Review Article

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Covid 19 Outbreak: Effect on Societyin India

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Abstract

Indian business has been taken by surprise by the appearance of Covid-19. When Covid-19 hit the market, the economy was already in a chaotic position. It is possible to limit a highly contagious disease with legislative acts such as social exclusion, house confinement and even the lockout of a whole country. As a part of the study, researchers will examine the impact of COVID-19 on India's health status and describe the level of satisfaction with government corrective measures for COVID-19. Sixty one percent of respondents are concerned about their mental health, seventy-nine percent are unsure of the future, 91.23 percent are concerned about the future of their family and children, 68.42 percent are concerned about their health, and 61.40 percent are fatigued, according to the research. However, 25 persons claimed they were not hungry. 90% of the respondents thought that lock down could limit the spread of the epidemic, while just 10% were unsure. At 84.21%, respondents are satisfied with local/district/state authorities' efforts to contain this epidemic; at 15.79% they are dissatisfied. Out of 57 people who took part in the survey, In the wake of the COVID19 epidemic, our country faces a number of social and economic challenges. In terms of social and economic life, the lockdown and COVID19 attacks have been devastating. Human psychology and social behaviour have been altered by this global pandemic, according to studies. COVID-19's economic and psychological impact on India was also examined in this study. Much of India's population suffered psychological effects as a result of the crisis, according to a recent survey. They wear masks and wash their hands frequently to avoid the spread of the sickness. If we follow all of the Indian government's COVID19 instructions, we will be able to stop this deadly pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19; Social distance; Home isolation; Lock down; Mental health.

Introduction

Since Coronavirus emerged at the end of 2019, it has gone beyond national borders. It is being distributed to mobile and interdependent populations all over the world. The SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus socio-economic impact mentioned in middle and low-income countries is officially known as COVID-19 (Shretta, R., 2020). The nation of India shut down for eleven weeks due to fears of a bioterrorist attack. During that time, robust public health measures were implemented.

Socio economic fallout from the pandemic poses a

threat to the nation's growth and the country's position in the global economy. The virus has not run its course, and the world's economy is already beginning to slow down. After learning about COVID-19, it slowed down the nation's economy. It significantly impacted businesses like travel, tourism, aviation, and service industries (Ghosh, 2020). Certain companies have ceased to exist. The total number of airline routes fell significantly (Singh, 2015). As a result, 60% of the world's population has lost 60% of their possible time, while 30% of joblessness occurs (Chatterjee et al., 2020).

Objectives of the Study

The main goals of the research are as follows

- To study the socio economic circumstances of the sample respondent.
- To highlight theemployment status of sample respondent.
- To measure the awareness about coronavirus pandemic.
- To assess the time spend in a day during lock-down.
- To investigate the social distance norms that impacted personal lives and relationships during the lock down.
- To evaluate the respondents' health status during the lock-down.
- To find the level of satisfaction about government remedial measures for governing COVID-19.

Methodology

Data were collected for this study from primary and secondary sources. A survey that relied on structured interview questions was developed to get primary data. Primary data is the study's foundation. The researcher designed and sent the questionnaire, which used an online survey platform to collect 57 respondents. Produce a questionnaire, collect data, create custom reports, and analyse the results with Google Forms. Google and Microsoft forms were circulated across social media networks like Facebook and LinkedIn to attract many pupils on the internet. Books, magazines, journals, the internet, the World Health Organisation, web pages, television, magazines, and newspapers have collected secondary data.The questionnaire link was circulated over Whats App, a widely utilised social media network, from May 1, 2019, to September 30, 2020.The statistical approaches employed were mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation analysis.

Review of Literature

It is unclear, according to Harapan et al. (2020), whether the Huanan seafood wholesale market triggers the spread of the disease. Even so, bats can spread the virus to humans even if they don't need other intermediaries to do so. The pandemic threat and public health issue raised by the COVID-19 virus affects everyone on the planet.

A defining contribution that Kakodkar et al. (2020) made concluded that COVID-19 is a global pandemic without any doubt. Various evidence-based medicines were utilised to establish a COVID-19 risk classification system for international pandemic events.

