

“Social Impact of Pandemic disease (COVID-19) in General Population

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Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has swept the entire world off its feet by its deadly outcomes and India is no exception to it. The pandemic has affected our country in many different terms that has caused different issues for the general public and rendering many jobless. There were many problems cause like economic loss, loss of life, business, jobs etc². Considering this current situation, this research is based on highlighting the social impact of the pandemic disease on the general population. **Methodology:** A Non-Experimental Descriptive Research Approach “Quantitative research which involves the collection and collation of numerical information under considerable control.” The study was conducted among the general population of Pune City. The selection of sample was based on easy geographical accessibility, willingness of the samples and availability of samples. The sample size for study was 100, selected by using Non Probability Convenience Sampling Technique from various residents living in Pune City who met the inclusion criteria. A structured modified questionnaire was developed based on the research problem, to get the information from the samples. **Objective:** 1) To assess the effect of lockdown on social life in general population in selected area of Pune city. 2) To assess the obstacles faced by general public during the Covid-19 pandemic. 3) To associate the demographic variables with the [lockdown effect and obstacles](#) in selected areas of Pune City. **Result:** The analysis shows that the family relations of 28.6% population were severely affected by the pandemic situation and 69.84% of population were less affected by it. The social relations and recreation of 76.19% population were severely affected by the pandemic situation and 15.9% of population were less affected by it. The 74.6% population were severely affected psychologically due to the pandemic situation and 14% of population were less affected psychologically. Also 79.37% population were faced severely difficulties in getting the basic necessities during the pandemic situation while 12.7% of population faced less problems in procuring the basic necessities. Also 36.51% population faced sever obstacles related to work while 52.4% of population faced less obstacles by it. Since all the p-values corresponding to gender is less (less than 0.05). Hence gender is to have significant association with the lockdown effect and obstacles. **Conclusion:** This research concludes that COVID-19 has had a great effect on social relations, psychological aspect

Key words: Social impact, Pandemic, disease (COVID-19) general population.

Introduction and Background

When there is any type of problem or crises our leaders have the main responsibility of solving the arrived problem and prevent it from occurring again. The current situation of COVID-19 pandemic is one of

them¹. As we, all know about this Novel Corona virus, which first made its presence in Wuhan, China and then rapidly spread across the globe causing huge economic, social, health, psychological issues, and eventually loss of lives. A similar study was conducted in 2017 on the impact of Ebola virus outbreak³. Another study, which was a quantitative approach survey, conducted in 2008 to identify the long-term effect specially socioeconomic impact due to Nipah virus. The researcher in there result found that the urgent cost of management was not and over burden to the middle class home makers .Most of them i.e. 92 % were treated via Inpatient care and

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were treated freely in the available public hospitals⁴. An African swine fever caused in 2017 sept That study result concludes that the effect of wine flu in that year of swine flu outbreak was complex⁵.

All the countries tried curbing the spread of COVID-19 using their best possible efforts and India chose to battle it by imposing a complete lockdown. Thereafter, the Indian government put in huge efforts in bringing up new makeshift hospitals, testing units, making PPEs available for healthcare team, and disinfecting areas most affected. Apart from this, the government has also taken efforts to provide essentials to the needy citizens i.e. providing food-grains and other essentials by launching different relief schemes. Help reached the poorer sections of the society not only through the government, but through also many social and private organizations who did their best to make sure that help reaches to the maximum needy around by providing food packets and other essentials through contributions. We also should remember the contribution made by the working class people all over India by contributing a portion of their salaries towards the relief funds.

Objective

2. To assess the effect of lockdown on social life in general population in selected area of Pune city.
3. To assess the obstacles faced by general public during the Covid-19 pandemic.
4. To associate the demographic variables with the lockdown effect and obstacles faced in selected areas of Pune City.

Methodology

Research Design: The researchers have used A Non-Experimental Descriptive Research. The study was conducted on the general population of selected areas of pune city.

