

PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND ECONOMICAL EFFECTS OF CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC AND ITS VISUALIZATION WITH RESPECT TO OTHER PANDAMIC: AN ONLINE SURVEY

Dr. Shriram Bairagi*¹, Dr. Smita Takarkhede², Vishal Giri³, Chanchal Gupta⁴, Abhijit Ghadge⁵, Ashutosh Dwivedi⁶ and Prathamesh Ghadi⁷

Ideal College of Pharmacy and Research, Kalyan, Mumbai, India 421306.

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*Corresponding Author: Dr. Shriram Bairagi

Ideal College of Pharmacy and Research, Kalyan, Mumbai, India 421306.

ABSTRACT

Background: Covid19 pandemic impacts many communities worldwide. The covid 19 pandemic is having far reaching impacts on how people earn a living and meet critical needs. When the global researchers focus was on testing, prevention and finding a cure for transmission, people were going through myriad of several effects including physical, mental and economical effects and adjusting themselves according to the current situation and fear of transmission and increasing death trolls. Due to the transmission of coronavirus and by following the current guidelines given by central government we decided to conduct an online survey to analyse the physical, mental and economical effects of coronavirus pandemic and its visualization with respect to other pandemic. **Methods:** An online survey conducted in several cities across India which include medical professions, business professionals, housewife's and also peoples form several fields were surveyed by an E-questionnaire was generated by using Google forms and link was shared through social media by whatsapp and other social platforms. The format of e-questionnaire was in sections for easy understanding. The survey link was circulated starting from 1 March-10 April and analyzed data was collected. **Results:** There were 250 responses from around allover country. The mean age of respondents was between 21-30 years with male female ratio of 3:2 and around 66% respondents were health professional students; 29% respondents were related to job or business; and remaining were unemployed, housewife's, retired etc. Overall effect related to physical, mental, economical to respondents was analysed that among 250 responses 53% respondents said yes and 38.8% said no and 15.6% were not sure. **Conclusion:** After the initial stages of Covid-19 in India, overall degree of impact including physical, mental, economical effects summarized that 36% respondents said that impact was between 26-50%, 22% said 0-25%, 28.8% said 51-75%, 12.4% said 76 and above. Respondents reported to experience more fear concerning the pandemic in general as well as economic and healthcare crises. These analysed data summarized that there is need for expanding mental health services to everyone in the society during this pandemic situation.

KEYWORDS: SARS-CoV-2, Effects of Covid-19, pandemic, anxiety, covid vaccine impact.

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) is a disease caused by the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV (SARS-CoV-2). It is currently one of the biggest acute global threats to human health. The outbreak of the pandemic has affected many countries, causing problems concerning almost every aspect of everyday life. It is a severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV2). The virus was primarily identified in December 2019 in

Wuhan, China. WHO declared public emergency on 30 January 2020 and later declared that it is a pandemic on 11 March 2020.^[1] The pandemic poses an unpredicted challenge for all health care systems worldwide. This is first medical crisis in the recent history affecting different populations, countries and continents, requiring everybody to be aware and prepared for it. The nomenclature of Corona virus is named after the crown-like spikes on the outer surface of the virus structure.^[2]

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face^[3]. WHO is bringing the world's scientists and global health professionals together to accelerate the research and development process, and develop new norms and standards to contain the spread of the coronavirus pandemic and help care for those affected.^[4] The current COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented, but the global response draws on the lessons learned from other disease outbreaks over the past several decades.^[5] On 30 January 2020, following the recommendations of the Emergency Committee, the WHO Director-General declared that the outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)^[5]. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow)^[3]. Drawing on our experience with other outbreaks such as Ebola, HIV, SARS, TB and malaria, as well as our long history of working with the private and public sector, UNDP will help countries to urgently and effectively respond to COVID-19 as part of its mission to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and build resilience to crises and shocks.^[6] Experts named the newly identified virus severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and the illness that it causes coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19).^[7] There are many types of coronaviruses. Some cause Trusted Source mild illnesses, such as the common cold. Others can cause severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) or Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), which can be life threatening.^[7]

METHODOLOGY

Coronavirus transmission is increasing day by day as by seeing the current situation we decided to take a cross sectional survey design to evaluate the effects of Covid-19 pandemic on every Human Being daily lifestyle. We collected data using an online survey platform like Google forms by taking under consideration of government guidelines to avoid face to face or physical contacts as citizen continue to isolate themselves at home. Respondents were invited through social platforms, which lead them to survey page and 250 respondents were registered for online survey. Additionally, the link was circulated by the investigators through various social platforms like whatsapp, Facebook, Instagram, etc. for analyzing and collecting data from various fields. An efforts was made to capture data from various fields including healthcare

professionals and also from patients who suffered from covid-19. We collected data anonymously, without collecting information that could identify the respondents. The period of data collection was between 1st March to 10th April 2020.

Study questionnaire

Once the user clicked on the link they were given information about the nature and purpose of survey on the first page. Subsequently, if they consented to participate, they were taken to the next page (first section) of the survey. The first part of the study questionnaire collected socio demographic information (age, gender, occupational status).

The second part of the survey was adopted from impact of physical, mental, economical effects of Covid-19. The section comprised of 16 questionnaire which measure the effect of routine life stress, everyday traumas and acute stress and also its visualization with respect to other pandemic. All questionnaires is to evaluate the Physical, Mental and Economical effects of Corona virus pandemic and its visualization with respect to other pandemic.

Demographics and personnel information

A basic information sheet which included information about the respondent's age, gender, and current work profile to evaluate and analyze the result.

E-questionnaire related to effect on physical, mental and economical

Among 16 e-questionnaires Q.no 2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10 were related to physical, mental, economical effects due to Covid-19 pandemic. Respondents were given option to respond for individual questions and evaluated data was collected and graph was made through Google form.

E-questionnaire related to Covid-19 visualization with respect to other pandemic

Among 16 questionnaires Q.no12,13,14 were related to visualization with respect to other pandemic. Respondents were given other pandemic names which was also worse in 18th,19th,20th century and currently in 21th century Covid-19 leads to a biggest outbreak.

E-questionnaire related to new strain of Covid-19

Among 16 Questionnaire only Q.no 15th was related to new strain of Coronavirus. According to current situation and global news Viruses constantly change through mutation, and new variants of a virus are expected to occur over time. Sometimes new variants emerge and disappear. Other times, new variants emerge and persist. Multiple variants of the virus that causes COVID19 have been documented in the United States and globally during this pandemic.^[8]

E-questionnaire related to social media awareness as news hub

Among 16 Questionnaire Q.no 1 was related to social media; we evaluated the data according to the responses that which is more or primarily preferred social media platform

E-questionnaire related to preferred environment with respect to Covid-19

Among 16 Questionnaire Q.no 6 was related to environment. Respondents were given best suitable option which include urban and rural area and to respond that which environment is best.

