



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE



# Impact of COVID-19 Induced Lockdown on Health and Education: A Survey Based Study

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### Abstract

**Background & Objectives:** The COVID-19 pandemic has created significant effect on well-being, health, economic and social system of the country. However, dearth of studies has explored the effect of COVID-19 individual as well as social system. Therefore, the study aimed to assess the effect of COVID-19 on psychological and physical health of individual and educational system. **Methods:** An online questionnaire that assesses the individual perspective about effect of COVID-19 on health and educational system was framed and was filled by 400 participants. From this, 20 questionnaires were invalid or not completed. Therefore the data of 380 participants were presented using descriptive statistics. **Results:** Most respondents were male, 15 to 30 years of age, post graduated, single, and working in agriculture sector. Most of the respondents have monthly income of less than 20,000 and expenditure of 5000 and above. Participants have agreed with the statement that monthly income, education has affected and savings, addiction or smoking got decreased during lockdown. Food habits have been changed. Health problems, practicing vipasyana, level of stress, and internet surfing has increased during lockdown. People were spending their most of the time with family during lockdown. Daily wage workers were most affected group in this pandemic induced lockdown situation. **Conclusion:** COVID-19 has impacted education system. This lockdown situation has affected physical and psychological health, economic condition of individuals. These impacts should be considered in policy making related to these areas in this pandemic situation.

Keywords: Covid-19, Lockdown, descriptive statistics, India, Education, Health, Psychological, Stress

## 1 | INTRODUCTION

Toward the end of December 2019, the Chinese city of Wuhan has revealed a novel

pneumonia disease caused by corona virus which is spreading locally and universally (Li et al., 2020). The virus has been named severe acute respiratory Syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) prominently known as COVID-19 (World Health Organization, 2020). In December 2019, numerous nearby emergency clinics in Wuhan, China, were accounted for enormous number of patients revealed with severe pneumonia without clear etiology and were not reacting to any sort of antibodies, vaccine or medication. These cases were additionally expanded radically due to human to human transmission, and specialists affirmed that this unknown disease had similar epidemic of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2002 and the operator causing this disease was perceived as a corona virus. At the appointed time World Health Organization (WHO) named this virus as novel corona virus (nCoV-19) or COVID-19.

COVID-19 is a beta corona virus that infects people and the disease presents generally with fever, cough, and breathing issues. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization proclaimed the worldwide COVID-19 flare-up a general well-being crisis of universal concern (World Health Organization, 2020).

As indicated by information delivered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, the number of confirmed cases in India has expanded to 29,435 as of April 28, 2020, (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2020) and confirmed cases have been expanding radically all over the world (World Health Organization, 2020). As of now it is confirmed as a worldwide pandemic and many western countries are frightened by this severe outbreak of corona virus. COVID-19 is portrayed by a long incubation period, strong infectivity and

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trouble of recognition, which has prompted the unexpected episode and the quick advancement of a epidemic. The most well-known indications of this viral disease are fever, cold, cough, bone pain and breathing issues, and at last prompting pneumonia.

COVID-19 (Corona virus) has influenced everyday life and is hindering the worldwide economy. This pandemic has influenced a huge number of people groups, who were either sick or are being died because of the spread of this infection. This, being another viral infection influencing people just because, immunizations are not yet accessible. Subsequently, taking extensive precautions such as extensive hygiene protocol for example, broad cleanliness convention (e.g., normally washing of hands, avoids of eye to eye interaction and so on.), social distancing, and wearing of mask, etc. This virus is spreading exponentially local wise. Nations are prohibiting social events of individuals to the spread and break the exponential curve. Without a mediation, almost certainly, there will be more severely ill individuals than we have the assets to think about. Without any intercession, there would be a rapid increase in the number of cases that could overpower the healthcare system's ability, and force doctors to treat a few patients over others.

In spite of the fact that we can't impact biological properties of the virus, we can change the measure of contact we have with one another through a phenomenon known as social distancing. Social distancing is the act of increasing the space between individuals so as to diminish the spreading illness. As per the CDC, dispersing of 6 ft away reductions the spread of COVID-19. People activities incorporate working distantly, avoiding public transportation, and remaining at home if you suspect you have been exposed and/or are symptomatic. Network wide measures incorporate change to online teaching, organizations briefly shutting, and the far reaching commitment of media transmission.

