescheduled or cancelled. The decision was taken because of the epidemic. The epidemic has forced the postponement or cancellation of several golf tournaments, both professional and amateur, including the major championships. "On the thirteenth of March," said Solomon and Salem (2020).While some countries including Turkmenistan, Belarus, Nicaragua, and Tajikistan proceeded with their professional sports matches as planned, the bulk of Asian, European, African, and American nations postponed most of their sporting events due to the outbreak (Cooper et al., 2020).Some instances of sporting events that have changed in the last 10 days due to the coronavirus sickness are shown in the following table.

Table 1: Examples of Sporting Events Changed Due to Coronavirus Infection

Date	Competition
25/3	DIVING: The London leg of the 2020 FINA Diving World Series has been cancelled by British Swimming. It had been postponed initially.
	FOOTBALL: The suspension of Japan's J League and the accompanying cup tournament has been extended until May. UNICEF's Soccer Aid fundraiser, scheduled for June 6 at Old Trafford, has been

postponed. **MOTORSPORT:** The British Superbike Championship's first three rounds—at Silverstone, Oulton Park, and Donington Park—have been postponed.

23/3 BOXING: The British Boxing Board of Control has suspended all competitions until the end of April. **FOOTBALL:** All football in Spain, including La Liga, has been suspended indefinitely due to the spread of the coronavirus. The Irish Football Association has extended the suspension of the Northern Ireland football season until April 30. UEFA has postponed the Champions League and Europa League finals, originally scheduled for May 30 and 27, respectively, as well as the Women's Champions League final, set for May 24. **FORMULA 1:** The Azerbaijan Grand Prix, scheduled for June 7, has been postponed or cancelled for the ninth time in the 2020 season. **RUGBY LEAGUE:** The National Rugby League of Australia, which was being held behind closed doors, has been stopped.

16/3 ATHLETICS: All 675 Parkrun events in the United Kingdom have been halted, at least until the end of March. **BASEBALL:** A Cincinnati Reds employee at their Arizona spring training facility tested positive for coronavirus.

As a result of the lifestyle modifications caused by COVID-19, athletes confront four psychological dangers. As a result of going from an extremely active lifestyle to being alone and bored due to the new Corona virus outbreak, athletes confront extra dangers that impact mental health (Dong, and Bouey, 2020). The entire world is dealing with the aftermath of the virus, which has quarantined nearly three billion people. Despite the fact that some athletes who were unable to participate in local, continental, or international tournaments because of the curfew expressed hope by posting videos of themselves training or completing Internet challenges, the stress of adjusting to the new reality and the unknown future may be too much to bear (Mehrsafar et al., 2020). The medical officer of the Australian Tennis Association, Caroline Broderick, has said that athletes may experience acute anxiety, fear of social interaction, and an obsession with hand hygiene as a result of long-term exposure to infectious diseases like as SARS and swine flu (Pillay et al., 2020). In a conversation with AFP, Broderick made these claims. Worldwide sports were halted as a result of the "Covid-19" virus, which the World Health Organisation declared a pandemic after infecting every continent. As of Tuesday morning, nearly 38,000 people had died from the virus, out of an estimated 800,000 infections (Mehrsafar et al., 2020). It didn't matter if the athlete was a tennis legend like Serena Williams, who battled depression throughout her career, or a promising star who was planning to compete in the Summer Olympics this year before it was decided to delay it until Summer 2021 due to "COVID-19." The virus affected all athletes. Serena, who is 38 years old and needs just one more major title to tie the record set by Margaret Court of Australia for most Grand Slam victories (Quiet et al., 2017), admitted that the social isolation she endured due to her illness was "a lot of stress." Furthermore, she proved, using the application "Tik Tok," that "every incoming and outgoing drive me crazy." By stating, "I am experiencing tremendous anxiety, I mean that I am on the verge of falling into a chasm." According to a study by Pillay et al. (2020), if someone close by coughs or sneezes, it makes them feel like going crazy. Top athletes have been known to suffer from depression as a result of exhaustion, stress, and the demands of physical and mental performance. This includes Serena, her countrymen, Michael Phelps, Ronda Rousey, Mike Tyson, and John Kirwan, a former rugby star from New Zealand. This was the situation prior to the discovery of the virus. "I suffer in my own kind" is a significant

