**Research Article**

# IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

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**Abstract:** COVID-19 *is a highly infectious respiratory disease caused by a new coronavirus. The disease was discovered in China in December 2019 and has since spread around the world. COVID is short for coronavirus disease. The number 19 refers to the fact that the disease was first detected in 2019.The technical name of the virus that causes COVID-19 is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, abbreviated as SARS-CoV-2. A sample of one hundred and thirty-eight persons was taken for study and the various Effect were evaluated with the help of a questionnaire. The tools used for analyses is SPSS version-20 software, for the interpretation of data. The study has been conducted among 138 sample respondents who are residing at Tirunelveli District. The data were processed and analysed through SPSS and the statistical tools applied here are ANOVA test and t test. It is noted from the analysis that the impact is apparent on the basis of residential status and not on the basis of gender and occupation. This may be due to the immobility of the people due to lockdown formalities and regularities. Among the chosen factors, though the COVID 19 affect people in different forms, Financial Impact is highly felt and the attainment of basic needs is not a big concern as far as the sample group is concerned. Hence finding and getting means and ways of improving employment opportunities will help the people to get rid of the financial difficulties.*
*Keywords:*   *Covid-19, Financial, Gender, Impact, Individual, Occupation, Residential*

## Introduction

COVID-19 is "a mild to severe respiratory illness that is caused by a coronavirus," one that is characterized especially by fever, cough, and shortness of breath and may progress to pneumonia and respiratory failure. The name is an odd sort of acronym, insofar as it is formed from portions of two distinct words (Coronavirus & Disease) and the latter portion of a date (the 19 from 2019). COVID-19 was first identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019. Fear, worry, and stress are normal responses to perceived or real threats, and at times when we are faced with uncertainty or the unknown. So, it is normal and understandable that people are experiencing fear in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Added to the fear of contracting the virus in a pandemic such as COVID-19 are the significant changes to our daily lives as our movements are restricted in support of efforts to contain and slow down the spread of the virus. Faced with new realities of working from home, temporary unemployment, home-schooling of children, and lack of physical contact with other family members, friends and colleagues, it is important to look after the mental as well as our physical health.

## Methodology of the Study

The study has been conducted among 138 sample respondents who are residing at Tirunelveli District. The responses were collected through Interview Schedule. The main objective of the study is to find out the impact of Covid-19 on Individuals. The data were processed and analysed through SPSS and the statistical tools applied here are ANOVA test and t test. The following were tested in support of the study. They are

- $H_1$: There is no significance difference among the Effect of COVID-19 on the basis of the Gender
- $H_2$: There is no significance difference among the Effect of COVID-19 on the basis of the Residence
- $H_3$: There is no significance difference among the Effect of COVID-19 on the basis of the Occupation

**Table 1:   Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

| Category | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | |
| 18-25 | 67 | 48.6 | 48.6 |
| 26-30 | 28 | 20.3 | 68.8 |
| 31-35 | 16 | 11.6 | 80.4 |
| 36-40 | 13 | 9.4 | 89.9 |
| Above 40 | 14 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 138 | 100.0 | |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 75 | 54.3 | 54.3 |
| Male | 63 | 45.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 138 | 100.0 | |
| **Occupation** | | | |
| Business | 1 | .7 | .7 |
| Government job | 17 | 12.3 | 13.0 |
| Home maker | 3 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| others | 11 | 8.0 | 23.2 |
| Private job | 28 | 20.3 | 43.5 |
| Research Scholar | 3 | 2.1 | 45.7 |
| Student | 75 | 54.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 138 | 100.0 | |
| **Residential Status** | | | |
| City | 73 | 52.9 | 52.9 |
| Remote village | 2 | 1.4 | 54.3 |
| Town | 29 | 21.0 | 75.4 |
| Village | 34 | 24.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 138 | 100.0 | |

**Source: Primary Data**

From the sample group, 48.6 percent within the age group of 18-25, 20.3 percent between the age group of 26-30, 11.6 percent between the age group of 31-35 ,9.4 percent age group of 36-40 years and 10.1 percent age group of above 40 years. 45.7 percent consist

of males and 54.3 percent female. The Occupational Status consisting of .7percent business, 12.3 percent in government Employment, 2.2 home maker, 8.0 others, 20.3 percent in private job, 2.1 percent as Research scholars, and 54.3 percent as Students. As far as the residential status is concerned, 52.9 percent stay in city, 1.4 percent in Remote village, 21.0 in town and 24.6 percent living in villages.