Sampling techniques: Convenient sampling technique was used.

Subject Size The general population altogether were 63 who are staying in different areas of pune city and

willing to participate. These participants were informed clearly about the study and its purpose.

Tools of data collection: In the present study the below scales were used to collect the data. Structured Questionnaire to assess the impact and obstacles during the COVID-19 pandemic situation and lockdown in the different areas of pune city. It has two sections; **Section I:** Consisted of items related to demographic variables of the subjects of the study. **Section II:** Consisted of 16 questions regarding social impact related. It is divided in 3 Parts Part A- Questions on impact related family relations. Part B- Questions on impact social relation & recreation. Part C- Questions related to psychological impact. **Section III:** Consisted of 12 questions regarding Obstacles related to work and basic necessities faced by general population. It is divided in 2 Parts Part A- Questions on obstacles related to basic necessities. Part B- Questions on obstacles related to work.

Validity and Reliability of tools: Tools were validated by the experts and the reliability was done by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient test. Cronbach's alphas were $r=0.86$, & 0.9 for assessing the impact and obstacles during the COVID-19 pandemic in selected areas.

Findings

The analysis and interpretation of the data collected to determine the social impact of pandemic disease COVID-19 on general population was done keeping the objectives of the study in consideration, To assess the effect of lockdown on social life in general population in selected area of Pune city, To assess the obstacles faced by general public during the Covid-19 pandemic, To associate the demographic variables with the lockdown effect and obstacles faced in selected areas of Pune City.

The result was divided in IV Sections Section –I: Description of Distribution of Demographic Variables, Section – II: Description of impact on general population Section – III: Description of obstacles faced with basic necessities & work. Section –IV: Association of demographic variables with the impact and obstacles in getting the basic necessities work related in general population.

Section-I

Table 1: Description of Distribution of Demographic Variables N=63

Demographic variables	Freq	%
1. Gender		
Female	45	71.42
Male	18	28.57
2. Age		
Less than 20 years	2	3.17
21 to 40 years	54	85.7
41 to 60 years	4	6.34
61 to 80 years	2	3.17
81 years and above	1	1.58
3. Occupation		
Agriculture	3	4.7
Business	2	3.17
Employee	26	41.26
Homemaker	16	25.39
Retired	5	7.9
Student	8	12.6
Other	3	4.76
4. Education		
Less than graduation	22	34.9
Graduate	30	47.61
Post graduate	11	17.4
5. During lock down staying with:		
Family	48	76.1
Friends	4	6.34
Colleagues	6	9.5
Alone	5	7.93

Table no 1 : Shows the frequency & percentage distribution of samples regarding the Demographic Variables were 71.42% were female and 28.57% were male. 85.7% were between the age group of 20-40 yrs. Majority of them were employees and homemakers, 47.61% were graduate and majority of them were staying with their family.

SECTION-II

Table 2: Description of impact on general population

Part-A Family relations n-63

Item	Not at all related to me		Somewhat related to me		Extremely related to me		Mean	SD
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Impact related to family relations	1	1.59	44	69.84	18	28.6	21	26.6

Table 2 : Shows the frequency & percentage distribution of samples regarding the family relations which reveals that the family relations of 28.6% population were severely affected by the pandemic situation and 69.84% of population were less affected while 1.59% were hardly affected.

SECTION-II

Table 3: Description of impact on general population

Part-B Social relations and Recreation n-63

Item	Not at all related to me		Somewhat related to me		Extremely related to me		Mean	SD
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Impact related to social relations and recreation	5	7.93651	10	15.9	48	76.19	21	23.5

Table 3: Shows the frequency & percentage distribution of samples regarding the social relations and recreation where 76.19% population were severely impacted during the pandemic situation and 15.9% of population were moderately impacted while 7.93% population were scarcely impacted by it.

