A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON POSITIVITY AMONG ADOLSCENTS IN KERALA

George Varghese[1*], Hridhya Merin Joseph[1], Jancy Saji[1], Julee Rajan[1] and Feby Fulgen[2]

[1]BSc. Nursing Students, Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala, India.
[2]Assistantprofessor, Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala, India.

*Corresponding Author: George Varghese

BSc. Nursing Students, Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala, India.

ABSTRACT

The research work undertook was "A study to assess the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on positivity among adolescents in Kerala. "The objective of the study was to: to assess the impact of Covid 19 on positivity among adolescents in Kerala, with selected demographic variables such as age, gender, education, occupation of parent, type of occupation, ,type of family. A quantitative approach was used in the study. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used. Sample consisted of 60 people in selected from different colleges of Kerala. The tool used for data collection was opinionnaire to know the impact of Covid 19 on positivity among adolescents. The data collected was analysed by using descriptive statistics. The results show that 97% were in the age group of 19-21 and 3% under the age group of 16-18. Regarding their gender it was found that 87% were females and 13 % were males. Regarding their education 56 % had degree and 27% had plus two, 15% had other qualification and 2 % had SSLC qualification. Regarding occupation of parent 53% of respondents parents are self employees, 40% respondent parent had private sector job and 7 % had government jobs. Regarding the type of occupation of parent 43% of respondent parents are in agricultural sector, 37 % is in technological sector job and 20 % of respondent parent are in health sector. Regarding the type of family all respondent are belonging to nuclear family. The present study revealed that 0 % had average positivity,93% of adolescents had good positivity and 7 % of had excellent positivity. It was found that the present study shows significant relationship between positivity level and demographic variables such as age, sex, education, religion ,occupation of parent, type of occupation and type of family.

KEYWORDS: assess, impact of Covid 19 pandemic, positivity, adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

The novel corona virus disease 2019 pandemic has posed a significant threat to the global health system world wide. On December 2019 a cluster of cases of pneumonia of unknown cause reported in city of Wuhan ,Hubei province in China. Corona virus is a family of viruses that cause illness such as respiratory disease and gastrointestinal problems. Covid 19 virus primarily spreads through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose , when an infected person coughs or sneezes. The best method to prevent the transmission is to protect yourself, hand washing, and using alcohol swab.[1] World health organization declared covid 19 as a pandemic on 11th March 2020 and reemphasized the call for all nation to take prompt action and reduce its transmission. 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 is isolation and social distancing strategies to prevent the risk of infection. On these grounds since January 2020 various countries started implementing regional and national containment measurers or lockdown .In this backdrop one of the principal measures take during lockdown has been closure of schools, educational institutes and activity areas. These inexorable circumstances which are beyond normal experience, led to stress ,anxiety and a feeling of helplessness in all.[2]

PROBLEM STATEMENT

"A descriptive study to assess the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on positivity among adolescents' in Kerala."

OBJECTIVES

* To assess the impact of covid 19 on positivity among adolescents in Kerala

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design adopted for this study was non experimental survey design (Descriptive study). The

present study was conducted indifferent colleges of kerala. The sample consisted of 60adolescents from different colleges of Kerala who met the inclusion criteria for the study. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used in this study.

Tool: The tool used for the present study is demographic proforma and Opinionnaire.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach	Quantitative research
Research design	Descriptive research design
Variables	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES Demographic variables comprised of age, gender, district, education , religion, occupation of parent type of family , number of siblings. RESEARCH VARIABLES In this study research variables were opinionnaire.
Setting of the study	Virtual setting through Google form.
Population	60 adolescents students from different colleges of Kerala.
Sample	Adolescents who are between 16 to 21 years of age from different colleges in Kerala
Sample Size	60 adolescents students from different colleges of Kerala.
Sampling Technique	Convenience sampling technique

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Section A

Table 1: Description of sample characteristics.