E-questionnaire related to personnel wellbeing while seeing current situation

Among 16 Questionnaire Q.no 11 was related to personnel wellbeing to which respondents given several ways of coping and also ways to protect themselves from pandemic.

E-questionnaire related to effectiveness of vaccine in decreasing death tolls

Among 16 Questionnaire Q.no 16 was related to vaccine effectiveness in decreasing death tolls. Respondents were given suitable option regarding vaccine effect in decreasing death tolls.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study was adapted from Ideal college of pharmacy and research students conducted a survey adopted from which was disseminated via social media and electronic mail.

The survey was sent to 350 people, the survey rendered 250 responses. This survey contained 19 questions with 17 multiple-choice questions.

All the individuals who answered the survey were informed about the confidentiality of their responses and were also informed about the purpose of conducting this survey.

RESULTS

During the survey, a total 250 responses were collected. The present study shows that the general public along with healthcare professionals was prepared to co-operate in this survey. Although this is not a large response rate, nevertheless the large sample does mean that the responses might be fairly representative of the population in question. These findings are consistent with results from similar studies, though point studies show lower figures.

Result related to demographics and personnel information

There were total 250 responses from all over country. Among 250 respondents 56% were male and 44% were

female in the ratio of approximately 3:2. Among 250 responses from around all over country.

The mean age of respondents was between 21-30 years with male female ratio of 3:2 and around 66% respondents were health students; 29.6% respondents were related to job or business; and remaining were unemployed, housewife's, retired etc.

Result related to effect on physical, mental and economical

Question related to above sub topic were Q no. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 in which Q no2 was related to the type of news published during pandemic cause a panic and stress among people? Respondents were given suitable option to which 66.4% respondents said yes it created a stress/panic; 8% respondents said no it not created any stress/panic among people and 25.2% people were not sure whether it created a stress or panic and among 250 respondents 1 person respond that it depends on news. Q no.3 was about impact of social networking sites on social wellbeing during pandemic? In which 39.6% respondents said it created a positive impact; 38.8% respondents said it created negative impact and 18% thought it had no impact and 3.6% respondents replied miscellaneously in which some said both positive and negative, some said way the people think, some thought that effect can be different on each individual. Q no.4 was about employment status due to Covid-19 (after march 1, 2020) to which 44.8% respondents said that are working from home, 23.6% respondents said they are working for same hours as they were doing before pandemic, 9.2% said that I am still going to my workplace but am working reduced hours, 7.6% said that they lost their job due to pandemic, 5.6 % said that I had to quit my job because I need to take care of people who depend on me (children, parents). Q no.5 was about physical, mental, economical effects during Covid-19 pandemic? Of which 53.2% respondents said that yes it created effects, 30.4% said no it does not create any effects and 15.6% respondents were not sure with 50-50% chances and rest said that some get influence by news and start feeling stress. Q no.7 related to economic crisis during the pandemic? Out of 250 respondents 59.2% said yes and on other hand 37.6% respondents said no and remaining 3.2% respondents replied that they accepted it as challenge, by doing hard work, using savings, etc. Q no.8 was about overall degree of impact including physical, mental, and economical effects? Respondents were given option in percentage format to which Among 250 respondents 36% respondents said it is between 26-50%, 28.8% said it is between 51-75%, 22.8% said it is between 0-25%, 12.4% said it is above 76%. this conclude that 2/4 people get effects due to Covid-19. Qno.9 related to impact on livelihoods. Livelihood is being widely disrupted by the pandemic. Respondents were given suitable option to which out of 250 respondents 37.6% said it happened due to movement restriction (e.g curfew), 19.2% said that they are concerned about leaving the house due to outbreak,

17.6% said it is due to reduced demand for goods and services, 17.2% said it is due to transport limitations, 7.6% said that members of the household were unwell. Q no.10 related to household income changes due to pandemic as you have seen in Q no.9 many of the respondents get affected due to pandemic so it concludes that income also get dis-balanced. Respondents were given suitable option of which 44% respondents said it happened because of loss of job or reduced salaries, 38.8% respondents said they observed no change in income, 14.8% respondents said they had to resort to secondary or alternative activities and remaining respondents said that business faced huge losses, increased revenues etc.

Result related to Covid-19 visualization with respect to other pandemic

Question related to above sub topic were Q no.12,13,14 in which Q no.12 was related to correlation with other pandemic in which we asked respondent that whether they have heard about any other pandemic except Covid pandemic to which 52.8% said no which conclude that they have not heard any other pandemic, 44.8% respondents said yes they have heard, remaining 2.6% respondents said they have heard about birdflu, plague, and some said that they have heard but those were rumors. Q no.13 was about comparison of covid-19 with other pandemic and respondents were asked which was more critical. Respondents were given space to write their answer in short; to which more numbers of respondents said that coronavirus was more critical than other pandemic almost 90% said coronavirus is more critical, while others said about plague which was also more critical and was a biggest death achiever.

Q no.14 was related to correlation between coronavirus and other pandemic about death tolls respondents were given suitable option in % poll to which 32.8% respondents said it will increased by 10%, 29.2% said it will get increased by 5%, 22.4% said it will not cross the highest death tolls and 15.6% said it will be below 5%. This concludes that most of the respondents think it will get increased by 10% which is almost 1/3 of total responses.

Result related to new strain of Covid-19

Among 16 questionnaire only Q.no 15 was related to new strain of Coronavirus. Respondents were asked that how long will new strain of coronavirus will effect on human health to which they were given suitable option like yes or no. Among 250 respondents 46.4% said yes on other side 14% said no and 39.6% were not sure and opted maybe as response. This concludes that respondents think that new strain will affect the human health over a long period of time.

Results related to social media awareness as news hub

Among 16 Questionnaire only Q no.1 was related to social media to which respondents were asked that which

social media platform do you use to get news and information about COVID- 19? Among 250 responses 67.6% said they use other platform such Google, Wikipedia and who etc., 13.2% said they use Whatsapp news hub, 11.6% said Instagram, 7.6% use Facebook for news access. This concludes that most of the people which is almost 2/3 of 250 respondents use WHO site as news hub for staying updated.

Result related to preferred environment with respect to Covid-19

Among 16 Questionnaire only Q no.6 was related and respondents were asked that while seeing the current situation in urban area what do you think rural environment is best? Among 250 respondents 73.2% said rural environment is best, 25.2% said no rural environment is not best and remaining 1.6% said there is same situation; both are best in their own way, etc.

Result related to personnel wellbeing while seeing current situation

Among 16 Questionnaire only Q no.11 was related and respondents were asked that how you are coping, adapting and preparing yourself physically and mentally while seeing the current situation? To which respondents were given space to write their answers in short. Respondents said the best way to tackle the pandemic and how to be preventive such as meditation, yoga, by following guidelines, wearing mask, by staying positive, taking care of yourself physically, eating healthy, etc. This concludes that people are more concerned about health and government should take initiative towards healthcare in every society.