Hence, it is basic that contact is restricted not exclusively to guarantee individual well-being, yet additionally to prevent the spread of disease to other people who are at high risk for creating serious difficulties. Subsequently to stop the easy spreading of COVID-19 most public governments including India

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are locking their populace and upholding severe isolate to control the spread of the devastation of this exceptionally transferable disease. As of this, billions of worldwide populaces went into self-isolation. It has rapidly influenced our everyday life, organizations, upset the world exchange, developments and movements.

It has hindered the manufacturing of the items. The different industries and sectors, for example, drugs industry, solar power sector, the travel industry, Information and hardware industry are influenced. This virus makes significant impacts on the day by day life of residents, just as about the worldwide economy. This COVID-19 has influenced the source of supply and influences the worldwide economy. The lockdown has hinder manufacturing of essential goods; disrupt the supply chain of items and therefore significantly slowing down in the revenue growth. There are limitations of travelling from one country to another country.

Health care experts face parcel of challenges in keeping up the quality of healthcare nowadays. Confronting this basic circumstance, people who remain at home during lockdown time of this COVID-19 are in risk of creating psychological problems and other mental health symptoms. The ever-expanding news about number of confirmed and suspected cases, absence of specific medications, and feeling of being isolated may all add to the psychological burden. Older individuals or patients with other illnesses and medical issues have undermined. Social distancing with peers, closure of spots for entertainment or party, interruption of culture festivals, religious and festive events and postponement of examinations have created undue stress among the whole population.

The effects of COVID-19 in every day life are broad and have sweeping outcomes. It has likewise made critical mental burden on people who are in their home during lockdown. Numerous violent activities happened during this lockdown time. Regardless of many negative effects this lockdown has likewise makes some beneficial outcome on condition. The water and air contamination level has diminished significantly. It has additionally starts recreational exercises in people and help in reinforce the bond

in the relatives. COVID-19 has truly undermines human health, production, life, social functioning and interpersonal relations. The episode of 2019 novel Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is a public health emergency of international concern that had genuinely effecting economic and social development.

Subsequently, the current circumstance requires more prominent understanding of the effect of lockdown on health, economical, and educational area and point of view of individual. It might be useful in arranging of further intervention strategies through provides timely support in these regional area. The current study was planned with the point of survey the impact of COVID-19 on mental and physical health of an individual and educational framework.

## 2 | METHODOLOGY

This study was an online survey based study. The present study was carried from participants of different state of India. Data was collected from online method using Google form. This questionnaire comprised the basic details of participants and questions regarding impact of lockdown situation on environmental, economical and social system. The sample comprises both male and female, age of more than 15 years. The participants who were able to read and comprehend the English language were included in the study. The study was carried out from April 2020 to May 2020. In this study, the questionnaire was filled by 400 participants. From those, 20 were not completed. Therefore, the data of 380 participants was analyzed and presented using descriptive statistics.

## 3 | RESULTS

The first section of the survey contains the general information of the respondent such as Gender, Age, caste, religion, marital status, education, occupation, monthly income, monthly expenditure and savings.

Table 1 shows that majority of respondents were male which is approx 53 percent and 47 percent females have participated. All total 78.95 percent participants

were of age of 15 to 30. Overall, 19.74 percent belonged to age group of 30-45 and only 1.32 percent participants belong to 45 to 60 age group. In regard to caste, 56.84 percent respondents were from general category, OBC was 28.95 percent, 13.42 percent SC and 0.79 percent participants were of ST

category. In context of religion, the majority of participants were Hindu (79.74 percent) followed by Muslim (16.32 percent) participants. Christian, Jainism and others were 1.32, 0.26 and 2.37 respectively (see table 1).

In this survey, 77.37 percent respondents were single and 22.37 percent were married. The majority of respondents (63.42 percent) have the post-graduation degree. 13.16 percent participants were doing professional courses. 12.63 percent participants were graduated. 9.21 percent respondents were pursuing in other degree or diploma courses. Only 1.58 participants were matriculation pass out. In context of occupation, majority of the respondents belong to agriculture sector i.e. 59.74 percent. 24.74 Percent participants were in private jobs. 11.84 percent respondents were in government job and 3.68 percent respondents were business man (Table 1).

