

The Social and Economic Implications of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Family in Basra (geographic study)*

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Abstract:

With the health threat posed by The Corona Virus (Covid-19), the first life-saving and repairing of livelihoods has become everyone's responsibility, as this virus knows no limits, and has severely affected the lives of all the population and from all socio-economic backgrounds.

The field study monitored some of these impacts, the most important of which was the impact of the family's economic income, with 59.6% of Respondents affecting their incomes and changing their level due to the spread of the epidemic, while 40.4% of The Spanish population did not have the effect of their incomes. There are also changes in some behaviors and a change in social customs and traditions.

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Third. The Socio–Economic repercussions on the family in the city of Basra:

The Corona Virus(Covid–19) pandemic spread in Iraq, when a sample of the Iranian religions student was examined in the city of Najaf on February 24, 2020, and the result was positive for Corona virus disease associated with severe acute psychiatric syndrome)(SARS–CoV2) and (other cases infected with (Covid–19), as the total confirmed cases in Iraq reached 30,868 cases, including 11,000 deaths up to 21/June 2020, (Public Health Department, June 2020) including 2,207 cases in Basra Governorate, 45 deaths, and 1,188 recoveries (Basra Health Department, daily statistics 21/June/2020).

With the serious health effects of this virus on the city’s population, other effects are embodied, including economic, social, or psychological. The questionnaire showed a number of variables that showed a relationship with the spread of the Coronavirus pandemic, and through the application of the chi–square test to find the significant differences between Real and expected data and with the presence of the null hypothesis, which assumes that there are no significant differences between the spread of the pandemic and the following variables:

1. Family income
2. Home education
3. Home education effectiveness
4. Type of education
5. Internet services are available
6. The extent of individuals' knowledge of Corona virus
7. Source of information
8. The extent of confidence in health services

9. Anxiety about the spread of the virus
10. The extent of compliance with the health ban
11. Use of prevention methods
12. The number of times you shop
13. Strengthening family relationships

According to the results shown in Table (2), it turns out that there are twelve alternative hypotheses that have proven their relationship to the spread of Coronavirus, and that one hypotheses has been rejected, as the results are as follows:

1. From a follow-up to Table (3), we can see that 59.6% of the respondents showed the impact of the health ban .Because of the pandemic at the level of their income, and in return was 40.4% stress is not affected by entry ban, as the reason for the ban and business interruption economic direct impact on families wail that the adoption of their income on their daily work (workers 'wage and daily wage earners) as well as workers in investment companies in the sector Private and foreign oil investment companies that have begun to reduce work wages by half and a quarter, or to pursue a policy of laying off national workers due to the impact of work in the global market and economy, and for families who did not see there is an impact ;It is possible that this is due to the nature of its work and its connection to the government sector, for example.

Table (2) the chi -square test results on the variables extracted from the questionnaire in Basra

No	Variable	Calculated chi-square value	The nature of the difference	Degree of freedom	the value Tabular
1	Family income	18.43	Moral	1	3.84
2	Homeschooling	33.64	Moral	=	=
3	Homeschooling effectiveness	82.35	Moral	2	5.99
4	Kind of education	1.6	Immoral	=	=
5	Availability of internet services	4.84	Moral	1	3.84
6	The extent of individuals' knowledge of the Coronavirus	163.1	Moral	2	5.99
7	Source for obtaining information	51.4	Moral	=	=
8	The extent of trust in health services	23	Moral	1	3.84
9	Anxiety about the spread of the virus	36	Moral	=	=
10	The extent of compliance with the health ban	19.2	Moral	=	=
11	Use of prevention methods	19.2	Moral	=	=
12	The number of times shopping	27	Moral	3	7.81
13	Strengthening family relationships	47.4	Moral	1	3

Source: From the numbers of researchers based on the results of the questionnaire -2020

Table (3) the effect of the health ban due to the Corona pandemic on household income in Basra 2020

Families whose income is affected	Families whose income was not affected
298	202
59.60%	40.40%

Source: Prepared by the two researchers based on the results of the questionnaire -2020

2. The chi –square test (Table 2) shows that there are significant differences between the impact of the health ban due to the Corona pandemic (Covid–19) and the numbers of homeschooling beneficiaries, with a calculated value of 33.64 higher than the table 3.84 degree of freedom (1), and there is a significant relationship between The extent of the effectiveness of homeschooling and the spread of the pandemic with a calculated value of 82.35 higher than the table Value of 5.99 with a degree of freedom (2).