A study printed in a peer-reviewed journal by Bang (2020) claims that the current strain of COVID-19 is a global public health emergency. Direct personal-to-personal contact and droplets of COVID-19 The travellers should be given travel information, identify the patients, know the physician, a procedure to keep the future spread of the disease, previous patients' histories, and medical similarities between the patients.

While researching Kläger (2020), an extensive amount of literature was found concerning the necessity of a highly prioritised health care system, as well as proper handling of patients, to help with the impending global crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Researchers worldwide must join forces to identify the cure and vaccine if we are to handle this crisis. In addition, the only way to stop this crisis is through global cooperation.

Socio Economic Conditions of Sample Respondents

Table 1: Sex-wise classification of the respondents.

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	10	17.54
Female	47	82.46
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

Table 1 shows that 17.54 percent of the total respondents are men, while the remaining 82.46 percent are women. As a result, the majority of responders in the research area are female.

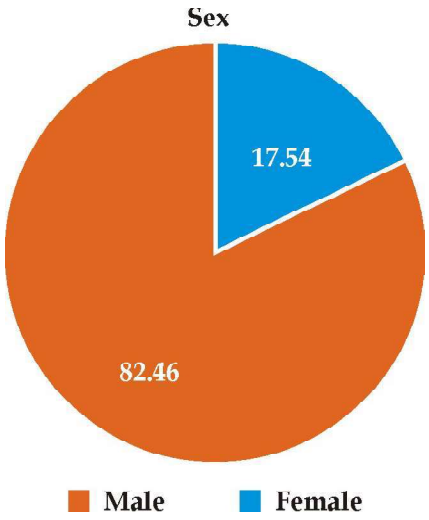

Table 2: Age wise classification of the respondents.

Age	No of Respondents	Percentage
Below 20	22	38.60
20-30	21	36.84
30-40	8	14.04
40-50	4	7.01
Above 50	2	3.51
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

Table 2 shows that the respondents' most important age groups are those under the age of 20 and those between the ages of 20 and 30. They account for 38.60 percent of the total and 36.84 percent of the total, respectively. It is followed by 30–40 years, 40–50 years, and over 50 years, which account for 14.04 percent, 7.01 percent, and 3.51 percent of the population, respectively. The bulk of the respondents in the research area are under the age of 20 years old, according to the findings. The mean age of the defendants was 25 years.

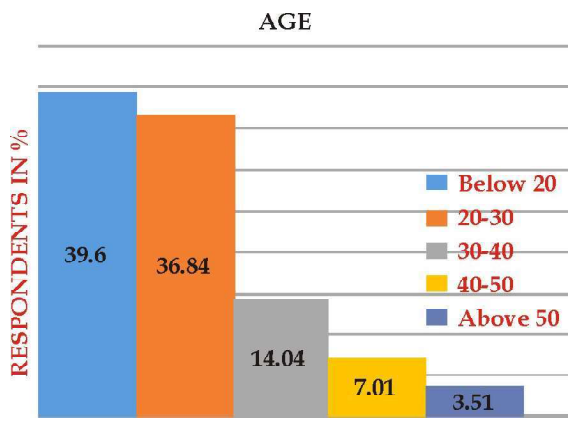

Table 3: Level of education of the respondents.

Educational Level	No of Respondents	Percentage
Primary	22	38.60
Secondary	21	36.84
Higher Secondary	8	14.04
Collegiate	4	7.01
Technical/Professional	2	3.51
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

The respondents' educational levels are depicted in Table 3. Primary, secondary, higher secondary, collegiate, technical and professional education and technical and professional education respondents make up 38.60, 36.84, 14.04, 7.01, and 3.51 percent of the total, respectively. The majority of respondents in the research area have only an elementary education, according to the findings.

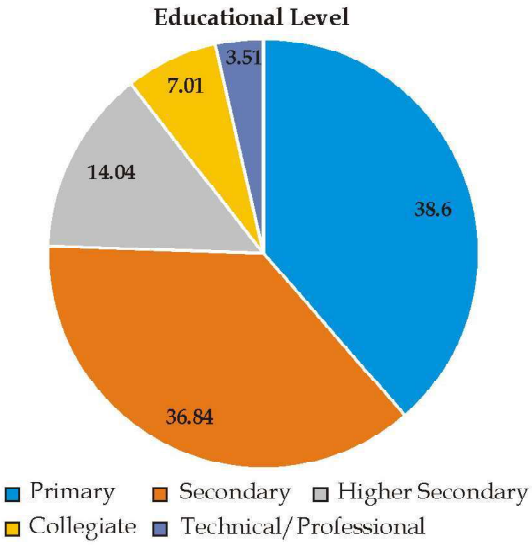

Table 4: Community-wise classification of the respondent.

