

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE SOCIETY

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Abstract

Corona is a virus that had its roots into the world from almost 60 years since its discovery in late 1960s. The terminology of the Corona virus is named after the crown-like spikes on the outer surface of the virus structure. We have seen viruses which affect our life. Many times it affects casually but sometimes it turns into serious situation. Plenty of medicines are available. But this time it's very serious because after a long period scientists are unable to find out the medicine and vaccine. This pandemic has affected the entire world. However we think that the psychological impact of this pandemic like stress and anxiety among the general population is also a grave concern. During the early stages of the pandemic in India, the lives of people were drastically affected with lock-down and fear related to the disease's potential effects and transmission. The fear due to the contraction of COVID -19 is on the rise because of the death tolls and global spread. Therefore, this study attempted to find the initial psychological impact of COVID-19 among general public. This can potentially help policy makers in framing complete involvements. We can see little serious impact on society in this study like, impact on academics, physical fitness, financial impact and mental impact. The researcher used survey method for this study to get the conclusion. Questionnaires' filled by 50 people from different sectors used to get the conclusion.

Keywords: Corona, COVID -19, academics, physical fitness, financial impact and mental impact.

Introduction

Corona is a virus that had its roots into the world from almost 60 years since its discovery in late 1960s. The terminology of the Corona virus is named after the crown-like spikes on the outer surface of the virus structure¹. The virus has been infecting animals like chicken and pigs but there was no major human contraction to humans². Earlier, the allied viruses of the same family like the Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus SARS-CoV in 2003, Human corona virus HCoV NL63 in 2004³, HKU1 in 2005⁴, Middle east respiratory (MERS) in 2012, have shown their outbreaks and now the novel version of this virus has presented a threat of unmatched severity.

We have seen viruses which affect our life. Many times it affects casually but sometimes it turns into serious situation. Plenty of medicines are available. But this time it's very serious because after a long period scientists are unable to find out the medicine and vaccine. This pandemic has affected the entire world. It leads to a drastic loss of human life. Whole world is locked down due to this virus for more than eight months in first wave and now semi lockdown in some countries. It's a huge challenge to public health, business sector, education, infrastructure, tourism and transport sectors also.

According to the classification of International Classification of Viruses (ICTV) has referred this novel pathogen as SARS-CoV-2 (formerly known as 2019-nCoV) in 2019^{5,6}. The first case was identified in the city of Wuhan, a Chinese seafood market and since then it has been exponentially increasing with an evident human to human contact via respiratory droplets while sneezing and coughing⁷.

However we think that the psychological impact of this pandemic like stress and anxiety among the

general population is also a grave concern⁸. In Indian subcontinent, as of 30 March 2020, according to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), a total of 1071 COVID-19 positive cases (including 49 foreign nationals) were reported in 27 states/union territories. During the early stages of the pandemic in India, the lives of people were drastically affected with lock-down and fear related to the disease's potential effects and transmission⁹. The fear due to the contraction of COVID-19 is on the rise because of the death tolls and global spread^{10,11}. Therefore, this study attempted to find the initial psychological impact of COVID-19 among general public. This can potentially help policy makers in framing complete involvements.

Objective:

To study the impacts of COVID19 on the society.

Method:

Survey method is been used for this study to collect the data with the 10 questions questionnaire from 50 people of different sectors from Baramati.

Impact of COVID-19 among general public:

Impact on Academics:

Since its outbreak in late February, 2020, COVID-19 has created havoc across the India and like any critical sector, education has been smash hard. Students, schools, colleges and universities have been extremely impacted. Millions of children do not go to school due to emergencies and on-going humanitarian disasters. The outbreak of COVI-19 has compounded the difficulty of learners in country affected and or emerging from conflict and disaster. While the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) acknowledges the public health decision to close schools. Educational activities are troubled to a great extent, and we could sense a great amount of confusion, the postponement or delay in exams, academic sessions or the like. There was not enough space for the so-called co-curriculum.