The application of the decisions of the closure of educational institutions to achieve the spacing of social students forced to complete the curriculum at home, and follow – up (Table 4)we note that 79% of respondents who are in the stages of study, m m n was receiving education at home and that %21 did not receive an education, and 4.5% of the respondents was begrudge that effective education, and 21% see it is not effective, and 74.5% finds between the two, and when you return to the table (2) we believe that the nature of the kind of education that uses did not record significant differences with the spread of the pandemic , Where it recorded a calculated value less than the tabular, as it recorded a value of 1.6, which is less than the tabular value 5.99 with a degree of freedom (2).

Table (4) the numerical and relative distribution of home education beneficiaries during the health ban period in Basra, 2020

Kind of education						How effective is education						Beneficiaries of homeschooling			
self-reliance		Contact the school		Private websites		Between the two		inactive		Effective		Not receiving an education		Receive an education	
28.50%	1868	30.40%	1306	26.10%	1118	74.50%	3199	21%	900	4.50%	193	21%	900	79%	3392

Source: – From the numbers of researchers based on the results of the questionnaire –2020

*The number of beneficiaries of homeschooling was the total of 4292 from the sample population

3. There are significant differences between the availability of internet services and the spread of the Corona pandemic, as the values of chi-squared calculated were 4.84 within this variable, which is higher than the tabular value of 3.84 within the degree of freedom (1).

The field study showed that 60.6%, or 303 of the heads of the surveyed households, have Internet services at home, and 39.4% or 197 people stated that they do not have these services.

4. Corona virus was not attracting the attention of the visual community before its emergence and spread inside Iraq, so individuals did not have any information or knowledge about this virus, but chi-squared test showed significant differences between the extent of individuals' knowledge of the virus and its spread with a calculated value of 163.1 higher than the adult tabular 5.99, with a degree of freedom (2), and the test showed significant differences for the source of obtaining this information with a calculated value of 51.4 higher than the tabular 5.99 with a degree of freedom (2).

Social media of all kinds have had a major role in providing the population with all information about this virus, as 60.6% relied on it, then search sources come in the search engine (Google) By 24.6%, and the audio-visual media by 9.8% (Table 5).

Table (5) Sources for obtaining information on Coronavirus (Covid-19) by families in the city of Basra 2020.

Research sources from Google		Visual and audio media		Social media	
24.60%	895	9.80%	360	65.60%	2400

Source: From the numbers of the researchers based on the results of the questionnaire -2020.

*This table was based on the opinions of the perceptive and aware age groups, represented by 3655 people from the sample population.

5. The chi-squared test (Table 2) showed significant differences between the population's confidence in the health services available in the city and the spread of the Corona pandemic, as it recorded a calculated value of 23, which is higher than the tabular value 3.84, and the degree of freedom (1).

In spite of the fact that the city of Basra contains 63 health institutions ,including 13 hospitals (government and private) and 50 health center(AlSaad, 2019,1536)However, this did not prevent 74.1% of the respondents who expressed their lack of confidence in the local health services, while 25.9% expressed confidence .The test also showed the presence of significant differences with increasing concern about the spread of the virus, with a calculated value of 36, which is higher than the index value of 3.84 and with a degree of freedom (1). This made 80.5% of the respondents worried about the spread of the virus, compared to 19.5% of the respondents who were not (Table 6).

Table (6) the extent of people's confidence and concern about the spread of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) in Basra 2020.

The extent of trust in health services				Is there concern about the spread of the virus?			
There is trust		there is no trust		Yes, there is concern		No worries	
948	25.90%	2707	74.10%	2943	80.50%	712	19.50%
Of the total number of 3 6 55 of the sample population				Of the total number of 3 6 55 of the sample population			

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the results of the questionnaire -2020

6. Table (2) showed that there are significant differences between adherence to the health ban and the spread of the Corona pandemic (Covid-19), as this

variable recorded a calculated value of 19.2, which is higher than the table value 3.84 and with a degree of freedom (1).

Where the field study showed that 72.4% of the individuals adhered to the health ban ,but partly and that 27.6% were fully committed, and the chi-squared test showed that there is a significant difference with the use of prevention methods with a calculated value of 19.2, which is higher than the table value of 3.84 and with a degree of freedom (1), As these methods consisted of the use of various Sterilizers and the wearing of medical gloves and masks.