**$H_0$: There is no significance difference among the impact of COVID-19 on the basis of Gender**

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**Table 2: One-way ANOVA for the Gender based impact of Pandemic**

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| ANOVA | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Category** | | **Sum of Squares** | **df** | **Mean Square** | **F** | **Sig.** | **Remarks** |
| Financial Impact | Between Groups | .626 | 1 | .626 | .559 | .456 | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 152.309 | 136 | 1.120 | | | |
| | Total | 152.935 | 137 | | | | |
| Personal Impact | Between Groups | .822 | 1 | .822 | .818 | .367 | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 136.657 | 136 | 1.005 | | | |
| | Total | 137.478 | 137 | | | | |
| Mental Health Impact | Between Groups | .212 | 1 | .212 | .190 | .664 | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 151.933 | 136 | 1.117 | | | |
| | Total | 152.145 | 137 | | | | |
| Impact on family | Between Groups | .021 | 1 | .021 | .015 | .903 | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 192.015 | 136 | 1.412 | | | |
| | Total | 192.036 | 137 | | | | |
| Impact on the access of basic needs (food, housing, and medicine) | Between Groups | .569 | 1 | .569 | .523 | .471 | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 147.902 | 136 | 1.088 | | | |
| | Total | 148.471 | 137 | | | | |

**Source: Primary Data**

The above table presents the opinion of the sample respondents on the association of social media. Their opinions were grouped into five categories, such as "Not **at All, Somewhat, Considerably, and Severely.** The one-way analysis of variance was employed to test whether there is any significant difference in the opinion of the gender-based sample respondents on the impact of Pandemic. The tested results show that there is no significant difference among Financial Impact, Personal Impact, Impact on Mental Health, Impact on

family and Impact on the access of basic needs (food, housing, and medicine). Hence it is observed that the impact is not gender based.

**H₀: There is no significant difference among the impact of COVID-19 on the basis of Residential Status**

**Table 3: One-way ANOVA for the Residential based impact of Pandemic**

| ANOVA | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Category** | | **Sum of Squares** | **df** | **Mean Square** | **F** | **Sig.** | **Remarks** |
| Financial Impact | Between Groups | 8.125 | 3 | 2.708 | 2.51 | .062 | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 144.810 | 134 | 1.081 | | | |
| | Total | 152.935 | 137 | | | | |
| Personal Impact | Between Groups | 10.275 | 3 | 3.425 | 3.61 | .015 | Significant |
| | Within Groups | 127.203 | 134 | .949 | | | |
| | Total | 137.478 | 137 | | | | |
| Mental Health Impact | Between Groups | 9.196 | 3 | 3.065 | 2.87 | .039 | Significant |
| | Within Groups | 142.949 | 134 | 1.067 | | | |
| | Total | 152.145 | 137 | | | | |
| Impact on family | Between Groups | 16.009 | 3 | 5.336 | 4.06 | .008 | Significant |
| | Within Groups | 176.028 | 134 | 1.314 | | | |
| | Total | 192.036 | 137 | | | | |
| Impact on the access of basic needs ( food, housing, and medicine) | Between Groups | 9.504 | 3 | 3.168 | 3.06 | .031 | Significant |
| | Within Groups | 138.967 | 134 | 1.037 | | | |
| | Total | 148.471 | 137 | | | | |

**Source: Primary Data**

The one-way analysis of variance was employed to test whether there is any significant difference in the opinion of the sample respondents from different residential area. The test reveals that there is no significant difference among Financial Impact whereas the impacts are significant on Personal Impact, Impact on Mental Health, Impact on family and Impact on the access of basic needs (food, housing, and medicine).