Table 2 illustrated the economic condition of participants and impact of lockdown on their financial condition. In regard to monthly income of the respondent majority belongs to the income group of less than 20000 that is 29.74 percent and very less (9.74 percent) belongs to the 40000 to 50000 monthly income group. There are around 50 percent variations between the incomes of the respondents. 18.42 percent respondents have not earning money. That means 70 respondents among 380 have not any source of income and they were unemployed.

The survey consist the item regarding whether the monthly income got affected due to the covid-19. Participants have to submit their response on five category likert type scale. All total, 36.84 percent respondents were strongly agreed and 28.95 percent respondent agreed with the statement that monthly income got affected by the covid-19 pandemic ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=55.85$ ,  $< .001$ ). 22.89 percent respondents said that there is no change in the income pattern. From the participants, 6.05 and 5.26 percent respondents were not agreed or strongly disagreed

that lockdown has influenced the monthly income (Table 2). Regarding the monthly expenditure on consumption, majority of respondents stated that their monthly expenditure was more than 5000 rupees ( $\chi^2_{5,N=380}=250.32$ ,  $< .001$ ). A large number of respondent said that consumption expenditure has been increased during lockdown ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=119.61$ ,  $< .001$ ). Most of respondents were disagreed or strongly disagreed that savings is increasing during lockdown ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=26.18$ ,  $< .001$ ). On the contrary, 23.68 percent and 10.79 percent respondents were agreed and strongly agreed that saving is increasing during lockdown (see table 2).

The third section of survey has assessed participant's perspective regarding impact of COVID-19 pandemic on mental and physical health and changing pattern during lockdown period.

Respondents have given their agreement with the statement that food habits have been changed during lockdown ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=289.97$ ,  $< .001$ ). 46.32 percent agreed and 34.21 percent respondents were strongly agreed that food habits have been changed. 3.42 And 2.11 percent respondents disagree and strongly disagree that according to them food habits no changed (table 3).

A significant number of participants have agreed that people are facing health problems in the pandemic lockdown situation ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=204.55$ ,  $< .001$ ). 46.05 percent participants agreed that they were facing health related issues and only 2.11 people strongly disagree that they don't have health related problem in this lockdown. 22.89 percent people strongly agreed that people facing health issues during lockdown period. 16.32 Percent people said no health changes in this pandemic (see table 3).

Majority of participants agreed that they were working from home during home stay in this lockdown ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=526.40$ ,  $< .001$ ). All total 85 percent people were agreed or strongly agreed that they were working from home and 1.32 percent people said they are not working. 5.79 percent people stated that there is not any significant change in their working style (table 3).

On the question regarding the perception on practicing Vipassana meditation/yoga/exercise for reduce

**TABLE 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of participants (N=380)**

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	200	52.63
	Female	180	47.37
Age	15 – 30	300	78.95
	30 – 45	75	19.74
	45 – 60	5	1.32
Caste	General	216	56.84
	OBC	110	28.95
	SC	51	13.42
Religion	ST	3	0.79
	Hindu	303	79.74
	Muslim	62	16.32
	Chriscian	5	1.32
Marital status	Jain	1	0.26
	Others	9	2.37
	Single	294	77.37
Education	Married	85	22.37
	Widow	1	0.26
Occupation	High school/inter	6	1.58
	Graduation	48	12.63
	Post Graduation	241	63.42
	Professional course	50	13.16
Occupation	Degree/Diploma	35	9.21
	Government Job	45	11.84
	Private Job	94	24.74
	Business	14	3.68
	Others	227	59.74

health issue during lockdown significantly large proportion of participants agreed or strongly agreed that it is very much important for the health fitness and health recovery and they are practicing it during lockdown ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=264.61, < .001$ ). Whereas, 22.63 people said there are no changes of meditation and yoga practices in this pandemic induced lockdown situation. In this survey, 45.26 percent people agree and 21.84 percent people strongly agree that during lockdown period, smoking and drinking significantly declined ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=182.97, < .001$ ). 17.11 percent people said that no change in lockdown. 11.05 And 4.74 people disagree and strongly disagree as they stated not significant change in terms of smoking and drinking (table 3). It is evident that during lockdown period the share of smoking and drinking has been declined. The shops were closed so the availability

has also decreased.

