

Positive Sociocultural Effects of Lockdown Due to Covid-19 on Sudanese People, 2021

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Abstract

Several studies highlighted the positive and negative impact of the lockdown caused by corona (COVID-19) on the different ages and the areas surrounding them. The study aimed to assess the positive socio-cultural effects of the stay at home due to COVID-19. The data were collected from general population using cross-sectional design through completing online self-administered questionnaire from 964 participants. The data consisted of key socio-demographic data, social factors like (bonding, enjoyment, and communication) and cultural factors like (knowledge, electronic applications and research). Data were analyzed using quantitative methods and presented in tables and graphs. Among the 964 participants, (492) 51% were female and (472) were male. Age of (549) 57% was between 30 -50 years. (607) 63% of the participants were from Sudan. (839) 87% of the participants agreed that the lockdown increases the family bonding, (916) 95% of the participants agreed that it increases the enjoyment of children and satisfaction of being with their parents, (713) 74% of the participants agreed that it increases the communication with extended families through the media, (848) 88% of the participants agreed that it help in arranging the priorities of the family's needs, (848) 88% of the participants agreed that it gives a chance to rearrange the family living condition and (492) 51% of the participants agreed that it decreases financial consumption of the family. In conclusion, the lockdown and long-lasting stay at home due to COVID-19 impacted numerous effects on the family member's life and their life. This study highlighted the positive effects of staying at home on the family member's life. The findings revealed many of the effects that affected positively on the family members.

Keywords: COVID- 19, stay at home, positive effects, social life, and cultural life

الآثار الاجتماعية الثقافية للإغلاق بسبب كوفيد-١٩ على السودانيين ٢٠٢١

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المستخلص

سلطت العديد من الدراسات الضوء على التأثير الإيجابي والسلي للإغلاق بسبب فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-١٩) على مختلف الفئات العمرية والمناطق المحيطة بهم. هدفت الدراسة إلى تقييم الآثار الاجتماعية والثقافية الإيجابية للبقاء في المنزل بسبب فيروس كورونا. تم جمع البيانات من عامة السكان باستخدام التصميم المقطعي من خلال استكمال الاستبيان الذاتي عبر الإنترنت من ٩٦٤ مشاركًا. وتتكون البيانات من البيانات الاجتماعية والديموغرافية الرئيسية والعوامل الاجتماعية مثل (الترايب والامتثال والتواصل) والعوامل الثقافية مثل (المعرفة والتطبيقات الإلكترونية والأبحاث). وقد تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام الأساليب الكمية وعرضها في الجداول والرسوم البيانية. ومن بين المشاركين البالغ عددهم ٩٦٤، كان (٤٩٢) ٥١% من الإناث و (٤٧٢) من الذكور. العمر (٥٤٩) ٥٧% كان بين ٣٠ - ٥٠ سنة. (٦٠٧) ٦٣% من المشاركين البالغ عددهم ٩٦٤، كان (٨٣٩) ٨٧% وافق ٨٧% من المشاركين على أن الإغلاق يزيد من الترابط الأسري، (٩١٦) وافق ٩٥% من المشاركين على أنه يزيد من استمتاع الأطفال والرضا عن وجودهم مع والديهم، (٧١٣) وافق ٧٤% من المشاركين أنه يزيد من التواصل مع الأسر الممتدة عبر وسائل الإعلام، (٨٤٨) ٨٨% من المشاركين وافقوا على أنه يساعد في ترتيب أولويات احتياجات الأسرة، (٨٤٨) ٨٨% من المشاركين وافقوا على أنه يعطي فرصة لإعادة ترتيب أولويات الأسرة. الحالة المعيشية للأسرة واتفق (٤٩٢) ٥١% من المشاركين على أنه يقلل من الاستهلاك المالي للأسرة. أثر الإغلاق والبقاء الطويل في المنزل بسبب فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-١٩) على العديد من التأثيرات على أفراد الأسرة وحياتهم. أبرزت هذه الدراسة الآثار الإيجابية للبقاء في المنزل على حياة أفراد الأسرة. وكشفت النتائج عن العديد من التأثيرات التي أثرت إيجاباً على أفراد الأسرة. الكلمات المفتاحية: كوفيد-١٩، البقاء في المنزل، الآثار الإيجابية، الحياة الاجتماعية، والحياة الثقافية.

