

Impact on Human Psychological Behavior Due to COVID-19

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Abstract

This Research paper is based on survey were not comprehensive or detailed view of all India population or segment or to predict the action in future. But to provide early insight about human behavior affected due to covid-19. This survey is meant to analysis change occur in human being during this outbreak.

It was analysis in this study, how the life of individual has changes during this outbreak and Preventive measures have been discussed as ways to reduce transmission. The main objective of this paper is to review and summarize change in psychological behavior which has been occur in human being.

To discuss, how the people cope with and adjust to this situation. Major aim of this paper to ensure that during this outbreak , impact of behavior is positive or negative on prospects of the covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19 , Preventive measure , Social distancing

1. Introduction

On 11 March 2020, WHO declared Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak as a pandemic and reiterated the call for countries to take immediate actions and scale up response to treat, detect and reduce transmission to save people's lives. The COVID-19 disease has now achieved pandemic status.

The COVID-19 outbreak affects all segments of the population and is particularly detrimental to members of those social groups in the most vulnerable situations, continues to affect populations, including people living in poverty situations, older persons, persons with disabilities, youth, and indigenous peoples.

The World Health Organization has issued guidelines for managing the problem from both biomedical and psychological points of view. While preventive and medical action is the most important at this stage, emergency psychological crisis interventions for people affected by COVID-19 are also critical. These have responded by declaring a public health emergency of national and international concern, as well as by adopting extraordinary measures to prevent the contagion and limit the outbreak.

Presently COVID-19 seems to spread from person to person by the same mechanism as other common cold or influenza viruses—ie, face to face contact with a sneeze or cough, or from contact with secretions of people who are infected.

2. Review of literature:

1. Kakodkar P, Kaka N, Baig M (April 06, 2020) :A Comprehensive Literature Review on the Clinical Presentation, and Management of the Pandemic Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The clinical and epidemiological differences between COVID-19 and other infections causing outbreaks (SARS, MERS, H1N1) are elucidated.

2. Sana salehi,Adin Abedi ,Sudheer Balakrishnan ,Ali Gholamrezanezhad (April 20,2020) : Coronavirus Disease 2019 (covid-19) : A systematic Review of imaging finding in 919 patients.

This systematic review of current literature on covid-19 provides insight into the initial and follow up CT characteristics of the disease.

3. Prof.Russell M Viner ,Simon J Russell ,Jessica packer (April 06,2020) : School closure and management practices during coronavirus outbreaks :A Rapid systematic review. Disruptive social distancing interventions in schools require further consideration if restrictive social distancing policies are implemented for long periods.

3.Objective :

1. To study Awareness and preventative measures regarding covid-19
2. To analyze people maintaining social distancing and others sources to which they are connecting to others during this outbreak .
3. To identify the degree of positive or negative impacts of COVID -19 on human behavior.
4. To explore the impact of COVID- 19 on individual personal and Social Life .
5. To study the impact of media for sources of information.

4. Problem statement :

There are many studies on COVID- 19 and also a researcher are more focus on Current scenario, but a gap was observed in the studies is that impacts of Covid-19 on human psychological behavior.

LIMITATIONS :

1. Time spend on the study is limited and thus is a major constraint.
2. Area of research is limited to the three places where the sample is collected and therefore cannot be taken as a universal sample is thus also a major constraint.
3. This research reflects opinion of individuals behavior ,So the impact of virus on human only where by findings and suggestion given on the basis of this research cannot be applied to the entire population.

5. Research methodology

i. Research design :

The research conducted was descriptive and analytical, So a Survey method was used. A Survey was conducted through a structured questionnaire tested for reliability and data was collected throughout Mumbai.

ii. Primary data :

Primary data was collected randomly through the structured questionnaire in Mumbai, Suburbs Mumbai and Thane District , by using simple random sampling.

iii. Sample size :

The study was limited to those participants who willingly elected to complete the instruments in their entirety. There were a total of 350 respondents.