Results related to effectiveness of vaccine in decreasing death tolls

Among 16 questionnaire only Q no.16 was related and respondents were asked that Do you think Vaccine of coronavirus will be effective and decrease the death toll? To which respondents were given space to write their answers in short. To which 45.6% respondents said yes it is effective, 46% said maybe i.e they are not sure chances is 1/2, 8.4% said no it will not decrease death tolls. This concludes that 1/2 of the respondents have believed in vaccine and they will be effective in decreasing death tolls.

Individuals of all age groups were included in this survey. The evaluation of this survey was done electronically using the inter phase provided by the common survey software conducting site available on the internet. From the above table, the questionnaires are mentioned with most selected responses are highlighted-

Sr. No	Entity	Score
1	Which social media platform do you use to get news and information about COVID-19?	Facebook
		Whatsapp
		Instagram
		Other (Google, Wikipedia, WHO)
2	Do you think the type of news published during Pandemic caused a Panic and Stress among Common People?	Yes
		No
		Maybe
		Other
3	What Kind of impact do you think social networking sites have on your overall Social Wellbeing during this Pandemic?	Positive Impact
		Negative Impact
		No Impact
		Other
4	Have your employment status changed since the COVID-19 pandemic (after March 1, 2020)?	I am still going to my workplace for the same number of hours as before the pandemic
		I am still going to my workplace but am working reduced hours
		I am working from home
		I lost my job
		I had to quit my job because I need to take care of people who depend on me (children, parents)
5	Did you have faced any Physical, Mental or Economical effects during covid-19 Pandemic?	other
		Yes
		No
		Maybe
6	While seeing the current situation in urban area what do you think rural environment is best?	Other
		Yes
		No
7	Have you faced any economic crisis during the pandemic? & how did you recover it?	Other
		Yes
		No
8	What is the overall degree of impact including physical, mental, economical effects?	0-25%
		26-50%
		51-75%
		76 % and Above
9	What were the main reasons for disruptions to your livelihood economical activities?	Movement restrictions (e.g. curfew)
		Transport limitations
		Reduced demand for goods and services
		Concerned about leaving the house due to outbreak
10	Has your household income changed due to pandemic?	Members of the household were unwell
		Loss of jobs or reduced salaries
		Had to resort to secondary or alternative activities
		No change
11	How you are coping, adapting and preparing yourself physically and mentally while seeing the current situation?	Increased employment or revenues
		Other...
		The best way is to tackle the pandemic
		How to be preventive such as meditation, yoga, by following guidelines, wearing mask
12	Have you heard about any other pandemic except covid pandemic?	Staying positive, taking care of yourself physically, eating healthy
		Yes
		No
13	In comparison with Covid 19 Pandemic and	Other
		Coronavirus is more critical than other pandemic

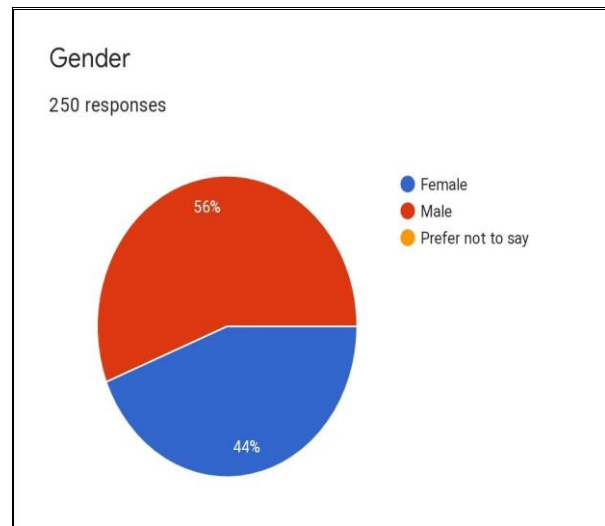
	other Pandemic which was more critical, describe in short?	Plague which was also more critical and was a biggest death achiever.
14	By seeing the current situation what do you think death tolls will cross with respect to other pandemic?	Below 5%
		Increase by 5%
		Increase by 10%
		Will not cross the highest death tolls.
15	Do you think new strain of coronavirus will effect the human health over a long period time than other pandemic?	Yes
		No
		Maybe
16	Do you think Vaccine of coronavirus will be effective and decrease the death toll?	Yes
		No
		Maybe

Statistical Analysis

A total of 250 responses were collected and analyzed from our survey.

Table 1: Profession of Respondents.

Sr. No	Profession	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Student	165	66
2	Job or Business	74	29.6
3	Housewife	3	1.2
4	Service	2	0.8
5	Teacher	1	0.4
6	Retired	1	0.4
7	Web developer	1	0.4
8	Driver	1	0.4
9	Unemployed	1	0.4
10	Jobless	1	0.4



From the above table 1, it is clear that **66% of the sample respondents are students from different sectors.**

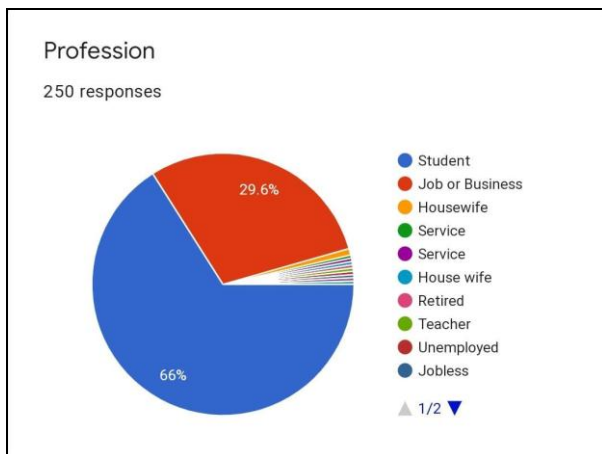


Table 3: Age of Respondents.

Sr. No	Age Group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	15-20	44	17.6
2	21-30	175	70
3	31-40	16	6.4
4	41 -100	15	6

From the above table 3, it is clear that the **majority (70%) of the respondents are from the age group 21-30.**

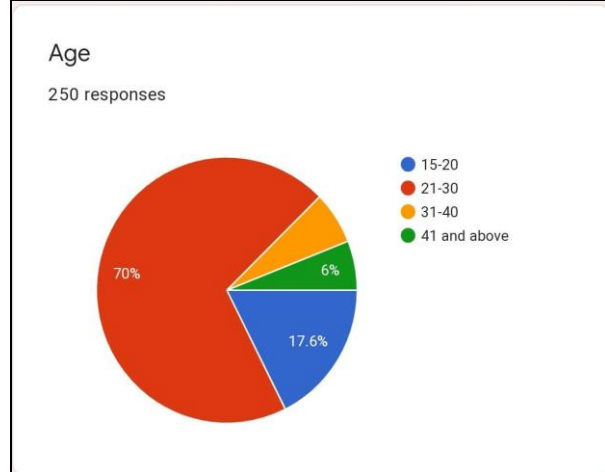


Table 2: Gender of Respondents.