$H_0$: **There is no significance difference among the impact of COVID-19 on the basis of the Occupation**

**Table 4: One-way ANOVA for the Occupation based impact of Pandemic**

| ANOVA | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Category** | | **Sum of Squares** | **df** | **Mean Square** | **F** | **Sig.** | **Remarks** |
| Financial Impact | Between Groups | 2.907 | 5 | .581 | .512 | **.767** | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 150.028 | 132 | 1.137 | | | |
| | Total | 152.935 | 137 | | | | |
| Personal Impact | Between Groups | 1.914 | 5 | .383 | .373 | **.867** | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 135.564 | 132 | 1.027 | | | |
| | Total | 137.478 | 137 | | | | |
| Impact on Mental Health | Between Groups | 2.947 | 5 | .589 | .522 | **.760** | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 149.198 | 132 | 1.130 | | | |
| | Total | 152.145 | 137 | | | | |
| Impact on family | Between Groups | 6.646 | 5 | 1.329 | .946 | **.453** | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 185.391 | 132 | 1.404 | | | |
| | Total | 192.036 | 137 | | | | |
| Impact on the access of basic needs ( food, housing, and medicine) | Between Groups | 2.215 | 5 | .443 | .400 | **.848** | **Not Significant** |
| | Within Groups | 146.256 | 132 | 1.108 | | | |
| | Total | 148.471 | 137 | | | | |

**Source: Primary Data**

The one-way analysis of variance was employed to test whether there is any significant difference in the opinion of the sample respondents of different Occupational group. There is no significant difference among Financial Impact, Personal Impact, Impact on Mental Health, Impact on family and Impact on the access of basic needs (food, housing, and medicine)

**H$_0$: There is no significance difference among the impact of COVID-19**

### Table 5: One-Sample Test on the overall impact of COVID-19

| One-Sample Test | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Category** | | | | **Test Value = 0** | | | |
| | **t** | **df** | **Sig** | **Mean** | **SD** | **95% Confidence Interval** | |
| | | | | | | **Lower** | **Upper** |
| Financial Impact | 28.047 | 137 | .000 | 2.486 | 1.04 | 2.3103 | 2.6607 |
| Personal Impact | 26.003 | 137 | .000 | 2.218 | 1.00 | 2.0488 | 2.3860 |
| Mental Health Impact | 25.381 | 137 | .000 | 2.558 | 1.18 | 2.3587 | 2.7573 |
| Impact on family | 23.587 | 137 | .000 | 2.116 | 1.05 | 1.9386 | 2.2933 |
| Impact on the access of basic needs (food, housing, and medicine) | 22.479 | 137 | .000 | 2.022 | 1.06 | 1.8439 | 2.1996 |

**Source: Primary Data**

H02: There is no significance difference among the Effect of Covid-19. As per the one Samples Test, it  is observed that the mean values differ considerably, depicting the wider changes in the Effects Of COVID-19 On Individual As per the t values the benefits are ranked and as such How has COVID-19 affected individuals access to basic needs such as food, housing, and medicine? ranks first (t: 28.047, Mean: 2.486, SD: 1.04, p: .000), How has COVID-19 affected individuals personally? (t: 26.003, Mean: 2.218, SD: 1.00, p: .000), How has COVID-19 affected individuals' family? (t: 25.381, Mean: 2.558, SD: 1.18, p: .000), How has COVID-19 affected individual mental health? (t: 23.587, Mean: 2.116, SD: .1.05, p: .000) and How has COVID-19 affected individual financial stability? (t: 22.479, Mean: 2.022, SD: 1.06, p: .000). The impact are statistically significant as the p values are less than 0.05. Among the chosen factors, though the COVID 19 affect people in different forms, Financial Impact is highly felt and the attainment of basic needs is not a big concern as far as the sample group is concerned.

### Conclusion

COVID-19 (Coronavirus) has affected day to day life and is slowing down the global economy. This pandemic has affected thousands of peoples, who are either sick or are being killed due to the spread of this disease. This, being a new viral disease affecting humans for the first time, vaccines are not yet available. This virus is spreading exponentially region

wise. Countries are banning gatherings of people to the spread and break the exponential curve. Many countries are locking their population and enforcing strict quarantine to control spread of the havoc of this highly communicable disease. COVID-19 has rapidly affected our day to day life (health, social and economy), businesses, disrupted the world trade and movements. This virus creates significant knock-on effects on the daily life of citizens as well as about the global economy. The study has been conducted among 138 sample respondents who are residing at Tirunelveli District. It is noted from the analysis that the impact is apparent on the basis of residential status and not on the basis of gender and occupation. This may be due to the immobility of the people due to lockdown formalities and regularities. Among the chosen factors, though the COVID 19 affect people in different forms, Financial Impact is highly felt and the attainment of basic needs is not a big concern as far as the sample group is concerned. Hence finding and getting means and ways of improving employment opportunities will help the people to get rid of the financial difficulties.

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