Introduction

The covid-19 pandemic over the globe had many consequences on the different segments of all individual's life.

The spread of corona virus all over the world led to quarantine which has not been noticed previously as all markets were shutdown, areas of work were closed, economy was negatively affected, and the movement of people was restricted, even it seemed that life had stopped. All people were asked to stay at home, and this was led to many effects on people and their surroundings. The social and cultural life of people is positively and negatively affected, both male and female and all age groups were affected. The quarantine measures by the authorities of all countries resulted in restriction of movement, which prohibited people from visiting their relatives and friends and this was impacted negatively in psychological wellbeing of them. Social distancing measures, quarantine, shutting down of educational institutions, and self-isolation have a detrimental impact on people's psychology due to increased loneliness, distrust, and reduced social interaction (Moghe *et al.*, 2020).

However, people compensated for that by using other ways for connections. Various digital social media tools were used by students as a self – management strategy for mental health (Chaturvedi *et al.*, 2021).

Background

The goal of this study is to survey the emerging literature on positive sociocultural effects of lockdown due to covid-19, and to synthesize the insights emerging from a number of studies. Summarizing the literature on Positive sociocultural effects of lockdown due to covid-19.

The Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has imposed a worldwide lockdown which has obliged people to stay confined at home, often resulting in social distancing measures and isolation, which can lead to mental health problems as well as specific Internet-use disorders. This study aims to investigate positive effects and elements and positive outcomes of COVID-19, and the impact on Internet usage, social interaction via distancing as intrapersonal communication, during the COVID-19 epidemic. (AACSB, 202) In order to reduce the spread of COVID-19, most countries around the world have decided to close temporarily educational institutions. However, learning has not stopped but fully taking place online as schools and universities provide remote schooling. Using existing literature and evidence from recent international data, this report attempts to gain a better understanding of how the COVID-19 crisis may affect students' learning. It looks at the different direct and indirect ways through which the virus, and the measures adopted to contain it, may affect children's achievement (Pietro *et al.*, 2020).

Although there were 6,700,519 deaths due to COVID-19 pandemic, many studies highlighted the positive and negative impact of the lock down due to pandemic on different age groups and their surroundings. This study focused on the positive effects of the lock down on the social life. The lockdown and long-lasting stay at home due to COVID-19 impacted numerous effects on the social life. This study highlighted the positive effects of staying at home on the social life. The findings revealed many of the effects that affected positively on the people social life. The results revealed that there were many positive effects for the lockdown on the social life.

The Effect of COVID-19 and Related Lockdown Phases on Young Peoples' Worries and Emotions: Novel Data from India the COVID-19 pandemic has posed unprecedented stress to young people. Despite recent speculative suggestions of poorer mental health in young people in India since the start of the pandemic, there have been no systematic efforts to measure these. Here we report on the content of worries of Indian adolescents and identify groups of young people who may be particularly vulnerable to negative emotions along with reporting on the impact of corona virus on their lives. Three-hundred-and-ten young people from North India (51% male, 12–18 years) reported on their personal experiences of being infected by the corona virus, the impact of the pandemic and its' restrictions across life domains, their top worries, social restrictions, and levels of negative affect and anhedonia. Findings showed that most participants had no personal experience (97.41%) or knew anyone (82.58%) with COVID-19, yet endorsed moderate-to-severe impact of COVID-19 on their academics, social life, and work. These impacts in turn associated with negative effect. Participants' top worries focused on academic attainments, social and recreational activities, and physical health. More females than males worried about academic attainment and physical health while more males worried about social and recreational activities. Thus, Indian adolescents report significant impact of the pandemic on various aspects of their life and are particularly worried about academic attainments, social and recreational activities and physical health. These findings call for a need to ensure provisions and access to digital education and medical care. (Shukla, et al., 2021).