Caste	No of Respondents	Percentage
BC	26	45.61
MBC	16	28.07
SC/ST	9	15.79
Other	6	10.53
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

Table 4 shows that out of 57 respondents, 26 (45.61%) belong to the Backward Class, followed by the Most Backward Class, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, and Other Class, which account for 28.07%, 15.79%, and 10.53 percent, respectively. The bulk of the respondents fall within the Backward Class category,

according to the results.

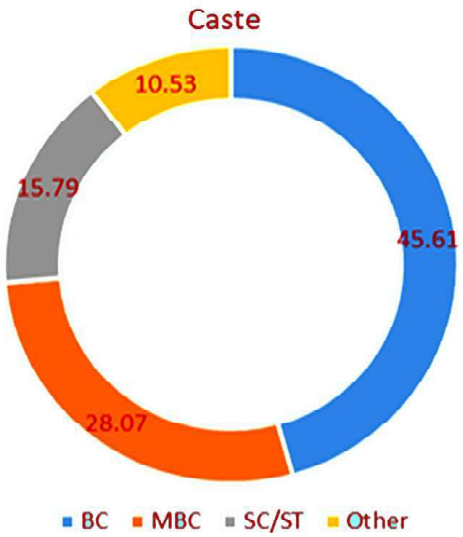

Table 5: Classification of Respondents based on religion.

Religion	No of Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	29	50.88
Christian	21	36.84
Muslim	7	12.28
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

Table 5 shows that Hindus make up the bulk of the respondents, accounting for 50.88 percent. Christians and Muslims came in second and third, with 36.84 percent and 12.28 percent, respectively. According to the findings, 29 of the 57 respondents are Hindus, 21 are Christians, and only 7 are Muslims.

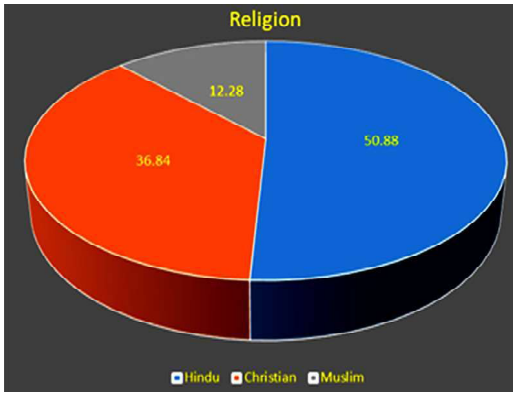

Table 6: Occupational background of earning members per family.

Occupational background	No of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	11	19.30
Fisherman	7	12.28
Teaching	3	5.26
Student	6	10.53
Business	9	15.79
Government Job	5	8.77
Private Job	6	10.53
Coolie	10	17.54
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

The occupational backgrounds of 57 respondents can be shown in Table 6. 11 (19.30%) of the respondents have a relevant occupational background as an agriculturalist, 7 (12.28%) of the respondents are fishermen, 3 (5.26%) of the respondents are teachers, 6 (10.53%) of the respondents are students, 9 (15.79%) of the respondents are in business, 5 (8.77%) of the respondents are government employees, and 6 (10.53%) of the respondents are students.

