Universe International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal)

© UIJIR | ISSN (0) - 2582-6417 JANUARY 2023 | Vol. 3 Issue 8 www.uijir.com

COPING STRATEGIES USED BY PEOPLE DURING CORONAVIRUS

Author's Name: Jitendra Singh Parmar

Affiliation: Research scholar, Nursing, J.J.T.U., Jhunjhunu Rajasthan, India

E-Mail ID: singhjitu222@gmail.com

DOI No. - 08.2020-25662434

Abstract

Corona virus (COVID-19) a worldwide pandemic has significantly affected life of people around the globe. It has also caused various psychological issues among public such as uncertainty, fear, anxiety, and of course stress. Globalization has facilitated it and has added greater complexity to the containment of infection leading to urgent call for public health challenge. Consequently, a multilevel stress coping adjustment process is going on. Hence, it is imperative to explore how people are affected psychologically and how they are coping with it. People are adopting different strategies for coping up from this challenging situation. In this sense, the present study intended to: explore which coping strategies were of relevance for people for adjusting in COVID-19 crises and were sociodemographic factors influencing the coping strategies. Research is descriptive study. A sample of 475 participants was asked for coping strategies used by them using valid and reliable scales. Revealed that positive attitude and trust in God were the most used adaptive coping strategies and sociodemographic variables were playing a significant role in adaptive coping strategies. Understanding and identification of coping strategies and their relationship with demographic variables can help health professionals to direct interventions to control stressors related to the pandemics.

Keywords: Coping skills, COVID-19, pandemic, stress

INTRODUCTION

Outbreak of infectious disease is not a new phenomenon; they have emerged at various times in history. In recent years, globalization has acted as catalyst and has facilitated the spread of pathological agents, which ultimately results in worldwide pandemics. This is not only a threat on political, economical, and psychological aspects but has also added greater complexity to the containment of infection leading to urgent call for public health challenges

Coping acts as stabilizing factor that may help individual maintain psychological adaptation during stressful period. Coping mechanisms can be divided into two categories. The first of these is adaptive coping strategies, which traditionally benefit or positively affect the lives of those who use them. Examples of this approach include religious/spiritual coping such as prayer and reading scripture, exercise meditation; listening to music; and socializing with friends and family.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research is descriptive study and conducted during the 2021. A sample of 475 participants was asked for coping strategies used by them using valid and reliable scales. The data were analyzed by SPSS Descriptive and inferential statistics.

SAMPLE

A Google form was created and circulated on different online platforms through snowball sampling technique. Online written consent was taken from all the participants before they answered the questions. Participation in the study was voluntary and anonymous. Participants have been briefed about the purpose of the study and were assured of confidentiality.



Universe International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal)

© UIJIR | ISSN (0) - 2582-6417 JANUARY 2023 | Vol. 3 Issue 8 www.uijir.com

The sample comprised a total of 475 respondents out of which 236 were male and 239 were female. The age ranged from 15 to 80 years and the mean age was 27.51 (standard deviation = 7.77).

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

It contained information about socio-demographic variables such as age, sex, religion, education, marital status, domicile, occupation, profession, country living in and whether the subject was living with family or not.

RESULTS

As all the data were self-reported therefore data were checked for common method variance. Harman Single factor test was run and it was found that 17.33% of the variance loaded on the single factor which is below the 50% standard. Thus, it can be safely said that data of the present study do not suffer from common method variance.

DISCUSSION

During the course of any pandemic, people face lots of physical and emotional stressors yet little is known about their coping strategies or the relationship between coping style and life satisfaction. Due to highly contagious nature of COVID-19, a public health emergency is being declared to prevent the contagion and limit the outbreak. Thus, a multilevel stress coping adjustment process is going on. Hence, it is imperative to explore how people are affected psychologically and how they are coping with it.

CONCLUSION

Study is found one of its types during this COVID pandemic and will add significantly in the research gap. it can be inferred that our subjects used a variety of coping strategies during this pandemic phase. Notably, most reported high utilization was positive attitude and trust in GOD, but a concerning proportion also reported high utilization of Trust in medical help and conscious way of coping. These findings highlight an important need to better understand how people during crises cope with the situation and to determine whether interventions can enhance more adaptive coping behavior.

REFERENCES

- 1. Morens DM, Fauci AS. Emerging infectious diseases: Threats to human health and global stability. PLoS Pathog. 2013;9
- 2. Semenza JC, Lindgren E, Balkanyi L, Espinosa L, Almqvist MS, Penttinen P, et al. Determinants and drivers of infectious disease threat events in Europe. Emerg Infect Dis. 2016; 22:581–9.
- 3. Bloom DE, Cadarette D. Infectious disease threats in the twenty-first century: Strengthening the global response. Front Immunol. 2019;10:549
- 4. Malta M, Rimoin AW, Strathdee SA. The coronavirus 2019-nCoV epidemic: Is hindsight 20/20? EClinicalMedicine. 2020; 20:100289.
- 5. Ferguson NM, Laydon D, Nedjati-Gilani G, Imai N, Ainslie K, Baguelin M, et al. Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID19 mortality and healthcare demand. Imperial College London. 2020 10.
- 6. Tucci V, Moukaddam N, Meadows J, Shah S, Galwankar SC, Kapur GB. The forgotten plague: Psychiatric manifestations of ebola, zika, and emerging infectious diseases. J Glob Infect Dis. 2017; 9:151–6.
- 7. Chouhan DS. Risk of Suicide in Psychiatric Hospital: Assessment and Interventions. Eduved International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research. 2014 May 5.
- 8. Cascella M, Rajnik M, Cuomo A, Dulebohn SC, Di Napoli R. Statpearls. Publishing; 2020. Features, Evaluation and Treatment Coronavirus (COVID-19)



Universe International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal)

© UIJIR | ISSN (0) - 2582-6417 JANUARY 2023 | Vol. 3 Issue 8 www.uijir.com

9. Peeri NC, Shrestha N, Rahman MH, Zaki R, Tan Z, Bibi S, et al. The SARS, MERS and novel coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemics, the newest and biggest global health threats: What lessons have we learned? Int J Epidemiol. 2020 pii: Dyaa033