In regard to, level of stress of people during covid-19 pandemic 49.47 end 29.47 percent people agree and strongly agree that level of stress Increased during the pandemic time ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=414.02, < .001$ ). 9.74 percent people said that there is no change. 9.74 percent and 1.58 percent people disagree and strongly disagree that they are facing any type of stress. But majority of people favouring that level of stress is increasing (table 3).

A significant percentage of people stated that the lockdown period is the great opportunity to spend quality time with family ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=375.02, < .001$ ). 45.79 percent respondents agree and 42.63 percent respondents strongly agree that this is good opportunity to spend quality time with family. 6.05 percent people said no change in the lockdown pe-

**TABLE 2: COVID-19 effect on monthly income (N=380)**

		Frequency	Percentage	$\chi^2$
Monthly Income	Less than 20000	113	29.74	55.85**
	20000 to 30000	57	15.00	
	30000 to 40000	49	12.89	
	40000 to 50000	37	9.74	
	50000 to above	54	14.21	
Monthly expenditure on consumption	No Income	70	18.42	119.61**
	Less than 1000	47	12.37	
	1000 to 2000	40	10.53	
	2000 to 4000	74	19.47	
	4000 to 5000	61	16.05	
Monthly Income got effected	5000 and above	158	41.58	250.32**
	Strongly agree	140	36.84	
	Agree	110	28.95	
	Neutral/no change	87	22.89	
	Disagree	23	6.05	
Monthly Savings got Increased	Strongly disagree	20	5.26	26.18**
	Strongly agree	41	10.79	
	Agree	90	23.68	
	Neutral/no change	68	17.89	
	Disagree	97	25.53	
	Strongly disagree	84	22.11	

\*\* &lt; .001

**TABLE 3: Perception related to impact of COVID-19 on physical and mental health (N=380)**

Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	$\chi^2$
Food habits changed	130 (34.21%)	176 (46.32%)	53 (13.95%)	13 (3.42%)	8 (2.11%)	289.97**
Facing health problem	87 (22.89%)	175 (46.05%)	62 (16.32%)	48 (12.63%)	8 (2.11%)	204.55**
Staying at home	74 (19.47%)	249 (65.53%)	22 (5.79%)	30 (7.89%)	5 (1.32%)	526.40**
Practicing vipasyana etc	50 (13.16%)	193 (50.79%)	86 (22.63%)	42 (11.05%)	9 (2.11%)	264.61**
Addiction smoking	83 (21.84%)	172 (45.26%)	65 (17.11%)	42 (11.05%)	18 (4.74%)	182.97**
Level of stress has increased	112 (29.47%)	188 (49.47%)	37 (9.74%)	37 (9.74%)	6 (1.58%)	414.02**
Spending quality time with family	162 (42.63%)	174 (45.79%)	23 (6.05%)	18 (4.74%)	3 (.079%)	375.02**

\*\* &lt; .001

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riod. 4.79 percent respondents disagree and 0.79 percent respondents strongly disagreed with this statement (see table 3).

**TABLE 4: How do you spend the most time during lockdown (N=380)**

Spend most time	Fre- quency	Per- cent	$\chi^2$
With Family	240	63.16	458.50**
Cooking	41	10.79	
Chatting with friends	18	4.74	
Playing Game	20	5.26	
Social media	61	16.05	

\*\* < .001

Table-4 represent participants view regarding how people spend most of their time in the COVID – 19 induced lockdown period. Significantly greater proportion of respondents (63.16 %) said that they were spending quality time with family ( $\chi^2_{5,N=380}=458.50, < .001$ ). 16.05 percent spend most of the time on social media. 10.79 percent respondents stated that they were using this time in activities like cooking. So majority of respondent said that they were spending quality time with their family.

**TABLE 5: Segment which is most affected during lockdown(N=380)**

Segment	Frequency	Percent	$\chi^2$
Farmers	17	4.49	1174.15**
Daily wage labours	311	82.06	
Children	6	1.58	
Old age person	9	2.37	
Industries	31	8.18	
Others	6	1.58	

\*\* < .001

Table-5 shows the perception of respondents that which segment or area is very much effected during lockdown or. Significantly large number of respondents (82.06 %) said that daily wage labourers were so much affected in the lockdown and pandemic time ( $\chi^2_{5,N=380}=1174.15, < .001$ ). 8.18 percent stated that industries were affected. Whereas, 4.49 percent respondents agreed that farmers are so much suffering during this lockdown.