Sr. No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Male	140	56
2	Female	110	44

From the above table 2, it is clear that the **percentage of Male are higher than Female.**

Table 4: Respondents view on Social Media Platform (Source) Use to get news and information about COVID-19.

Sr. No	Social Media Platform (Source)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Facebook	19	7.6
3	Whatsapp	33	13.2
3	Instagram	29	11.6
4	Other (Google, Wikipedia, WHO etc)	169	67.6

From the above table 4, it is clear that the majority (67.6%) of the respondents had used Google, Wikipedia, WHO to get news and information about COVID-19.

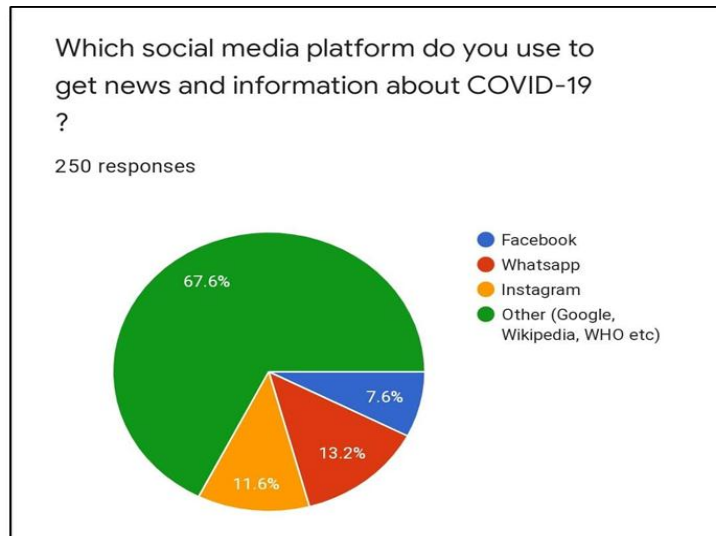


Table 5: Respondents view on News Published during pandemic caused Panic and Stress.

Sr. No.	Do you think the type of news published during Pandemic caused a Panic and Stress among Common People ?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	166	66.4
2	No	20	8
3	Maybe	63	25.2
4	Depends some news was informative	1	0.4

From the above table 5, it is clear that the majority (66.4%) of respondents said news published during Pandemic caused a Panic and Stress among them.

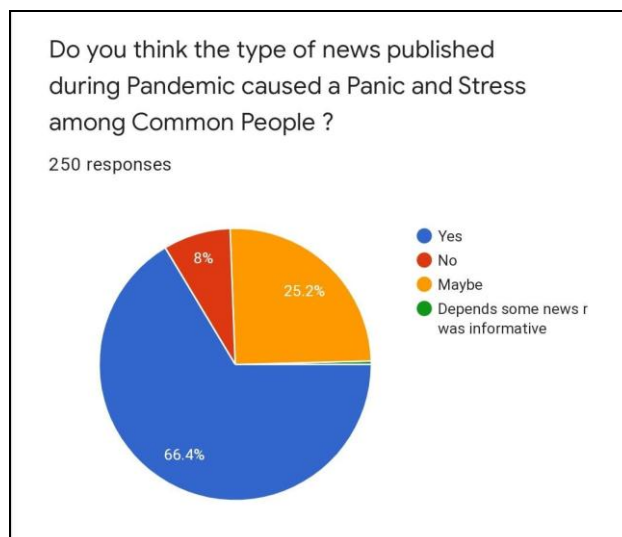
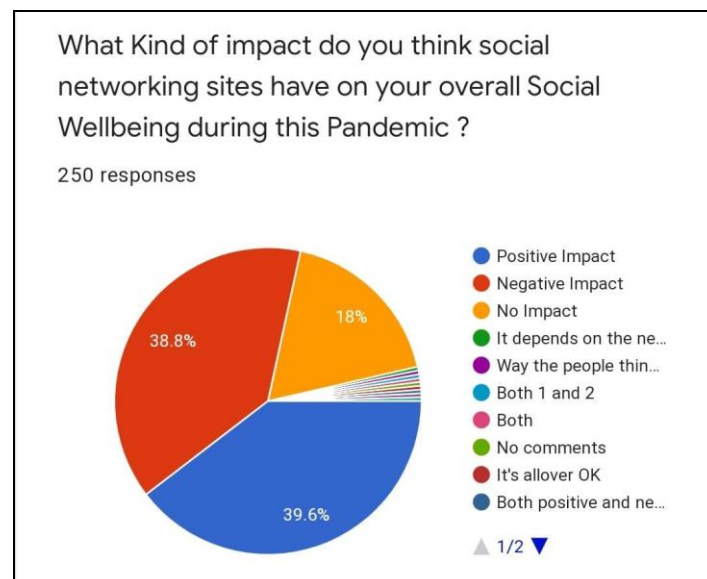


Table 6: Respondents view on Impact of Social Networking Sites on overall Social Wellbeing during this Pandemic.

Sr. No	What Kind of impact do you think social networking sites have on your overall Social Wellbeing during this Pandemic?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Positive Impact	99	39.6
2	Negative Impact	97	38.8
3	No Impact	45	18
4	It depends on the news	1	0.4
5	Way the people think about	1	0.4
6	It's all OK	1	0.4
7	Both positive and negative impact	2	0.8
8	Effect can be different on each individual	1	0.4
9	Negative and positive both	1	0.4
10	No comments	1	0.4
11	Both	1	0.4

From the above table 6, it is clear that the **majority of the respondents had both positive impact (39.6%) and negative impact (38.8%) and percentage of both of them were nearly equal.**

**Table 7: Respondents view on Employment Status During the COVID-19 Pandemic.**

Sr. No	Have your employment status changed since the COVID-19 pandemic (after March 1, 2020)?	Frequency	Percentage
1	I am still going to my workplace for the same number of hours as before the pandemic	59	23.6
2	I am still going to my workplace but am working reduced hours	23	9.2
3	I am working from home	112	44.8
4	I lost my job	19	7.6
5	I had to quit my job because I need to take care of people who depend on me (children, parents)	14	5.6
6	I am a Student	21	8.4
7	No job	1	0.4
8	I don't work	1	0.4

From the above table 7, it is clear that the **majority (44.8%) of the respondents had said they were working from home.**