SECTION-II

Table 4: Description of psychological impact on general population

Part-C Psychological Impact n-63

Item	Not at all related to me		Somewhat related to me		Extremely related to me		Mean	SD
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Psychological Impact	3	3.22581	13	14	47	74.6	21	23

Table4 : Shows the frequency & percentage distribution of samples regarding psychological Impact on general population where 74.6% population were severely impacted psychologically due to the pandemic situation and 14% of population were moderately impacted while 3.2% population was scarcely impacted psychologically during the pandemic situation.

SECTION-III

Table 5: Description of Obstacles related to basic necessities in general population

Part-A Obstacles related to basic necessities n-63

Item	Not at all related to me		Somewhat related to me		Extremely related to me		Mean	SD
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Obstacles related to Basic necessities	5	7.94	8	12.7	50	79.37	21	25.16

Table 5 : Shows the frequency & percentage distribution of samples regarding obstacles related to basic necessities where 79.37% population have faced severely difficulties in getting the basic necessities during the pandemic situation, 12.7% of population faced less problems in procuring the basic necessities while 7.9% population have hardly faced any difficulties.

SECTION-III

Table 6: Description of Obstacles related to work in general population

Part-B Obstacles related to work n-63

Item	Not at all related to me		Somewhat related to me		Extremely related to me		Mean	SD
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Obstacles related to Work	7	11.11	33	52.4	23	36.51	21	13.11

Table 6 : Shows the frequency & percentage distribution of samples regarding obstacles related to work where 36.51% population faced sever obstacles related to work, 52.4% of population faced moderate obstacles while 11.11% population faced less obstacles related to work.

the relationship good with the family members. Able to spend quality time with the family. Experience any emotional violence, physical violence during this lockdown.

Discussion

This study was aimed to assess the social impact of pandemic disease COVID -19 on general population. The samples were taken from different areas of pune city.

Findings related to the impact on general population.

Impact on family relation.

Table 2 :Data describes the Part A of the impact on family relations. The parameter measured were- Is

Impact related to social relation and recreation.

Table 3 :Data describes the Part B of the impact related to social relation and recreation.. The parameter measured were- Able to connect to loved ones. Able to play games with family and loved ones. Prefer spending time in reading, writing, watching television, cooking, exercise, yogasana. Missed the daily travelling and outing.

Psychological Impact.

Table 4 :Data describes the Part C of the psychological impact. The parameter measured were-any feelings of low in energy and downhearted during

the lockdown. Anxiousness about the implications of COVID-19 in life. Fear and worry of getting infected and the associated physical suffering. Fear of death. Fear of spreading infection to others.

Findings of the obstacles faced by general population

Obstacles related to basic necessities.

Table 5 :Data describes the Part A of the Obstacles related to basic necessities. The parameter measured are- where procuring daily supplies challenging. Were the basic necessities of food-grains, fruits, vegetables easily available. Able to procure other required materials from the market. Satisfied with whatever things were available. Any anxious to visit ATM amidst this lockdown. Cooking gas easily available during lockdown period.

Obstacles related to work.

Table 6 :Data describes the Part B of the Obstacles related to work. The parameter measured were- whether working from home during lockdown. Whether getting paid adequately during this lockdown period. Faced any financial burden during this lockdown. Whether had to work for long hours. Was any loss of business.

Conclusion: The study result shows that the general population's social relations, recreation were more impacted along with their psychology and faced more obstacles to procure the basic necessities while faced moderate obstacles related to work as everyone had to work from home. It can be concluded that due to lockdown people faced more problems related to social relation, recreation and procuring the necessary materials required, as they were not allowed to make social gatherings.

Conflict of Interest: Nil

Funding: The study was funded by authors.

Ethical Clearance: Ethical approval was taken from Symbiosis College of Nursing's ethical committee. The informed consent was taken from the general population living in different areas of Pune city. Information was given to the participants regarding the data collection procedure. The confidentiality was maintained and the data collected was used only for research purpose.

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