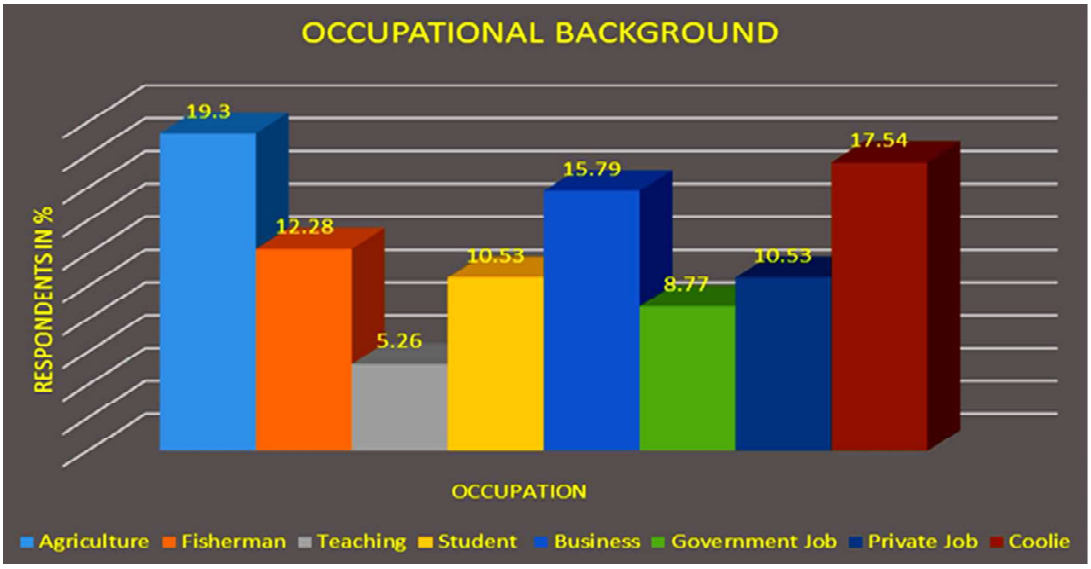

Table 7: Type of family of the respondents.

Type of Family	No of Respondents	Percentage
Nuclear Family	45	78.95
Joint Family	12	21.05
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

Table 7 indicates that 45 (78.95%) of the 57 respondents belonged to the nuclear family system. In comparison, the remaining 12 (21.05%) belonged to the joint family system. Even in the research area, it reveals a steady fall in the joint family arrangement.

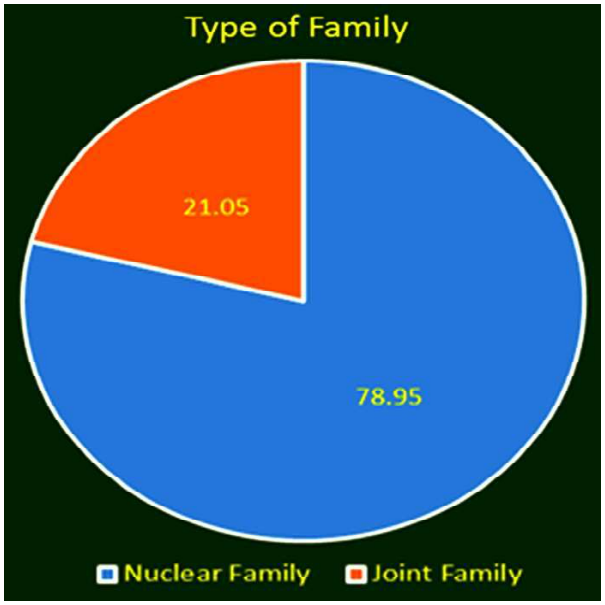

Table 8: Marital status of the respondents.

Marital status	No of Respondents	Percentage
Married	40	70.18
Unmarried	16	28.07
Widow/Widower	1	1.75
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

Table 8 shows that out of 57 respondents, a maximum of 40 (70.18%) are married, while 16 (28.07%) are single, and 1 (1.75%) are widowed.

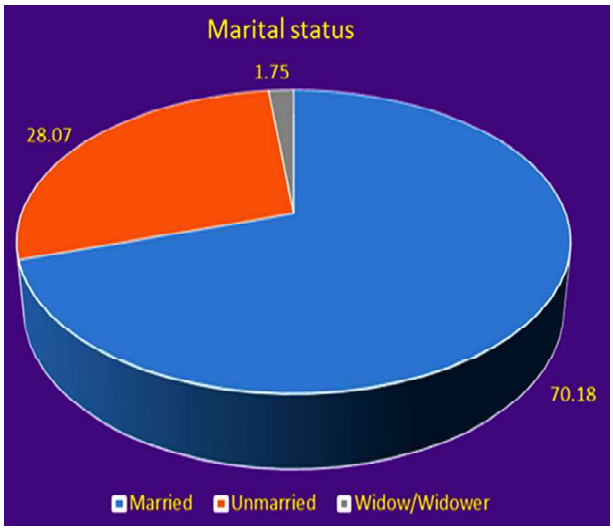

Table 9: Family size of the respondents.