What have we learned about positive changes experienced during COVID-19 lockdown? Evidence of the social patterning of change. Multiple studies have highlighted the negative impact of COVID-19 and its particular effects on vulnerable sub-populations. Complementing this work, here, we report on the social patterning of self-reported positive changes experienced during COVID-19 national lockdown in Scotland. The CATALYST study collected data from 3342 adults in Scotland during weeks 9–12 of a national lockdown. Using a cross-sectional design, participants completed an online questionnaire providing data on key socio-demographic and health variables, and completed a measure of positive change.

The positive change measure spanned diverse domains (e.g., more quality time with family, developing new hobbies, more physical activity, and better quality of sleep). We used univariate analysis and stepwise regression to examine the contribution of a range of socio demographic factors (e.g., age, gender, ethnicity, educational attainment, and employment status) in explaining positive change. Overall, results highlight the social patterning of positive changes during lockdown in Scotland. These findings begin to illuminate the complexity of the unanticipated effects of national lockdown and will be used to support future intervention development work sharing lessons learned from lockdown to increase positive health change amongst those who may benefit (Williams *et al.*, 2021).

The lockdown has induced numerous positive impacts on the environment and on energy consumption. For instance, the lockdown has decreased the electricity demand by 30% in Italy, India, Germany, and the USA, and by 12–20% in France, Germany, Spain, India, and the UK. Additionally, the expenditure of the fuel supply has been decreased by 4% in 2020 as compared to the previous years (2012–2019) in particular. The global demand for coal fuel has been reduced by 8% in March and April 2020 as compared to the same time in 2019. In terms of harmful emissions, the lockdowns reduced the emissions of nitrous oxides by 20–30% in China, Italy, France, Spain, and by 77.3% in São Paulo, Brazil. Similarly, the particulate matter level has been reduced from 5–15% in Western Europe, to 200% in New Delhi, India, which in turn has enhanced the air quality in a never-seen manner in recent times. In some places, such as New York, USA, CO₂ emission was also reduced by 5–10%. The water quality, in several polluted areas, has also been remarkably enhanced, for example, the dissolved oxygen content in the Ganga River, India, has increased by about 80%. Traffic congestion has also been reduced worldwide, and in some areas, it has been reduced by 50%, such as New York and Los Angeles, USA. Overall, while the COVID-19 pandemic has shrunk the global economy by 13–32%, the pandemic has also clearly benefited to other sectors, which must be considered as the spotlight for the permanent revival of the global ecosystem. (Mousazaden & Paital, 2021).

COVID-19 has imparted many positive changes in the chemical composition of the environment worldwide. COVID-19 induced lockdowns have resulted in 20–77% reductions in emissions of nitrogen oxides, reducing by 16–60% in different cities. Emissions of CO₂ were also reduced between 5 and 10%. Similarly, the particulate matter level globally was found to reduce by 9–200%, and New Delhi, India, witnessed the highest levels of change ever seen. The reduction in CO levels has also followed a similar trend, the level of reduction between 30 and 60%. This might be due to reductions in the use of fossil fuels as the expenditure of the global fuel supply has decreased by 4% in 2020 in comparison to the same time

in 2019. This is supported by an 8% reduction in the use of coal by April 2020 as compared to April 2019. A drastic reduction in vehicular operation also was a contributing factor regarding reductions in air pollution, as traffic congestion decreased worldwide up to 50%. The quality of several water bodies has improved seeing an increase of up to 79% dissolved oxygen levels. Conventional energy demands, for example, electricity, has also declined by almost 30% in many countries: a 12–20% drop in consumption of electricity has been recorded in most countries. Despite the disruption to economic activity (13–32%) globally, COVID-19 has created enormous positive effects on the environment, which must be considered as spotlights for the better management of the environment in the future. (Mousazaden & Paital, 2021).