7.The field study observed some of the social behaviors between the chi-squared test and the existence of significant differences between it and the spread of the pandemic and the imposition of health restrictions, such as the variable of shopping habits, the family staying at home for long periods, the lack of social contact with the rest of the families and the cessation of family visits, as the number of times shopping The calculated values of 27 are higher than the tabular value of 7.81 and with a degree of freedom (3).

The variable of strengthening family relations under the health ban recorded a calculated value of 47.4, which is higher than the table value of 3.84 and with a degree of freedom (1), as the field study showed that 97.8% of the respondents indicated that the ban contributed to strengthening family relations and their interdependence, and that 2.2 % Indicated the opposite, and also among most respondents that social cohesion and interdependence between families have increased in light of the health ban due to the Corona pandemic,(Table 7).

Table (7) the impact of the health ban of the Corona pandemic on the family and community relations of families in Basra, 2020.

Contribution of the ban to increasing social solidarity			Contribution of fortune to strengthening family relationships			
No	Yes		No		Yes	
0	100%	500	2.20%	11	97.80%	489

Source: From the numbers of the researchers based on the results of the questionnaire –2020

Conclusion and conclusions

The Corona pandemic has contributed too many changes, including what included the economy and this includes the economies of the whole world, including social environments such as disrupting all routine family programs from daily life and friendships due to the measures used to prevent the spread of (Covid–19).

After applying the chi–square to the variables extracted from the questionnaire, the study concluded that there are thirteen alternative hypotheses, of which twelve were accepted to show the extent to which they were affected by the health ban measures that are applied in the city of Basra to limit the continuous spread of the virus (family income, home education The effectiveness of home education, availability of Internet services, the extent of knowledge of the virus, the source of information, the extent of trust in local health services, concern about the spread of the virus, adherence to health restrictions, the use of prevention methods, the number of times shopping and strengthening family relations), and one hypothesis was rejected which is the type of education used in the homeschooling period.

Appendix (1) Questionnaire form

This form is part of a scientific study. We hope that you would like to answer all the questions contained therein in order to complete the scientific research.

Thank you for your cooperation with us.

The researchers Dr. Amal Saleh Al- Kaabi and Lecturer .Huda Dawood Al-Saad

Kindly tick () in front of the right choice.

1. Residential address :The name of the residential area
2. The work of the head of the family-the father: a government employee () an employee in Iraqi non-governmental companies () an employee in foreign non-governmental companies () a gainer () a daily wage worker () unemployed ().
3. The work of the housewife -the mother :a non-working housewife () worker ().
4. Type of home: Private house () Rent () Family home ().
5. Number of families in the house: One family () two families () more.()
Note (the number of families refers to each family consisting of a father, mother and children. If the house lives in more than one family because of the marriage of the sons in the house, there are more families).
6. Standard of living: Not bad () good () very good ().
7. Does the family financial income depend on the father only () the father and the mother () the father and the mother and the married sons ().
8. Is the effect of home quarantine on the economic level and family income ?Yes () No ().
9. Number of married persons living in the house: males () females ().
10. Number of unmarried persons living in the house: males () females ().
11. The number of children of primary school age :males () females ().
- Number of children of secondary school age :males () females ().
- Number of children of university age :males () females ().
12. Do children receive education at home during the quarantine period ?Yes () No ().
13. How effective is this education? Effective () ineffective () between the two things ().
14. What kind of education is this ?E-learning () i.e. linking to websites or Contact schools () or self-reliance ().
15. Are Internet services available at home ?Yes () No ().
16. How well do you know about Corona virus ?I don't know () Good knowledge () Deep knowledge ().
17. Has any of your relatives or acquaintances been infected with Corona virus ?Yes () No () and if the answer is yes, what is his health status now ?Recovered () not recover ().
18. What is the source of your information about Corona virus? From social media () official media, radio and television () search sources on the google ().
19. Are you confident in your country's health services in resisting this virus ?Yes () No ().
20. What preventive methods do you use to prevent this virus?

21. To what extent are you and your family members committed to home quarantine ?Partial () full commitment ().
22. How many times per week during quarantine shopping?
23. Did family problems occur during the quarantine period?
24. Are you concerned about the virus and its spread ?Yes () No ().
25. Did the quarantine contribute to an increase in family relations and their interdependence ?Yes () No ().
26. Does the family practice family activities while staying at home ?Yes () No ().
What are these activities?

27. Did the quarantine contribute to increasing social solidarity among members of society?