In the fourth section of the survey that data related to impact of lockdown on education has been collected.

Table-6 represents the Perspective of respondents regarding impact of lockdown on Education. In this regard, significant number of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they were not able to access the good journals and contents ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=188.00, < .001$ ). Whereas, 26 percent were disagree or strongly disagree that they have any problem in access of content and good journals in this lockdown time. Almost 95 percent respondents agreed or strongly agreed that colleges and universities are affected during lockdown or in the pandemic period which is significantly large number ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=575.47, < .001$ ) whereas only 2 percent were disagreed or strongly disagreed (table 6).

Nearly, 84 percent respondents agreed or strongly agreed that children or students were distracted from their study because of watching TV, playing games and cooking during lockdown or pandemic duration which is significantly larger proportion ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=322.44, < .001$ ). 7.37 percent respondents said that there is no change in the pandemic time. 6.58 percent respondents disagree and 1.58 percent strongly disagreed with the statement (Table 6). Table 6 also depicted the perception of people related to whether concentrated study is possible during lockdown. All total significant numbers of respondents were disagreed (51.05 %) and strongly disagreed (33.16) that concentrated good study is possible during lockdown time ( $\chi^2_{4,N=380}=198.589, < .001$ ).

**4 | DISCUSSION**

COVID-19 pandemic induced lockdown has affected the day to day life of people. This pandemic created significant burden on health and income of individuals and affected educational and social system as well. Therefore, it is essential to know the perspective of general population about the impact of COVID-19 on various structure of society and on individuals as well. So, the present study has been framed with the aim to assess the effect of COVID-19 on psychological and physical health of individual and educational system.

**TABLE 6: Impact on Education**

Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Neu-tral	Dis-agree	Strongly disagree	$\chi^2$
Library, content, and good journals are not accessible during the lockdown	55 (14.47%)	175 (46.05%)	58 (15.26%)	77 (20.26%)	15 (3.95%)	188.00**
Classes, schools, colleges and universities are affected during lockdown	238 (62.63%)	126 (33.16%)	8 (2.11%)	4 (1.05%)	4 (1.05%)	75.47**
Students are distracted from their study in lockdown	146 (38.42%)	175 (46.05%)	28 (7.37%)	25 (6.58%)	6 (1.58%)	322.45**
Concentrated good study is possible during lockdown	3 (.079%)	21 (5.53%)	36 (9.47%)	194 (51.05%)	126 (33.16%)	198.59**

\*\* < .001

In this survey most of the participants were male. Mostly female occupied with the household work and during the lockdown the load of household work has increased. They have comparatively less time for other activities such as using social media and internet surfing. It may be a reason for lower response of female as compare to male. Further, most of the participants were young. It may be because of high rate of involvement in internet activity so that the survey reached mostly to them. The demographic characteristics of India indicate the large proportion of Hindu and general category people in Indian population. Therefore, in this survey these groups comprised highest proportion of respondents.

It is clear from the findings of present survey that most of the respondent were aware and agreed with the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on economic, health and educational system. A large number of respondents in this survey were belonged to primary sector occupation or were unemployed. Therefore, most of the respondents have reported their income of less than 20,000 and reported that their income got affected during lockdown. It highlights the urgent need to support these people who are at the lower end of income spectrum. A study conducted by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) with the aim to assess impact of lockdown on the income of Indian Household revealed that almost 84 percent household has suffered from decreased monthly income and more than 25 percentage of working age population is unemployed at this time (CMIE Report,2020).

In present study most of the participants were disagreed that their monthly savings got increased. According to the report of CMIE almost 65 percent of urban households have reported that they have enough provision for a week while only 54 percent of rural households have enough provision. Schofield, the chief of the survey study of CMIE has stated, "...as it is clear that nearly everyone but the wealthier have seen their incomes fall and are in need of additional resources to survive."

It is clear from the study that respondents claimed to be aware of food habits changed during lockdown. These changes in food habits can be attributed to the strict lockdown imposed by the government. The lockdown caused food availability changed, restricted movement, and loss of income (Jribi, Ismail, Doggul & Debbabi, 2020) that lead to the changes in food habit. A similar study of this kind (Pandit & Karmakar,2020) have indicated a change in eating habits and a significant drop in intake of fast food and meat products. A survey conducted by Economic Times had also shown a decrease of 70 percent in online food delivery orders because of fear of getting infected and spreading of COVID-19.