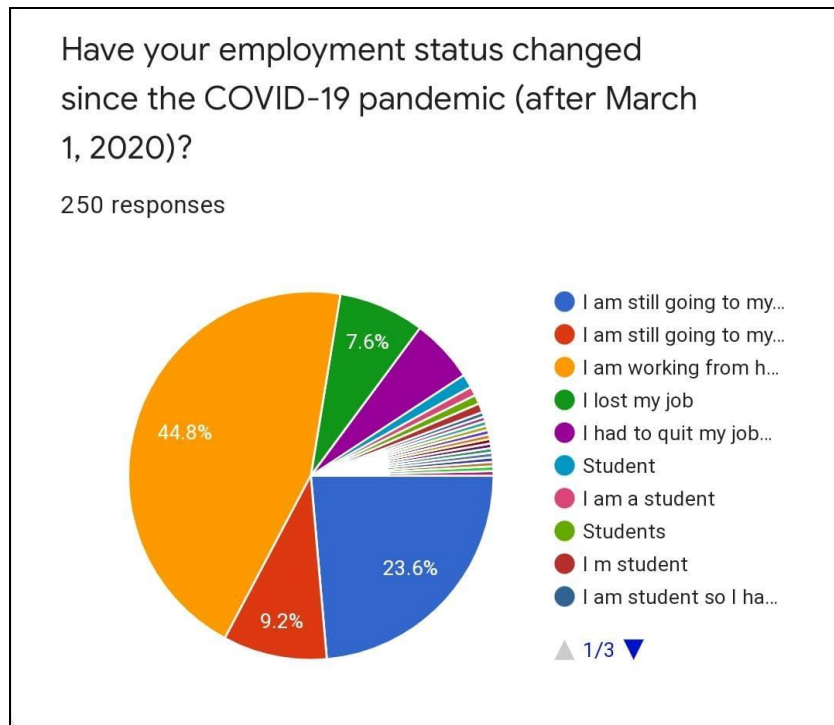


Table 8: Respondents view on Facing of Physical, Mental or Economical effects during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Sr. No	Did you have faced any Physical, Mental or Economical effects during covid 19 Pandemic?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	133	53.2
2	No	76	30.4
3	Maybe	39	15.6
4	Economical Effects	1	0.4
5	As I have seen many people were influenced by news and they start feel stressed.	1	0.4

From the above table 8 it is clear that the **majority (53.2%)** of the respondents had said they to face the **Physical, Mental or Economical effects during covid 19 Pandemic.**

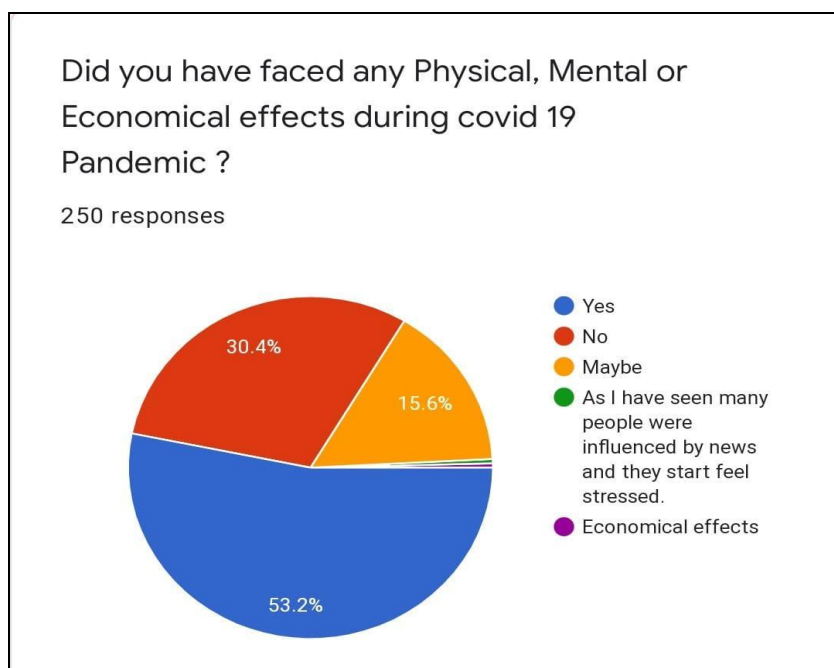
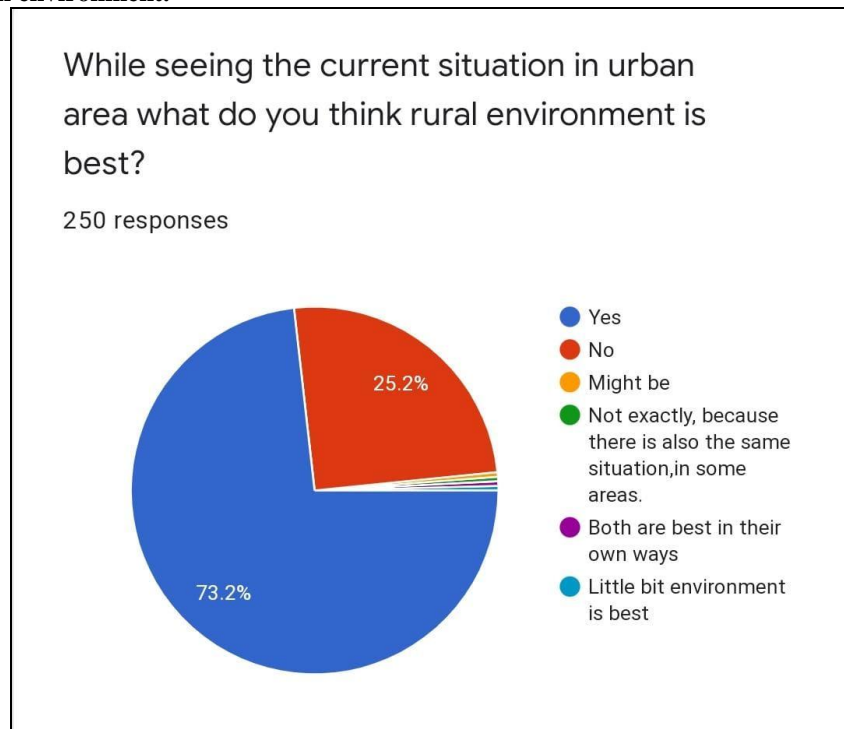


Table 9: Respondents view on seeing the current situation in urban area is rural environment is best.