The effect of COVID-19 on human health was devastating and the fatality rate was high around the world. World Health Organization declared the outburst of this infectious disease a pandemic situation. To check the rapid dispersal of the COVID-19 virus, most countries of the world enforced quarantine and strict lockdown. The effects of COVID-19 lockdown on environmental health draw the attention of the scientific communities. Therefore, this research paper inspected and narratively reviewed the observed effects of COVID-19 lockdown on the changes in the environmental quality based on secondary research data. The work provides a distinct indication considering the impacts executed by COVID-19 lockdown on the air, water, soil, and noise as typical environment elements. It has been widely reported that the amount of pollution in the air, water, soil, and noise exhibited a significant decline during lockdown period. It has been noticed in different literature that global air quality improved because of less anthropogenic emissions of air contaminants and atmospheric particles. For instance, releases of carbon, nitrogen, sulfur and particulate matter are reduced, and ozone layers were reported to being increased. Aquatic life and water ecosystem have also been restored in many countries due to less commercial fishing. Moreover, soil pollution was less due to a significant decrease in solid and water waste dumping. Because of less transportation of vehicles, industrial and other urban activities, sound pollution dropped to a significant level. Clean beaches, transparent seawater, wildlife sightings and free movement of animals and birds were also found in some countries during lockdown. However, these effects of lockdown were temporary, as the world again enters the pre-lockdown situation. Human attitudes must be changed to continue the positive impact on the environment. World policymakers should take the necessary steps to guarantee the steadiness of the positive environmental effects derived from the COVID-19 lockdown. (Saha, & Jahan Chowdhury, 2022).

Despite the huge damage to global trade, COVID-19 could help bolster China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), according to Michele Geraci, the former Italian undersecretary (AACSB, 202) of state at

Italy's Ministry of Economic Development. The novel corona virus' effect on the infrastructure project "may even be positive." "The type of industries that are involved in the Belt and Road, such as infrastructure, trains and roads, port development, are not things done indoors like small companies or service industries. So social distancing is easily achieved," Western concerns over the need to diversify the global supply chain, spurred by the pandemic, may cause European countries "to outsource more out of China and into other countries to diversify our suppliers and these other countries may be indeed those of Central Asia and maybe and hopefully even in Africa." "That would be an additional boost to support the Belt and Road Initiative that of course builds infrastructure," (Wintle, 2020).

Some business schools are anticipating potential positive impacts as a result of the actions they've been forced to take during the COVID-19 outbreak. While the immediate impacts of COVID-19 on higher education have been largely disruptive in a negative way, we wanted to learn whether some AACSB member schools were anticipating a "silver lining" to what they have been experiencing. In the quick-take survey on COVID-19, we asked respondents to describe any anticipated positive impacts of the actions they have been forced to take with the recent outbreak. The most common potential positive outcome shared was that the school and/or university may further develop and expand its digital offerings. Related, many respondents shared that this event may encourage schools to rethink their faculty's approach to online delivery of education, as well as their assessment of online learning.

The crisis will act as a burning platform to encourage more faculty to rethink their approach to technology and to see how it can be used to provide a more engaging student experience. It will also force us to consider alternative forms of online assessment.

The COVID-19 pandemic has perhaps accelerated the rate of change necessary to move the business school in the right direction, particularly with respect to the development of online and blended degree programs and short courses (micro-credentials). If a professor carefully prepares his/her class for online lecture, these courses might be moved to online in the future to attract more students. Hopefully, they will avoid the worst of the impact of COVID-19. Also, they will have more faculty exposed to teaching on-line which, if they have a good experience, may increase the variety of courses offered on-line in the future.