The sample to which the questionnaire was administered was based on random sampling techniques. The sample distribution was given in Table 1.

Age (Years)	Male	Female	Total
16-20	19	25	44
21-30	30	38	68
31-40	50	95	145
41-50	30	40	70
50-above	10	13	23
Total	139	211	350

Table 1.Source: Primary data

iv. Sample design:

The researcher relied upon simple random sampling technique, considering the research methodology and research type as per guidelines. A caution was exercised during the study that the respondents who did not show inclination to be a part of the study were not covered.

v. Area of research :

Mumbai, Suburb Mumbai & Thane District.

vi. Secondary data :

The secondary information or data was collected from newspapers, research articles , magazine and websites.

vii. Research instruments

A summated closed end questionnaire was used with different viewpoints of respondents. In this questionnaire, all the questions were positively framed to study the impact of independent variables like age, gender and profession on the dependent variable.

viii. Statistical analysis

Efficient and effective data analysis is the result of effective data preparation. This was found to be very crucial between the completion of the field work and the

statistical processing of the collected data. Data preparation involved transferring the questionnaire into an electronic format which allowed and facilitated subsequent data processing. Data sheet was prepared directly at Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) software for further analysis. Code was assigned to each response for data entry and data record. Transcribed data sheet was prepared for data analysis. On the basis of data sheet, tables and graphs were prepared for the analysis.

6. Hypothesis

H01 : There is a significant correlation between Awareness and preventative measures regarding covid-19

Ha1 : There is no a significant correlation between Awareness and preventative measures regarding covid-19

H02: There is a significant correlation between the age of individual maintaining Social distancing and sources of connectivity with others.

Ha2: There is no a significant correlation between the age of individual maintaining Social distancing and sources of connectivity with others.

H03: There is a significant correlation between age group and Media for sources of information .

Ha3: There is no a significant correlation between age group and Media for sources of information .

7. Data analysis:

1. H01 : There is a significant correlation between Awareness and preventative measures regarding covid-19

Observed Table									
Product use for health & Safety Measure									
Gender		S oap	Tis sues	Hand Sanit izer	Med ical Mas ks	Aerosol Disinfectan ts	Househ old Maintenan ce Masks	A ll	To tal
Male	Observed Value	6 9	11	41	5	1	1	4 5	17 2
	Expected Value	6 5.85	10. 81	37.34	3.44	0.98	1.96	5 1.6	17 2
Female	Observed Value	6 5	11	35	2	1	3	6 0	17 8
	Expected Value	6 8.14	11. 188	38.65 1	3.56	1.017	2.0342	5 3.4	17 8

	Value	8							
Total	Observed Value	1 34	22	76	7	2	4	1 05	35 0
	Expected Value	1 34	22	76	7	2	4	1 05	35 0

Table 2.Source: Primary data

Chi-Square Tests				
Pearson Chi-Square	Value	Df	p-value	Result
	4.988839	6	0.54525	Accepted

Since p-value is more than 0.05 test is accepted.

Conclusion : There is a significant correlation between the gender and health and safety product use by people

Interpretation :

Based on the results of a survey, Preventive measures such as masks, hand hygiene practices, avoidance of public contact etc, have been discussed as ways to reduce transmission. According to the survey 67% of respondents are using soap for hand wash ,which is more preferable any other product most.38% of the respondent uses the hand sanitizer as a preventative measure .Among all the category product the least usage has been find of Aerosol Disinfectants .It was also observed in survey , 2% of respondent using a medical mask.Only 7% of the respondent using tissue has a preventive measure .

2. H02: There is a significant correlation between the age of individual maintaining Social distancing and sources of connectivity with others.