statement. The decision to push back the Tokyo Olympics to the summer of 2021 will undoubtedly hurt the hundreds of athletes who have put their regular lives on hold to train for this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. One such person is American weightlifter Kate Nye. She recently told "WoodTV" that she would be deceiving if she stated she was OK. She said, "Just like the majority of people, I struggle in my own unique ways," referring to her bipolar disorder diagnosis. A number of people are worried about the Australian athletes because of the history of confirmed cases of mental health disorders among swimmers and cricketers (Samuel et al., 2020). Athletes may suffer even more from isolation, according to Caroline Broderick, who is a medical officer for Tennis Australia, a member of the National Rugby League advisory committee, and Australia's former deputy medical director at the 2016 Rio Olympics. As to her statement, "They suffer from the same psychological problems that everyone else suffers from, but in addition to that, they suffer from stress and anxiety about their future, which is something that they are unable to easily control." No one has told them how long they must remain in seclusion or quarantine, or what the next step is. Some sports have cut salaries to prevent huge financial losses due to the suspension of tournaments, which limits their ability to offer psychological assistance to players (Pillay et al., 2020), but many sports organisations have taken steps to support athletes. Broderick made the comment, "Stress and anxiety can manifest in drug use," alluding to the fact that substance abuse, whether it be drugs or alcohol, was seen as a clear sign of trouble. Here are some things I would check for if I thought they were turning to alcohol for comfort. Broderick claims, "There has undoubtedly been a certain portion of concern." While some professional athletes may be able to weather an income hit, many others just cannot afford to play at a competitive level. Even if you play sometimes, even a few months without playing might result in a substantial financial loss. More especially, Asif 2020 and Torsdahl. Broderick says that athletes may maintain excellent mental health by sticking to a regimen, focusing on what they can control, and using their free time for something they like or to train online.

5-The Corona Pandemic and Its Effects on Sports Enthusiasts

A lot of people who are into sports are very excited about the next day. The day their beloved team finally gets to play in the Champions League final has finally arrived after what seems like an eternity of waiting. They can't wait for this match because they can already see themselves elated when their team scores, the referee blows the whistle, and the captain hoists the cup. Because they will be able to feel this energy firsthand from the pitch, the anticipation of what is sure to be a momentous occasion will be amplified. World Health Organisation (2019) reports that being on the field of play during a game has its own distinct impact. Now let's circle back to 2020 and its central event: the Corona virus. Most optimists do not expect it to be ended until at least a year from now, when the vaccine is due to be launched or when we can establish a procedure, so it will be a lengthy period of battle, according to the experts. We can boost the healing rate with my medication, and until we reach one of those points, we will spend this time fighting the illness. There will be moments of relative quiet and then there will be tumultuous waves. Consequently, we will be unable to resume our regular routine during this time. Sports were not immune to the COVID-19 pandemic's effects; stadiums were inaccessible for long stretches, and games were rescheduled or cancelled (Lauer et al., 2019).

If we accept that football will return because it cannot bear the losses of being away for a longer period, then the audience is not like that, and thousands of people are sitting in one place like the stands for a period of time, so the only point that nobody has asked about is what happens to them. Because it violates the most basic laws of social distance, Long is an ideal environment

for the virus to spread anew. So long as a vaccination to stop the disease's transmission has not been produced, the general people will not go back to the stands, no matter how much time passes. If this is the new normal, we may have to get used to it (Wang et al., 2019). Unattended football game. Nobody wants to play Liverpool without hearing their eternal fans' anthem "you will never walk alone," and it would be tough to keep stadiums empty all the time. It's also likely that the players' performance would be affected psychologically if the southern stand wasn't there. Football without fans isn't ideal—and maybe it's not even necessary—according to Pep Guardiola. Nevertheless, it might be the best we can do during the pandemic—after all, the economic losses could have wiped out football altogether if we waited for people to show up. During this time apart, we can think about how the audience has been involved from the start, and we'll continue to think about it even when Corona ends and we're back in the booth.

Even while the vaccine's development and scientific consensus will be a defining component in the return date, this will not be based on either of those things alone; rather, it will be dependent on the other aspect that is independent of these two. The audience members' desire to sit in the stands again is another, less important, consideration. Research from 2020 by Di Fronso et al. suggests that stadiums could be full again. Still, even if it does, the crowd won't be able to match the previous intensity—and many of them could even decide to stop coming altogether. We have never been through anything like this before, and it will change the way we act and think. The fear and terror we're experiencing right now will make us a little bit obsessed with cleanliness and gatherings, so we won't be able to go back to our old ways of doing things. So, there will be 50,000 people there. Anyone with the mental capacity to watch a match must be completely bonkers. If you're a sports fan, you could find that you didn't miss it quite as much as you thought. Some sports clubs' unwillingness to pay their employees' dues and salaries during the epidemic also caused a state of dissatisfaction and disappointment among the teams' fans and followers. Another part that will be remembered is the role that football played in the spread of the virus during the late hours of the night. This may have contributed to the worst Corona disaster in history, which occurred in the Lombardy region. Approximately 5,400 people died in this region alone, according to the newspaper "Lico di Bergamo." It all started with a football match at San Siro Stadium, which was attended by nearly a third of Bergamo's population. After the match, the city returned to its normal routine, and the effects of the virus, which has not yet subsided, began to take hold. There was a two-pronged contribution to the virus's propagation from Italy to Spain: the squad's subsequent mission to Valencia and Italy itself. Not long after the gathering, Valencia broke the news that journalist Kiki Mathieu had contracted the virus and spread it to his coworkers. Just a few days after the announcement, Gaya, Mangala, and Garay—representing around 35% of the accompanying mission—were made public. Just one week later, as Spain was about to join Italy, the city of Valencia reported 10,000 instances of the virus. circumstances. For the advocates, this is a monumental occasion. They may have a different connection to football as a result of this, or at least they may be less inclined to go to games in person. Scientists and therapists may learn more about the true impact of a large crowd on athletes and spectators by conducting an experiment at the Olympics sans fans. Sports psychologists have this view because they see the Olympics as a legitimate scientific experiment. Simone Biles, a gymnast known across the globe, has opted out of competing on the Olympic women's squad. Noting that "these Olympics have been really stressful," she said, "Overall, there is no audience and there are a lot of different variables involved." After a while, Biles decided not to take part in any public events as an individual. According to Louise Byrne, a sports psychologist and fitness specialist at the