Family Size	No of Respondents	Percentage
Below Three	19	33.33
Three to Four	25	43.86
Four to Five	9	15.79
Above Five	4	7.02
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

A maximum of 25 (48.86%) of respondents have a family of 3–4 persons, with 19 (33.33%) having a family size of less than 3, 9 (15.79%) having a family size of 4-5, and 4 (7.02%) having a family size of 5 or more. Table 9 shows that the majority of them had a family size of three to four individuals. The average family size was calculated to be 3.46.

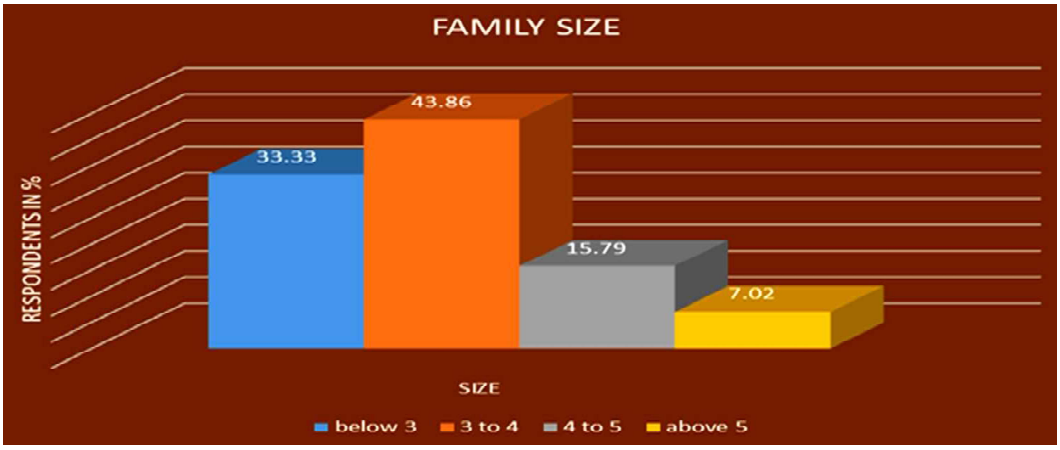

Table 10: Distribution of sample respondents according to their housing condition.

Ownership of the house	No of Respondents	Percentage
Owned	37	64.91
Leased	4	7.02
Rented	16	28.07
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

According to Table 10, 64.91 percent of respondents own their homes, whereas 7.02 percent and 28.07 percent of respondents, respectively, have leased and rented homes.

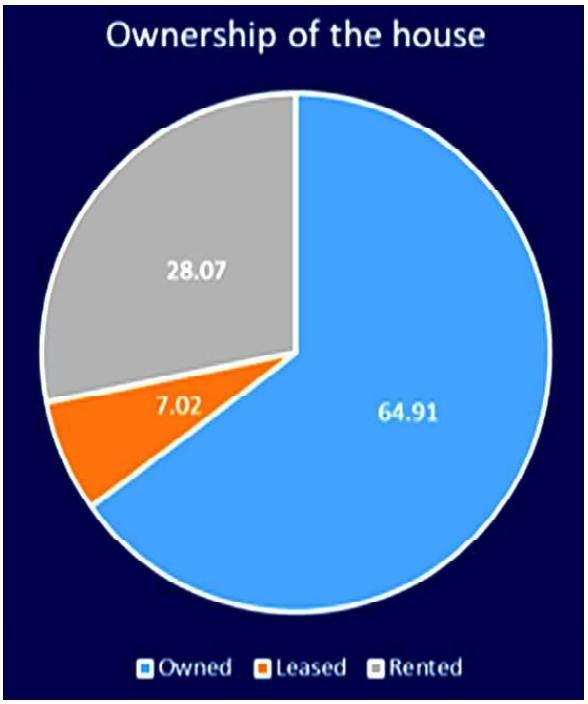

Table 11: Distribution of sample respondents according to the type of house.