SL NO	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
	Age		
1	16-18	2	3.3
	19-21	58	96.7
	Gender		
2	Male	8	13.3
	Female	52	86.7
	Education		
	SSLC	1	1.7
3	Plus Two	16	26.7
	Degree	34	56.6
	Others	9	15
	Occupation of parent		
4	Government	4	6.7
	Private	24	40
	Self-employee	32	53.3
	Type of occupation		
5	Technological sector	22	36.7
	Health sector	12	20
	Agriculture	26	43.3
6	**Type of family**		
	Nuclear family	60	100

This Table 1 deals with the demographic variables that were under study. In the present study the data reveled that, 97% were in the age group of 19-21 and 3% under the age group of 16-18. Regarding their gender it was found that 87% were females and 13 % were males. Regarding their education 56 % had degree and 27% had plus two, 15% had other qualification and 2 % had SSLC qualification. Regarding occupation of parent 53% of respondents parents are self employees, 40% respondent parent had private sector job and 7 % had government jobs. Regarding the type of occupation of parent 43% of respondent parents are in agricultural sector, 37 % is in

Section B

technological sector job and 20 % of respondent parent are in health sector. Regarding the type of family all respondent are belonging to nuclear family.

Table 2Description of level of positivity of adolescents during the covid 19 pandemic.

SL NO	Score	Frequency	Percentage
1	**0-16**(Average Positivity)	0	0
2	**17-32**(Good Positivity)	56	93
3	**33-40**(Excellent Positivity)	4	7

Interpretation
The table shows that 93% of the respondents had good level of positivity and 7 % of the respondents had excellent level of positivity.

Section C
Level of positivity based on demographic characteristics of adolescents.

Table 3: Level of Positivity based on Age.

Age	No.of respondent		Excellent Positivity (%)	Good Positivity (%)
	Excellent	Good		
16-18	1	1	2	2
19-21	3	55	5	91

Interpretation
The data presented in table 3 shows that, majority of the adolescents (93%) had good level of positivity in which 91 % belonged to the age group of 19-21.group between 19-21 has 92% of Good Positivity.

Table 4: Level of Positivity based on Gender.

Gender	No.of respondent		Excellent Positivity (%)	Good Positivity(%)
	Excellent	Good		
Male	1	7	2	11
Female	3	49	5	82

Interpretation
The data presented in table 4 shows that, majority of the female (93%) had good level of positivity in which 82 % belonged to females.

Table 5: Level of Positivity based on Education.

Education	No.of respondent		Excellent Positivity (%)	Good Positivity(%)
	Excellent	Good		
SSLC	1	-	2	-
Plus Two	-	16	-	27
Degree	2	32	3	53
Others	1	8	2	13

Interpretation
The data presented in table 5 shows that, majority of respondents had (93%) of good positivity in which 53% belongs to degree qualification.

Table 6: Level of Positivity based on Religion.

Religion	No.of respondent		Excellent Positivity (%)	Good Positivity(%)
	Excellent	Good		
Muslim	-	3	-	5
Hindu	-	9		15
Christian	4	44	7	73

Interpretation
The data presented in Table 6 shows that; majority of the respondent had 93% of good positivity in which 73% belongs to Christian community.

Table 7: Level of Positivity based on Occupation of parent.

Occupation of parent	No.of respondent		Excellent Positivity (%)	Good Positivity(%)
	Excellent	Good		
Government	-	4		7
Private	2	22	3	37
Self-employee	2	30	3	50

Interpretation
The data presented in Table 7 majority of the respondents had 94% of good positivity, in which 50% were self-employees.

Table 8: Level of Positivity based on Type of occupation.

Type of occupation	No.of respondent		Excellent Positivity (%)	Good Positivity(%)
	Excellent	Good		
Technological	2	20	3	34
Health	-	12		20
Agriculture	2	24	3	40

Interpretation
The data presented in table 8 shows that;majority of respondents had 94% of good positivity in which 40% belonged to agriculture sector.