Sr. No	While seeing the current situation in urban area what do you think rural environment is best?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	183	73.2
2	No	63	25.2
3	Might be	1	0.4
4	Not exactly, because there is also the same situation in some areas.	1	0.4
5	Both are best in their own ways	1	0.4
6	Little bit environment is best	1	0.4

From the above table 9 it is clear that the **majority (73.2%) of the respondents think is rural environment is best as compared to urban environment.**

**Table 10: Respondents view on Facing economical crisis and recovered it during the pandemic.**

Sr. No	Have you faced any economic crisis during the pandemic? & how did you recover it?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	148	59.2
2	No	94	37.6
3	We faced economical issue but accepted it calmly	1	0.4
4	Not yet recovered	1	0.4
5	Had Some Savings	3	1.2
6	By taking money from parents	1	0.4
7	By doing hardwork	2	0.8

From the above table 10 it is clear that the **majority (59.2%) of the respondents said they had face economical crisis during the pandemic.**

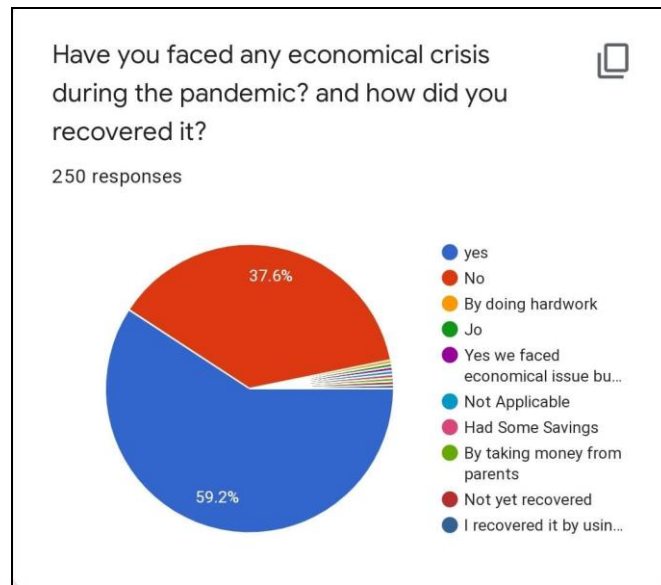


Table 11: Respondents view on overall degree of impact including physical, mental , economical effects.

Sr. No	What is the overall degree of impact including physical, mental, economical effects?	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-25%	57	22.8
2	26-50%	90	36
3	51-75%	72	28.8
4	76 -100%	31	12.4

From the above table 11 it is clear that the **majority of the respondents thought overall degree of impact was 26%-50%**

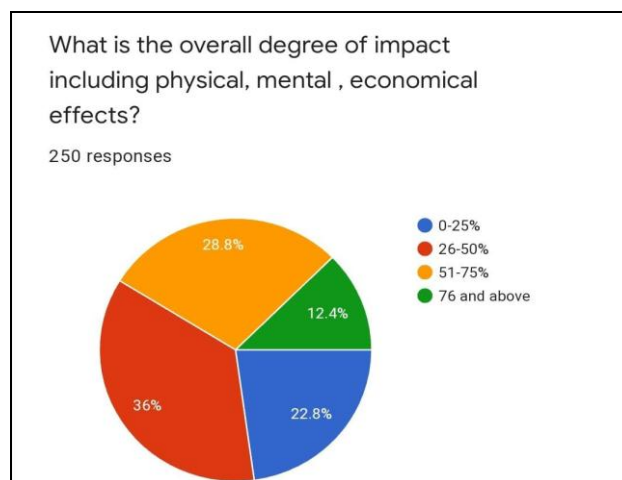


Table 12: Respondents view on Main reasons for disruptions in livelihood and economical activities

Sr. No	What were the main reasons for disruptions to your livelihood and economical activities?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Movement restrictions (e.g. curfew)	94	37.6
2	Transport limitations	43	17.2
3	Reduced demand for goods and services	44	17.6
4	Concerned about leaving the house due to outbreak	48	19.2
5	Members of the household were unwell	19	7.6
6	No such things happened. Even though our parents were jobless, We had savings.	1	0.4
7	Jobless no income depend upon family members	1	0.4

From the above table 12 it is clear that the **majority of the respondents said Movement restrictions (e.g. curfew) main reasons for disruptions to your livelihood and economical activities.**

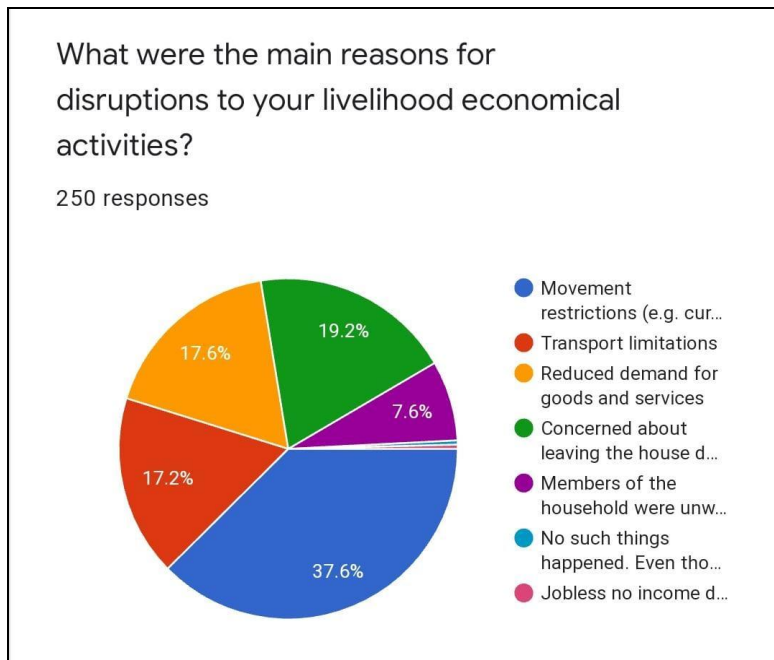


Table 13: Respondents view on Household income changed due to pandemic.

Sr. No	Has your household income changed due to pandemic?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Loss of jobs or reduced salaries	110	44
2	Had to resort to secondary or alternative activities	37	14.8
3	No change	97	38.8
4	Increased employment or revenues	2	0.8
5	Not Applicable	1	0.4
6	I'm student	1	0.4
7	Business faced huge losses and continues to do so.	1	0.4
8	All closed	1	0.4

From the above table 13 it is clear that the **majority (44%) of the respondents had Loss of jobs or reduced salaries due to pandemic.**

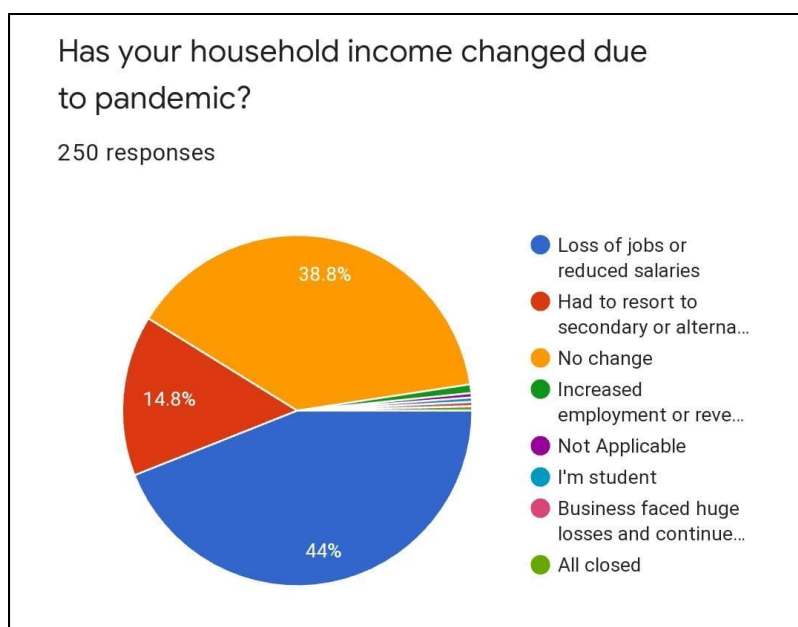


Table 14: Respondents view on any other pandemic except covid pandemic.