Type of the house	No of Respondents	Percentage
Terraced	36	63.16
Tiled	15	26.31
Thatched	6	10.53
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

According to Table 11, the bulk of the sample respondents (63.16 percent) live in terraced houses. In comparison, 26.31 percent live in tiled houses, and the remaining 10.53 percent live in thatched houses.

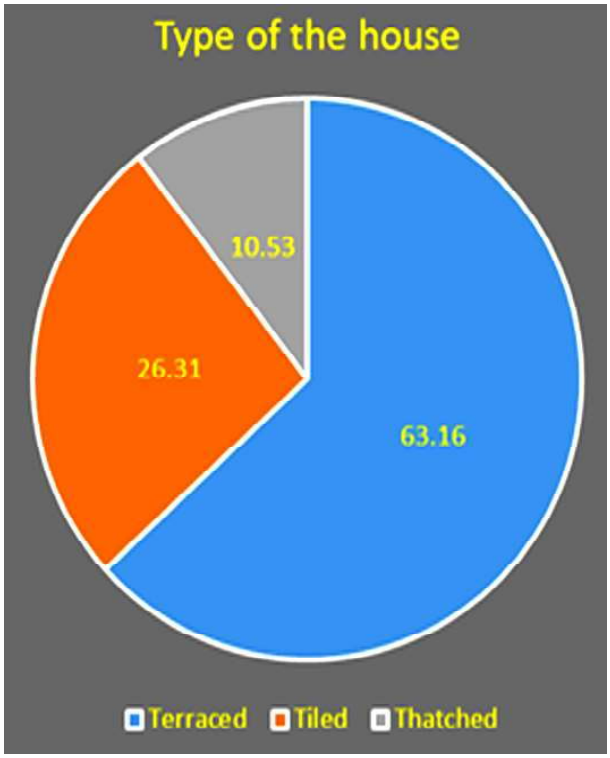

Table 12: Earning members per family of the households.

Earning members in the family	No of Respondents	Percentage
One	32	56.14
Two	15	26.32
Three	6	10.53
Four	3	5.26
More than four	1	1.75
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

According to Table 12, the majority of respondents (32.14%) have only one earning member per family, followed by 15 (26.32%) respondents who have two earning members per family, 6 (10.53%) respondents who have three earning members per family, and 3 (5.26%) respondents who have four earning members per family. Only one respondent (1.75%) had a family with more than four working members. The average number of earning members per family in the households was 1.20.

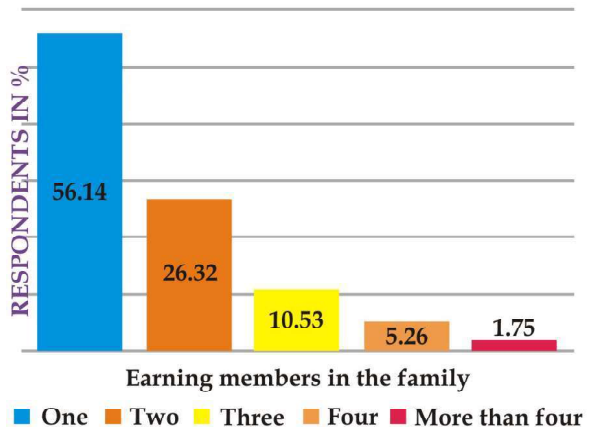

Table 13: Distribution of sample respondents according to landholding.

Land Facility	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	32	56.14
No	25	43.86
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

According to Table 13, 32 respondents (56.14 percent) own land, whereas the remaining 25 (43.86 percent) do not. The vast majority of the families polled owned property.

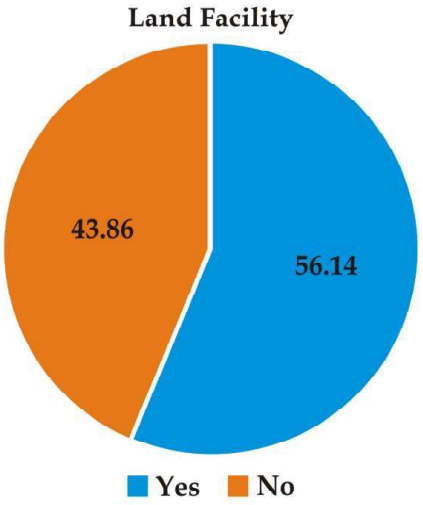

Table 14: Place of residence.