Table 9: Level of Positivity based on type of family.

Type of Family	No.of respondent		Excellent Positivity (%)	Good Positivity(%)
	Excellent	Good		
Nuclear family	4	56	7	93
Joint Family	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0

Interpretation
The data presented in table 9 shows that majority of the respondents had 93% of good positivity in which 93% belonged to nuclear family

DISCUSSION
The present study was study to assess the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on positivity among adolescents. There subjects were selected by the non probability convenient sampling. The sample consists of 60 who were in the age group of 16 to 21 years. The findings of the study had been discussed in relation to objectives and other similar studies.

OBJECTIVES
The objective of the study were to.
• To assess the impact of Covid 19 on positivity.

Discussion of findings with other studies based on objectives
The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had a negative impact on mental health. However, to date, prospective studies are lacking. Moreover, it is important to identify which factors modulate the stress response to the pandemic. Previously, sense of coherence has emerged as a particularly important resistance factor. Objective: This prospective study aimed to assess the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on mental health and to investigate the ability of pre-outbreak levels to predict changes in psychopathological symptoms. This study assessed psychopathological symptoms before and after the COVID-19 outbreak as well as post-outbreak COVID-19-related traumatic distress in a German-speaking sample (n =1,591). Bivariate latent change score modeling was used to analyze pre- to post-outbreak changes in psychopathological symptoms and the ability to predict symptom changes. Overall, there was no change in psychopathological symptoms. However, on an individual-respondent level, 10% experienced a clinically significant increase in psychopathological symptoms and 15% met cut-off criteria for COVID-19-related traumatic distress. Using BLCS modeling, we identified a high-stress group experiencing an increase in psychopathological symptoms and a decrease in SOC and a low-stress group showing the reversed pattern. Changes in psychopathological symptoms were predicted by pre-outbreak and psychopathological symptom levels. Although mental health was stable in most respondents, a small group of respondents characterized by low levels experienced increased psychopathological symptoms from pre- to post-outbreak. Thus, training might be a promising approach to enhance the resistance to stressors.[20]

CONCLUSION

The present study was aimed to assess the impact of covid 19 on positivity among adolescents' in Kerala. An opinionnaire is given to the samples through online and the results were collected. The results 97% were in the age group of 19-21 and 3% under the age group of 16-18. Regarding their gender it was found that 87% were females and 13 % were males. Regarding their education 56 % had degree and 27% had plus two, 15% had other qualification and 2 % had SSLC qualification. Regarding occupation of parent 53% of respondents parents are self employees, 40% respondent parent had private sector job and 7 % had government jobs. Regarding the type of occupation of parent 43% of respondent parents are in agricultural sector, 37 % is in technological sector job and 20 % of respondent parent are in health sector. Regarding the type of family all respondent are belonging to nuclear family.

REFERENCE

1   International journal of nursing education and research, September October 2020; 5: 203-207.
2   https://crsreports.congress.gov R46554Unemployment Rates During the COVID-19 pandemic updated; June15, 2021.
3   B A Prakash. The impact of covid 19 on Kerala's economy: A preliminary assessment, September 2020.
4   https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_743036/lang--en/index.htm.
5   https://qz.com/india/1992725/india-to-lose-5-4-billion-in-fy22-gdp-due-to-lockdown-in-mumbai/.
6   https://www.cnbc.com/2020/06/22/economic-impact-of-indias-coronavirus-lockdown-in-four-charts.html.
7   https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-020-00259-.
8   https://preprints.aijr.org/index.php/ap/preprint/view/209.
9   Davillas, A., & Jones, A. M. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on inequality of opportunity in psychological distress in the UK (ISER Working Paper Series No. 2020–07): Institute for Social and Economic Research.
10 https://www.annalsofglobalhealth.org/articles/10.5334/aogh.2976/.