Sr. No	Have you heard about any other pandemic except covid pandemic?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	112	44.8
2	No	132	52.8
3	I have heard many other pandemic but it was rumors	1	0.4
4	Plague	3	1.2
5	Bird Flu	1	0.4
6	Flu	1	0.4

From the above table 14 it is clear that the **majority (52.8%) of the respondents had no heard of any other pandemic except Covid Pandemic.**

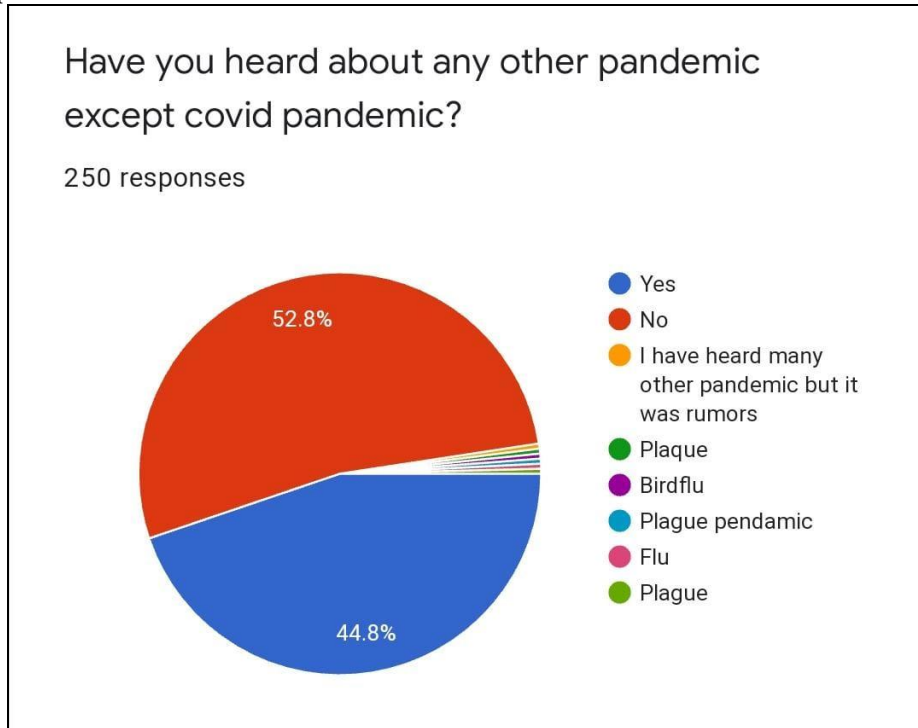


Table 15: Respondents view on Crossing of Death tolls with respect to other pandemic.

Sr. No	By seeing the current situation what do you think death tolls will cross with respect to other pandemic?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Below 5%	39	15.6
2	Increase by 5%	73	29.2
3	Increase by 10%	82	32.8
4	Will not cross the highest death trolls	56	22.4

From the above table 15 it is clear that the **majority of the respondents think death tolls will cross with respect to other pandemic will increase by 10%.**

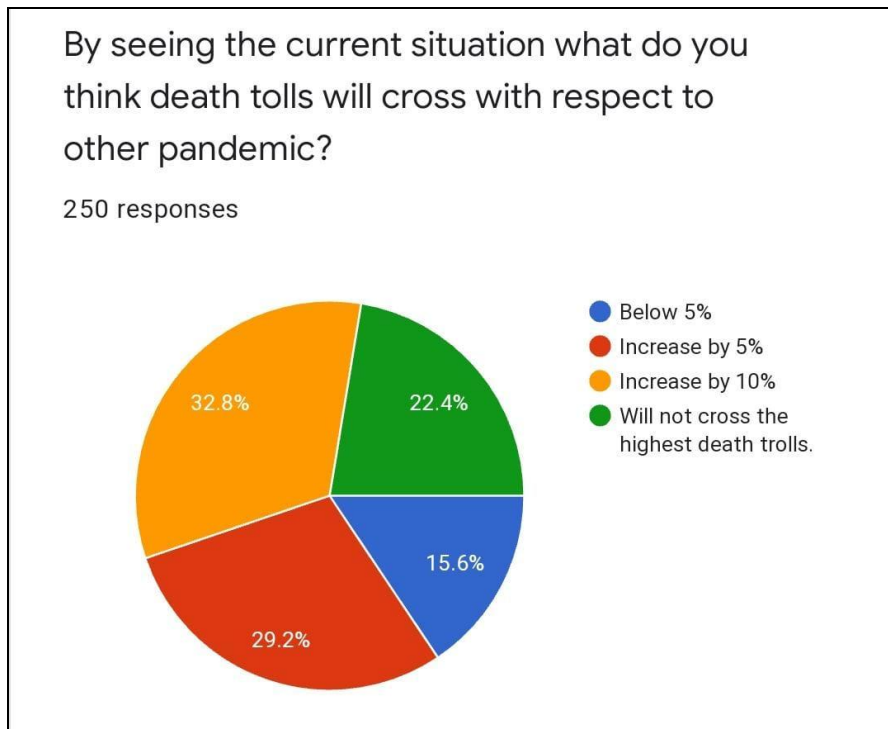


Table 16: Respondents view on new strain of coronavirus will effect over a long period time.

Sr. No	Do you think new strain of coronavirus will effect the human health over a long period time than other pandemic?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	116	46.4
2	No	35	14
3	Maybe	99	39.6

From the above table 16 it is clear that the **majority (46.4%)** of the respondents think that new strain of coronavirus will have huge impact on the human health over a long period time.