Residential Status	No of Respondents	Percentage
Rural	29	50.88
Urban	17	29.82
Semi-Urban	11	19.30
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

According to Table 14, respondents live in rural areas 50.88 percent of the time, semi-urban areas 19.30 percent of the time, and urban areas 29.82 percent. As a fact, the vast majority of respondents live in rural areas.

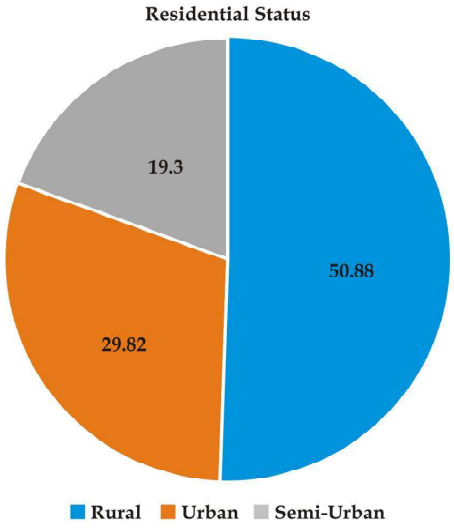

Table 15: Electricity facility.

Electricity Facility at Home	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	57	100.00
No	0	0.0
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

The respondents' electricity facility is explained in Table 15. In this study area, all of the respondents have access to electricity. The entire study group, 57 (100 percent) respondents, have access to power at home. This demonstrates that thanks to government efforts, the communities have been electrified.

Table 16: Availability of toilet facility at home for the sample respondents.

Toilet Facility at Home	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	49	85.96
No	8	14.04
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

Table 16 clearly shows that 57 respondents, a majority of four-nine (85.96%), have home toilets. Of the others, eight (14.04%) do not have home toilet facilities.

Table 17: Availability of drinking water facility at home for the sample respondents.

Water Facility at Home	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	51	89.47
No	6	10.53
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

Table 17 shows that most 57 respondents (89.47%) have drinking water facilities at home, while the remaining 6 (10.53%) do not.

Table 18: Basic facilities enjoyed by respondents and their family.

Essential Facilities enjoyed	No of Respondents	Percentage
Bicycle	24	42.11
T. V	55	96.49
Home theaters	12	21.05
Furniture	23	40.35
A C	14	24.56
Mobile	46	80.70
Bike	32	56.14
Car	11	19.29

Source: Primary data.

Note: Multiple Responses

According to the above table, the respondent's family owns luxury items such as televisions, cell phones, gold, home theatres, air conditioning, furniture, and items required for economic activity such as bicycles, bikes, and cars.

Table 19: Monthly personal income of the sample respondents.

Monthly Personal Income	No of Respondents	Percentage
Below Rs.10000	7	12.28
Rs. 10000-20000	11	19.30
Rs. 20000-30000	19	33.33
Rs .30000-40000	14	24.56
Above Rs. 40000	6	10.53
Total	57	100.00

Source: Primary data.

According to Table 19, 7 (12.28 percent) of the 57 respondents have a monthly personal income of less than Rs. 10,000, 11 (19.30 percent), 19 (33.33 percent), 14 (24.56 percent), and 6 (10.53 percent) of the respondents have a monthly personal income of between Rs.10000 and 20000, Rs.20000 – 30000, Rs.30000-40000, and 40000 and above respectively. The average monthly personal income came to Rs.25175.44 per month.

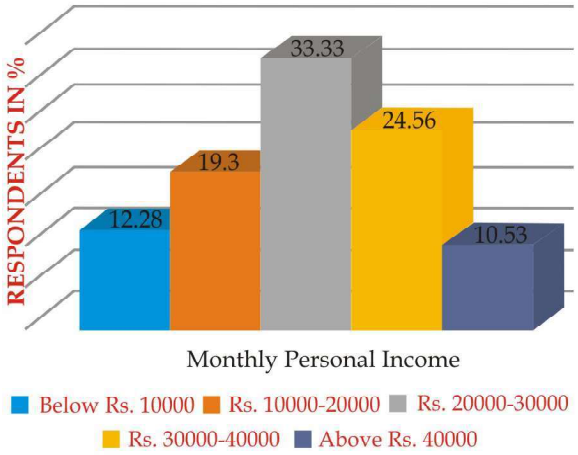

Table 20: Talking about the covid-19.