Participants of the present study claimed that people are facing health related problem in this lockdown. Literature has also indicated the health is major concern of the people in lockdown (Pandit & Karmakar,2020). COVID-19 associated lockdown also have effect on various aspect of life style that are associated with risk of physical health issue (Andrade,2020).

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In this study respondents agreed of practicing vipasana, exercise etc in the lockdown to make them healthy and fit. Similar study of this kind have also reported that during lockdown people have tried to maintain their health and were doing physical exercise or activity to improve their physical well-being (Pandit & Karmakar, 2020). Exercises decrease the risk of various health related problems (Helmrich, Ragland, Leung, & Paffenbarger, 1991). Furthermore studies have also shown that exercises and meditation helps to cope with psychological distress (Xua, Purdona, Selib, & Smileka, 2017; Speca, Carlson, Goodey, & Angen, 2000).

It is evident from the study that participants agreed that level of stress among people has increased during lockdown. Brooks et al (2020) has indicated the impact of lockdown on psychological health of individuals. Researchers have documented that in the lockdown situation people experienced psychological stress, mood swings, sleep problems, anger, etc. (Brooks et al., 2020). Pandit & Karmakar (2020) have also found that people reported psychological distress during lockdown. The lockdown was imposed with the goal of reducing the spread of disease (Lau et al., 2020) but the decreased social contact with relatives, friends, extended family members, cause loneliness and boredom that further increases mental issues such as stress, anxiety and depression (Zhou et al., 2020; Banarjee, 2020; Dickerson, 2020; Zandifam & Badarfam, 2020).

In this survey respondents reported that during lockdown they got the opportunity to spend the quality time with family members. It strengthens the bond among them. In a survey respondents were agreed that their relationship with their family members has improved during lockdown (Pandit & Karmakar, 2020). It could be explain with the proximity effect phenomenon (Grauman, Schneider & Coutts, 2020) i.e. there is a tendency to increase interpersonal liking with whom the person has physical and psychological closeness.

In the present survey respondents claimed that daily wage laborers were most affected during lockdown. It negatively impact on their income. The National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) stated that wages of almost 75 percent casual labour-

ers was majorly affected. This figure was 46.7% for salaried employees (NCAER report, 2020).

Literature pertain that COVID-19 lockdown has affected the education system in India (Alvi & Gupta, 2020) and the findings of present study corroborated with previous findings. Respondents in present study agreed that classes are affected, study materials are accessible through online mode but there are some problem also related to internet connectivity etc., students are distracted and use of social media has drastically increased. A report revealed that in India, COVID-19 lockdown has made major impact on 247 million students of elementary and secondary education, and also 28 million pre-elementary students whose classes were running in Anganwadi centre. However, online classes are running (Pandit & Karmakar, 2020) but the study and classes are affected and it impacts on education (Jodhan, Bagul & Aswale, 2020). In the lockdown situation, nearly 70 percent students are involve in E-learning (Kapasia et al. 2020). These students are facing enormous challenges related to poor internet connectivity, psychological stress, and unfavorable study environment at home (Kapasia et al., 2020). Students are also not able to concentrate on study (Jadhav, Bagul & Aswale, 2020). In an online survey, people were agreed that use of social media has been increased during lockdown (Pandit & Karmakar, 2020). This kind of activities has also affected the concentration and studying pattern.

Therefore, the present study has depicted the attitude and perception of people related to the impact of lockdown on economical, Psychological and educational system. It is evident from the present that lockdown has made greater impact on individual as well as social system at large. However, the study has several limitations. Firstly, the data were collected through online mode therefore the perception of people living in remote area with less internet connectivity was not accessible. Secondly, the data has been collected within a brief time period and changing effect during different phase of lockdown has not been studied. Therefore, a future study should be conducted with this purpose.

The present study throws light on various aspect of individual, economic and educational system that

has been affected during lockdown. The finding will be imperative for policy makers to design policy after lockdown to improve the conditions as early as possible and to target and support to the sector or group who are in greater need.

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