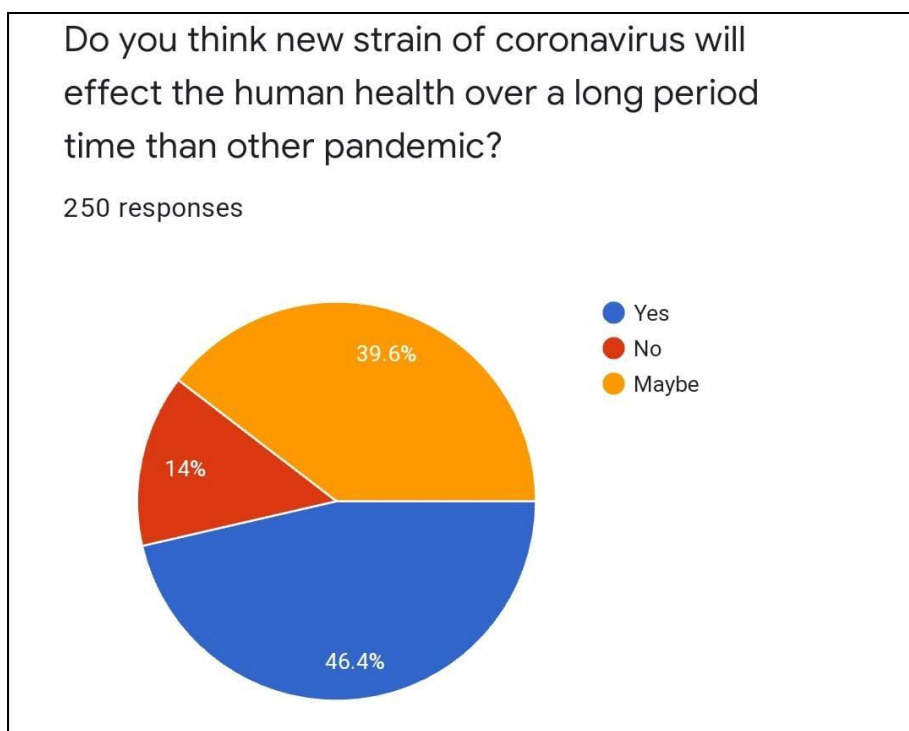
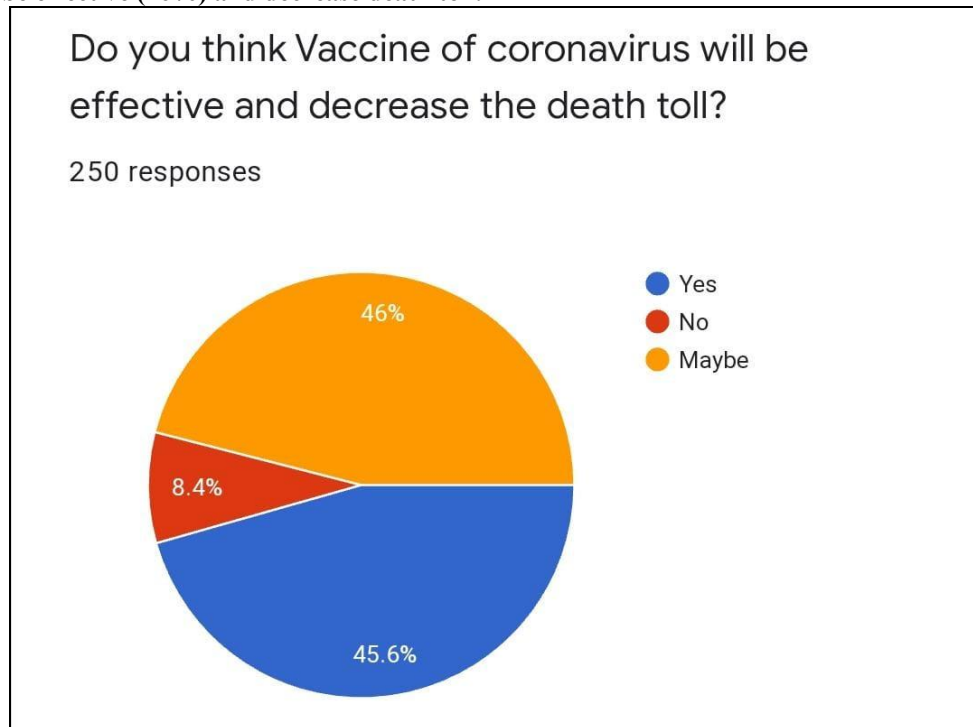


Table 17: Effectiveness of Vaccine of coronavirus in decreasing the death toll.

Sr. No	Do you think Vaccine of coronavirus will be effective and decrease the death toll?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	114	45.6
2	No	115	46
3	Maybe	21	8.4

From the above table 17 it is clear that the **majority of the respondents think both that it will be effective (45.6%) and it won't be effective (46%) and decrease death toll.**



DISCUSSION

The current study investigated the Physical, Mental and Economical effects impact of COVID19 outbreak in Indian population. The COVID-19 pandemic is a rapidly spreading global threat that in one way or another affects everyone, regardless of their profession and age. The study reported in this paper was a spontaneous and quick response to a unique and new social situation. As the disease progressed, concerns regarding health, economy, and livelihood increased day-today. The findings of the pandemic's impact on mental health could help inform health officials and the public to provide mental health interventions to those who are in need. This can guide researchers to plan prospective longitudinal studies for assessing treatment need.^[9] There are mental health concerns like anxiety, worries and insomnia especially after the declaration of lockdown in India on 24th March, 2020. Government of India has launched helpline numbers to provide guidance and counseling, in collaboration with different Institutes of national importance.^[10] World Health Organization has urged to take the necessary precautions to tackle the negative impact of the spread of Coronavirus on psychological health and well-being.^[11] Even at the beginning of pandemic in Poland, nearly all of the respondents knew that the SARS-CoV-2 attacked the pulmonary system.

Moreover, this level of knowledge was maintained a month later. The three main symptoms of the infection (cough, fever, shortness of breath) were well known. This is similar to some studies^[12-13], but different to other studies.^[14-15] Only the three main symptoms of the infection were shown on the governmental posters^[16] and that is probably the reason why the non-medical respondents were mostly aware just of those. At the beginning of the epidemic, muscle pain and tiredness were mentioned only by specialized sources of scientific knowledge^[17-18] and that is probably the reason why only physicians knew about them.

CONCLUSION

COVID-19 pandemic has caused a lot of uncertainty in the lives of Indian public. After the initial stages of Covid-19 in India, overall degree of impact including physical, mental, economical effects summarized that 36% respondents said that impact was between 26-50%, 22% said 0-25%, 28.8% said 51-75%, 12.4% said 76 and above. Respondents reported to experience more fear concerning the pandemic in general as well as economic and healthcare crises. These analysed data summarized that there is need for expanding mental health services to everyone in the society during this pandemic situation. To conclude, the present survey suggests that more than

¾ of the people are experiencing effects of coronavirus on physical, mental and economical issues, due to lockdown and the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic. This finding suggests that there is a need of expanding the mental health, physical fitness services to everyone in then society during this pandemic situation.

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