Talking about the Covid-19	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	52	91.23
No	5	8.77
Total	57	100

Source: Primary data.

Due to the existence of Covid-19, everyone in the town is worried and on edge because of the rapid spread of the disease. Since it is currently popular, people talking about it is to be expected. According to the survey, 91.23% of people discussing the Covid-19 often, while 8.77% seldom do. The more people who are concerned about their health, the more people are talking about the pandemic.

Table 21: Maintaining social distancing.

Maintaining social distancing	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	49	85.96
No	8	14.04
Total	57	100

Source: Primary data.

The table above shows that people want to maintain social distance among friends and family during a lock-down. So, they do 85.96 percent of the time.

Table 22: Symptoms of covid-19

Symptoms of COVID-19	No. of respondents	Percentage
Feel fever	46	80.70
Feel cough	45	78.95
Shortness of breath	34	59.65
Sneezing	44	77.19
Body aches and pains	43	75.44
Do not feel symptoms	11	19.30

Source: Primary Data.

Note: Multiple Responses.

The majority of respondents (80.70 percent) were aware of COVID-19 symptoms, such as fever, cough, shortness of breath, and sneezing; however, 19.30 percent were unaware of any symptoms.

Table 23: Lost Occupation.

Lost Works	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	22	38.60
No	35	61.40
Total	57	100

Source: Primary data.

During the lock-down, 38.60 percent of the sample respondents lost their jobs, according to the survey.

Table 24: Affected personal life and relationships.

Affected personal life and relationships	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	48	84.21
No	9	15.79
Total	57	100

Source: Primary data.

Out of 57 people polled, 84.21 percent said social distance norms impacted their personal lives and relationships during the lock-down. In contrast, 15.79 percent said they were unaffected.

Table 25: Mental health status during lock-down.

Mental Health Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
Feel psychically inactive	35	61.40
I feel confused about my future.	41	71.93
Worried about my family's and kids' future	52	91.23
I was concerned about my health.	39	68.42
The sense of tiredness	35	61.40
Do not feel hungry	25	43.86

Source: Primary data.

Note: Each percent shows out of 57 respondents.

According to the table, 61.40 percent of respondents are concerned about their mental health, 71.93 percent are perplexed about the future, 91.23 percent are worried about the future of their family and children, 68.42 percent are concerned about their health, and 61.40 percent are fatigued. However, 25 people said they were not hungry.

Table 26: Lockdown can stop the spread of the pandemic.

A lock-down can stop the spread of the pandemic	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	51	89.47
No	6	10.53
Total	57	100

Source: Primary data.

Among the 57 respondents, 89.47% agreed that lockdown could stop the pandemic spread, and the remaining 10.53% were doubtful.

Table 27: Satisfied with the measures taken by the local/ district/ state authorities.

Satisfied	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	48	84.21
No	9	15.79
Total	57	100

Source: Primary data.

Out of 57 respondents, 84.21% are satisfied with the measures taken by the local/district/state authorities to contain the pandemic, while 15.79% are not.

Conclusion

As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, our country faces various social and economic issues. The Lockdown and COVID19 attacks have had a big impact on human life, both socially and economically. Research shows that this global pandemic has affected human psychology and social behaviour. The economic and psychological effects of the outbreak of COVID-19 in India were also studied during the current research.

Due to the disease's rapid spread, everyday health, financial, and livelihood difficulties rose dramatically. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it created confusion in the lives of Indians and global citizens alike. The survey revealed that much of India's population had a psychological effect during the crisis.The majority of people are distancing themselves socially to

minimise the risk of passing the virus to others. To prevent the infection from spreading, they wear masks and wash their hands frequently. It is entirely possible to combat this dangerous pandemic by following all of the precautions and guidelines for COVID-19 that the Indian government details.

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