Numbers of Respondent maintaining social distancing :		%
Yes	270	77.14
No	30	8.57
May be	50	14.29
Total	350	100

Observed Table						
Connective sources among people						
Age Group		Callin g	Whats app	Face book	Others social media	Tot al
16-20	Observed Value	5	30	5	4	44
	Expected Value	10.05	21.37	7.54	5.02	44

21-30	Observed Value	11	40	10	7	68
	Expected Value	15.54	33.02	11.65	7.77	68
31-40	Observed Value	25	70	30	20	145
	Expected Value	33.14	70.42	24.85	16.57	145
41-50	Observed Value	29	23	13	5	70
	Expected Value	16	34	12	8	70
50-above	Observed Value	10	7	2	4	23
	Expected Value	5.257	11.171	3.942	2.628	23
Total	Observed Value	80	170	60	40	350
	Expected Value	80	170	60	40	350

Table 3.Source: Primary data

Chi-Square Tests				
Pearson Chi-Square	Value	Df	p-value	Result
	7.737512	3	0.05176	Accepted

Since p-value is more than 0.05 test is Accepted.

Conclusion : There is no a significant correlation between the age of individual maintaining Social distancing and sources of connectivity with others.

Interpretation :

It was analysis that 77.14% of the respondent maintaining social distancing ,while the rest of respondents are not aware of the social distancing or we can say that the people are not try to maintain the avoidance among them self.

In such case , respondent are not ensure that , social distancing is one of most effective tools to fights against the covid -19.

Based on the survey result ,Most of the respondent maintaining social distancing are connectives through a different sources .Which some of that has taken for the study. Out of 350 respondent ,48.57% of the respondents are connected through a Whats app to they friends and relative or we can say that they are connectives to outside the world.According to the analysis , 23% of the respondent are connected through the calling them on phone. Least of the respondents said that they are using Face Book to connect people ,they are only 17.14% of the respondent .From the analysis there very few are there using the other social media for the Contacting to the people .

3. H03: There is a significant correlation between gender and Media for sources of information.

Observed Table						
Sources of information						
Gender		Television News	Online news	Doctor	Social media	Total
Male	Observed Value	115	20	10	27	172
	Expected Value	103.2	24.571	14.742	29.485	172
Female	Observed Value	95	30	20	33	178
	Expected Value	106.8	25.428	15.25	30.51	178
Total	Observed Value	210	50	30	60	350
	Expected Value	210	50	30	60	350

Table 4.Source: Primary data

Chi-Square Tests				
Pearson Chi-Square	Value	Df	p-value	Result
	36.82138	12	0.000239	Rejected

Since p-value is less than 0.05 test is rejected.

Conclusion : There is a significant correlation between the age of individual maintaining Social distancing and sources of connectivity with others.

Interpretation :

According to the survey , Sources of the information uses for the update of covid-19 .It was analysis most

of respondent rely on Television News.Most of the respondent prefer a Television news .60% of the respondent get use the Television News as medium of information for COVID-19.While 14.28% of the respondent depend upon online News for the update of COVID-19. As per the survey ,the respondent least relevant information by the doctor.In the count least respondent rely on social media for the sources of information.

Television and online news were the most used sources of information,As compare to others sources the social media was the least trusted for updated.

8. Recommendations / Suggestions

1. Hand washing for at least 20 seconds after visiting public spaces.
2. Soap or hand sanitizer with at least 60% of ethanol is recommended.
3. Avoiding contact with people who are already presenting with symptoms, as well as avoiding gathering or crowded places.
4. Social distancing was effective tools to fight against the COVID-19.
5. Connect to Television News or Online News for the update of Covid-19.
6. Wear a Face mask or cover your mouth while sneezing and coughing

9. Conclusion

It was Analysis that during study, Most of the respondent are aware about the Covid-19. This pandemic is very harmful to human being . The impact of Covid -19, efforts to contain the virus by restricting the movement have had a remarkable human. The World Health Organisation (WHO) also acknowledged that the pandemic is causing stress, advising people to avoid news that causes feelings of stress and anxiety. Covid-19 is a novel virus with high affinity to spread in the community. Initiate or accelerate efforts to reduce stigma and encourage understanding of behavioral health as fundamental to overall health.

Reference :

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