UK-based sports psychology firm Optimise Potential, players suffer from anxiety anytime they are in a competitive environment. The unexpected decision to not allow spectators to attend the event was a piece of the problem, she adds, adding that it is something they have seen before. Professor of psychology at Kentucky's Murray State University and an expert in the field of sports science, Daniel Wan, claims that the epidemic has highlighted the value of spectators to sports culture. It goes on to explain why sports federations' compensation strategies for fan absenteeism have had mixed results. How Fans Act and Think in Relation to Athletic Events, Furthermore, he points out, "It's not like the National Basketball Association has a committee that's designed to figure out how to bring in fans when they aren't around." Even if they succeeded, neither casual nor serious fans could tell it was real. The 2019 research by Pillay et al. The absence of in-person supporters impacts the landlord's advantage, which would have benefited the competitors in the end, according to a statistical phenomenon. The usage of acoustic equipment inside an arena, stadium, or stadium without crowds might have unintended consequences for the players and viewers. predicting not only its content but also the discourse between the kings and, alas, the unspoken curse words (Kuettel & Larsen, 2020).

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Athletics

The sports industry can be defined in various ways. One view is that it is a marketplace where consumers can buy goods and services connected to sports, fitness, and leisure. Another view is that it is a wide-ranging industry where various individuals, groups, and companies work together to create, promote, or organise anything having to do with sports (Somoggi, 2020). The term "sports market" describes the economic sector where goods, services, venues, ideas, and people are offered to consumers in connection with sporting events. Sports have developed into a prosperous industry that offers huge financial advantages to individuals, organisations, and organisations throughout human history. Young individuals with imagination and talent have had and will continue to have fantastic opportunities in this field. Professional athletes get astronomical salaries and perks compared to their non-athletic counterparts in other fields, whether they compete on a global or regional level in sports like football, basketball, tennis, golf, baseball, or volleyball. The COVID-19 pandemic is a major concern since it threatens not only the well-being of people but also the global economy and national security. On top of that, it has really affected the global economy of many nations. All sports activity at the club and tournament levels has been suspended, and most athletic events have been postponed to later dates. Although a few tournaments have resumed without spectators, the sports industry is still reeling from the loss of its most lucrative source of revenue—follow-up and consumer attraction—which prompted the creation of countermeasures following the shock's semi-adaptation; nonetheless, the pandemic does hold some promising prospects for the future. in the event that a situation similar to this one arises on a national or international scale, we may then formulate a strategy to deal with it (The European Platform for Sport Innovation, 2020)]...Because of the Corona virus's effect on athletic fields, seven hazards are linked to it. As shown in Figure 11-Economic dangers, the athletic world has been faced with a multitude of hazards caused by the Corona virus. These problems include: The CEO of Bayern Munich has said that the major clubs have suffered substantial commercial and financial losses due to the threat of the viral epidemic. Corona will exacerbate the financial imbalance these clubs are facing as they rely on match revenue, fans, and TV rights. What viewers saw throughout these games on television (Betar & Kots, 2020). The president of Stoke City's club has confirmed that the English clubs will incur more losses as a result of the suspension of contracts for the

television broadcasting of football matches and the revenues from attending matches. The clubs will also suffer losses in other leagues.(Scott & Kots, 2020).Concerns over the spread of the Corona virus have prompted the Olympic Committee to announce that the torch relay in Greece will not be taking place. The massive turnout for the event caused the Tokyo Summer Olympics to be postponed, prompting this decision.2-Politics and the law provide risksSince there will be no more sporting events and the major clubs will incur financial losses as a consequence, not to mention that the players, technicians, coaches, and employees of these teams will also suffer losses.We found out that the contracts for sponsorship, television rights, and even the sale of match tickets are not being executed in order to reduce salaries (Betar & Kots, 2020).3-Risks to one's social and psychological well-being:Individuals' mental and social health will suffer if they don't participate in popular sports, parks, and other leisure activities; to combat this, they should do light exercise at home (Sobhy, 2020).4-Potential risks to one's bodily health:Everyone knows they should stay home, avoid gathering as much as possible, and only leave the house for very necessary reasons. This is true for both the players and the things that may aggravate their physical state, including visiting parks, recreational groups, or public gardens. Based on our research, it is crucial to sterilise athletic equipment since they are more likely to be contaminated with this virus when used by several people.This disease is growing so quickly that I have no alternative but to follow through on every single item of sporting equipment, club, floor, seat, and wall. All people will also suffer negative effects from it. Being sedentary all the time means that I will put on weight, whether I'm talking about players or anybody else, since we don't go out much and we don't have the proper gear (Betar & Kots, 2020).

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