A Study on the Socio-Economic Status of Covid 19 Patients in Coimbatore

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Abstract
This paper investigates the economic impacts of COVID-19 on households based on differences in the Socio-Economic Status (SES). We determine the household-level effects of the COVID-19 by using Religion, Mother tongue, Social background, Age, Education Qualification, Type of family, Marital status and Household Income. Poor households and households with low Socio-Economic prerequisites are struggling the most due to the pandemic. We used primary data of 50 sample respondents collected through snowball sampling technique using an Interview Schedule from Coimbatore. Poor households were less resilient and more likely to fall back into poverty due to COVID-19, while the opposite stands true for non-poor households with high SES. There are none-theless very few literature articles associated with the influences of shocks on the Socio-Economic Status of specific households and communities in the developing world like India.
Keywords: COVID 19, Health, Socio Economic Status (SES), Income, Poverty Trap

Introduction

Ever seeing that the opening of 2019 and at present, the world economic system has been started up by using a new structure of Coronavirus termed Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (NCP) or COVID-19. COVID-19 has affected the socio-economic stipulations worldwide, particularly in the case of developing economies and poverty. Poor households and households with low Socio-Economic prerequisites are struggling the most due to the pandemic. There seems a disparity in the influences of COVID-19 at household degrees due to variants in the Socio-Economic symptoms of the households. Therefore, it is indispensable to find out about the consequences of exterior financial shocks on one-of-a-kind households and the response of the households to such shocks. The monetary elements may also supply a higher perception of the variations in the elements and applicable coverage implications for households. Although the unfold of COVID-19 has impacted the majority of households in India, especially Coimbatore, it is discovered that some of the households are better-off at some stage in the pandemic as in contrast to the different households.

Similarly, the poverty state of affairs and Socio-Economic prerequisites of the households differ in results and resilience toward exterior elements like COVID-19, with some bad and prone households are assumed to have suffered extra severely. These variations grant a probability for appreciation of why some households are affected insignificantly whilst others are affected significantly. Based on a comparable assumption, the learn about of household's Socio-Economic Status (SES) for the estimation of the impact of COVID-19 on households may also furnish complete and favorable.

In this paper, we name for thinking about and hanging a stability between the social and monetary to decrease the famine, the hunger, and the depth of poverty in Coimbatore due to quarantine. In this sense, the existing holistic overview evaluates the socio-economic status of the Covid-19.

Objectives

To explore the Socio-Economic conditions of the COVID 19 Patients in Coimbatore.

Methodology

The research source is both primary and secondary. The primary data was collected from two hospitals in Coimbatore through constructed exit interview schedule in February 2021; collected primary data was entered in the spreadsheet, analysis was done using the frequency tables. The secondary data source from the various journals, articles, and data was analyzed in an excel table with a multiple bar diagram.

Review of Literature

The World Bank defines poverty as "a lack of ability to gain a minimal widespread living" (2018). Consist of this fact, nowadays extra humans around the world are dropping the range of dimensions for a minimal general of living. The breakout of the Covid-19 is solely rushing it. This is fantastically clear in worldwide places the place there is an immoderate vary of human beings except for a formal contract or relying on everyday self-employment. These are the human beings that would go through most of this pandemic, specifically when the world continues to be pressured to observe pressure social distancing via quarantines, lockdown, and curfew. World Bank (2018).

Poverty phenomena are absolute poverty or the entire lack of capability crucial to keep private socio-economic needs, such as food, garb, and shelter. Here that means don't alternate by the context. Some international locations are forever in the kingdom of abject poverty. Some motives can be a fragile monetary plan, dictatorship, colonization previous and many different things. (UN 2020)

ShlomoMaital. et al. (2020) This finds out about surveyed and summarizes the latest reviews on having an impact on COVID-19 on the international economy. The learn about asserted that fundamental impact on a novel COVID-19 outbreak would be on grant facet of the market. However, the redress being viewed presently is generally focusing on the demand side. It additionally concludes that underneath sensible ongoing scenarios, an international recession is an awful lot in all likelihood to occur.

S. Mahendra Dev., et al. (2020) The goal of this lookup used to be to locate the Socio-Economic Status of COVID-19. The learn about has analyzed Indian economic system state of affairs throughout sectors earlier than the outbreak and after the outbreak. It has been noted that measures like nationwide lockdown, restriction on worldwide change &commerce, closure of non-essential services, constrained movement all will lead to adversely affect the monetary fitness of the Nation. Further, the find out about has cited that the magnitude of financial status will rely upon the severity and length of a health crisis, length of lockdown, how successfully lockdown is dealt with, and additionally on how the state of affairs unfolds as soon as the lockdown is lifted.

Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status (SES) of a household is a vital component in signifying the results associated with their Income. It can affect the outcomes of a financial phenomenon in distinct ways. According to the American Psychological Association, the Socio-Economic Status (SES) is a character or group's social classification or repute which is regularly calculated using combining education, profits, and occupation. As cited by using Adler & Snibble, households with greater SES have higher get entry to health care, housing, understanding, and vitamin as in contrast to decrease SES households. Several lookup research has centered on the effects of distinctive shocks on households primarily based on the status. Some have highlighted the influences of financial shocks such as joblessness or profits decline and their outcomes on the household's status. At the same time, others have argued on the fitness shocks results on person's health and in flip the productiveness of the employees sooner or later main to decline in profits stage of the households. There are nonetheless very few literature articles associated
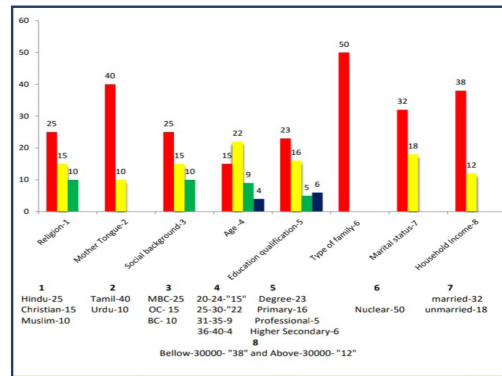
with the influences of shocks on the Socio-Economic Status of specific households and communities in the developing world. According to our research, the Socio-Economic Status is regularly calculated using Religion, Mother tongue, Social background, Age, Education Qualification, Type of family, Marital status, and Household Income.

Table 1 Socio-Economic Status of the COVID-19 Patients in Coimbatore

Socio-Economic Background		
Religion	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Hindu	25	50.0
Christian	15	30.0
Muslims	10	20.0
Mother Tongue	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Tamil	40	80.0
Urdu	10	20.0
Social background	**Frequency**	**Percent**
MBC	25	50.0
OC	15	30.0
BC	10	20.0
Age	**Frequency**	**Percent**
20-24	15	30.0
25-29	22	44.0
30-35	9	18.0
36-40	4	8.0
Education qualification	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Degree/diploma	23	46.0
Primary	16	32.0
Professional	5	10.0
Higher secondary	6	12.0
Type of family	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Nuclear	50	100.0
Marital Status	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Married	32	64.0
Unmarried	18	36.0
Household Income (In Rs)	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Below-30000	38	76.0
30001-above	12	24.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Primary Data

Figure 1 Socio-Economic Status of the COVID-19 Patients in Coimbatore

(https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lQLh_4vrqglMQLqAudoNqm1q9Fn-MUC6/view?usp=sharing)
Source: Primary Data

Socio-Economic Status of the sample respondents is classified according to their Religion, Mother tongue, Social background, Age, Education Qualification, Type of family, Marital status, and Household Income. In this study, Around 50 samples of the COVID-19 patients were treated in the private hospitals in Coimbatore. It is evident from the above study that a majority of the respondents are Hindus and Tamil is the most speaking language amongst the sample respondents, i.e., 40 samples of the COVID-19 patients treated in the private hospitals in Coimbatore (80.0 percent) were native speakers of Tamil. The social groups have been broadly divided into three categories, namely, the Most Backward Caste (MBC), Backward Caste (BC), and Other Caste (OC). It may be shown from the above study that out of the total sample respondents, the majority of them belonged to the MBC community (50.0 percent), followed by the BC community (20.0 percent) and the OC community at 30.00 percent. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe (SC&ST) were except because the reason sample was not identified. The age of the respondents is grouped into four categories. It states that 30.0 percent of the respondents (i.e. 15 respondents) were from the age group between 20 to 24 years, and there were 22 respondents (i.e.44.0 percent) who come under the age category 25-29. About 18.0 percent of the respondents (i.e. 09 respondents are from the age group of 30-35 years.

Further, 8.0 percent of the respondents (i.e., 2 respondents) belong to 36-40. A majority of them (i.e.46.0percent) have completed a Degree/Diploma. Next, primary educational qualifications secure the dyers at 32.0 percent of 16 which respondents have completed. The professional sample is 10.00 percent, of which 5 respondents. The rest of the respondents are 12.00 percent. They are higher secondary qualified. The study highlighted that all the respondents of the taken samples are from a nuclear family that all of them live as a couple with their dependent children. The marital status of the sample respondents is that the majority of them are married, i.e.64.0 percent are married and the rest are unmarried. The average monthly individual income of the respondents, where the monthly income is categorized into two categories, i.e. Rs. Below-30000, and Rs.30001-above. A majority of the samples (76.0 percent) average monthly individual income is below 30000. The rest of the sample respondents are having an income between 30001 and above. None of the respondents have income above the foresaid income levels.

Conclusion

According to the present research, the study reveals the Socio-Economic Status plays an important role in the economy. More people are middle in the poverty line and this paper examined the distinction in the effects of COVID-19 on households based totally on the Socio-Economic Status in Coimbatore. Finally, the Socio Economic Status shows it may be lower not only poor people the entire economy is affected the Socio Economic Status (SES) offers a higher and deeper knowledge of the modifications in household income stipulations and symptoms resulting from an outbreak or health disaster like COVID-19.

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