The digital world was a problem for the teachers who were experts in book, talk, chalk and classroom methods. They had to be trained to meet the challenges of the present situation and go ahead with online teaching. And many students struggled to obtain the gadgets needed for digital learning. Educated parents helped their children, but it's also time to understand the helplessness of the parents who could not help their children. Midday meal provision is a great blessing to many students in India, closure of schools during lockdown meant many children were underprivileged and malnourished. Pandemic has been a challenge to educational institutions, as the payment of fees was very less. Many low budget schools got shut down.

Impact on Physical Fitness:

COVID-19 restrictions such as the closure of schools and parks, and the cancellation of youth sports and activity classes around the country may prevent children from achieving recommended levels of physical activity. To prevent the spread of COVID-19, state and local governments indorsed abundant restrictions on human movement and physical interactions. Starting mid-February, primary and secondary schools and colleges closed in all the country through the end of the school year. As a result, children no longer had access to school-based physical activities such as physical education, recess, and walking to/from school. Youth team sports cancelled all practices and games throughout the year in most of the parts of the country. Fitness and activity classes for youth such as gymnastics, gyms, dance, and martial arts were also cancelled. Local public parks, playground, trails, and stadiums were

closed in many parts. Although these social-distancing measures were necessary to slow the spread of COVID-19, they may have limited activities of the children's which causes to maintain health and prevent diseases.

Impact on Financial Condition:

The outbreak of COVID-19 brought social and economic life to a standstill. In this study the focus is on assessing the impact on affected sectors, such as aviation, tourism, retail, capital markets, MSMEs, and oil. International and internal mobility is restricted, and the revenues generated by travel and tourism, which contributes 9.2% of the GDP, will take a major toll on the GDP growth rate. Aviation revenues will come down by USD 1.56 billion. Oil has plummeted to 18-year low of \$ 22 per barrel in March, and Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) have withdrawn huge amounts from India, about USD 571.4 million. While lower oil prices will shrink the current account deficit, reverse capital flows will expand it. Rupee is continuously depreciating. MSMEs will undergo a severe cash crunch. The crisis witnessed a shocking mass emigration of such floating population of migrants on foot, amidst countrywide lockdown. Their worries primarily were loss of job, daily ration, and absence of a social security net.

Impact on Psychological / Mental Condition:

COVID-19 has impacted the lives of people around the world including children and adolescents in an unprecedented manner. Throughout the world, an essential modus of prevention from COVID-19 infection has been isolation and social distancing strategies to protect from the risk of infection (Shen et al., 2020). On these grounds, since February, 2020, various countries started implementing regional and national containment measures or lockdowns. In this backdrop one of the principal measures taken during lockdown has been closure of schools, educational institutes and activity areas. These unstoppable circumstances which are beyond normal experience, lead to stress, anxiety and a feeling of helplessness in all. COVID-19 pandemic is accompanied by increased stress, anxiety, sleep disturbance, and panic amongst the people. The horrific pandemic led to an unprecedented situation of nation-wide lockdown in many countries including India. The sudden changes in routine life because of the lockdown and prolonged isolation cause psychological distress. The people living alone amidst the lockdown tend to get agitated feeling confined. People whose family member has some serious complications of COVID-19 could feel anticipatory grief. In addition, the shortage of supplies can also augment the stress.

Conclusion:

Researcher comes to conclusion that, due to the COVID-19 whole world suffered a lot. Because of the lockdown employability decreased. People struggled a lot for survival. Due to the lockdown schools and colleges get closed so the studies got affected. Death rate was very high in the early stages of corona which spread fear in the society. Fitness level of the people got down due to lockdown and social distancing as the grounds, stadiums and gyms were closed for longer period. Due to the huge stress which rose all of a sudden causes to mental diseases and suicides. Vaccine took a lot of time to enter in market, It is now available but still we are struggling to get vaccinated. No medicine is available to cure this disease. Almost two years passed and we are still unsafe. It will take 5 more years to cover the loss. Situation is very difficult but we are fighting hard and united to overcome it, this is the only positive side we achieved in this pandemic.

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