The impact on faculty's role was mentioned throughout the survey, from how this event may influence hiring qualifications to include increased technological competency, to providing faculty with more resources, training, and support in effectively leveraging technology platforms in their teaching. Several also noted that they might change remote-working policies, as well as rethink travel expectations if

this experience proves that quality work can be delivered at a distance—which some viewed as potential for enhancing work-life balance.

Influenza virus transmission may be stopped while fighting the severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) outbreak. Influenza cases decreased dramatically following the application of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) control measures. Other respiratory infectious diseases may also be prevented to some extent while fighting the pandemic of COVID-19.

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has now become a pandemic threat to the whole world. At the same time, influenza virus has been active, with influenza virus and SARS-CoV-2 sharing the same transmission routes. This article aims to alert clinicians of the presence of co-infection with these two viruses and to describe the effect of the measures taken to fight COVID-19 on influenza prevention and control. (Wu, Jianyun, & Yanhui, 2020).

The corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which started in late 2019, has now become a worldwide disaster. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of March 31, 2020, more than 750 890 cases had been confirmed, including 36 405 deaths. COVID-19 is an infectious respiratory disease that shares the same routes and means of transmission as influenza. A relatively high level of reported influenza cases and influenza-like illness (ILI) has been observed in China over the year 2018, with the same trend reported in the United States and by the WHO. In addition, it has reported the case of a patient co-infected with SARS-CoV-2 and influenza A virus. Also, reported the need to be alert to the superposed effect of seasonal influenza while fighting pneumonia caused by the novel corona virus. (Wu, Jianyun, & Yanhui, 2020).

From recovering ecosystems to new ways of learning, there are unseen benefits to the global pandemic, writes Professor Debbie Haski-Leventhal of Macquarie Business School. COVID-19 has had undeniable and horrific consequences on people's lives and the economy. With sickness, death and unemployment rates soaring almost everywhere on our planet, it is easy to despair. It will be up to us to change ourselves, and our systems to continue with the positive environmental impact, peace, connectedness, innovation, corporate responsibility, reimagined education and gratitude. (Haski-Leventhal, 2020)

Methods

Study design: A cross-sectional study design was used to assess the awareness of people regarding the positive sociocultural effects of stay at home due to spread of corona virus,

Data collection: Convenience sample size was used. The data were collected using online self-administered questionnaire. Likert scale of three items (agree, neutral and disagree) was used.

The questionnaire consisted of:

- a) General demographics information such as age, gender, and the region of residence.
- b) 12 items like bonding, enjoyment, communication, creation, self -development, and economic expenditure to assess the positive effects of the stay at home on social life.
- c) 7 items like health awareness, electronic applications, global economic system, global health system, electronic health system, and health research to assess the positive effects of the stay at home on general culture.

Google form was used for the questionnaire to be easy for the participants to fill.

General population from different countries was asked to participate through completing the online questionnaire.

964 individuals were responded to participate in this study and completed the questionnaire.

Data analysis: Data were organized and analyzed using quantitative methods. Results were presented in tables and graphs.

Ethical considerations

The aim of the study was explained, consent form was taken, no one was forced to participate and there was not any identifying data was collected.

Results

0-1 Socio-demographic data

A total of 964 individuals, male and female from different age groups and residents responded to the online questionnaire. The data were shown in (table 1).

Table 1: Socio-demographic data of the participants N=964

(Authors, 2021)

Variable	number	Percentage %
Age in years		
Less than 30	221	22.9
30 - 50	594	57

More than 50	194	20.1
Gender		
Male	472	49
Female	492	51
Resident		
Sudan	607	63
Saudi Arabia	251	26
Others	106	11

0-2 Assessment of positive effects of lockdown on social life

(839) 87% of participants agreed that the stay at home due to lockdown increases the family bonding while (77) 8% of them disagreed and (48) 5% remained neutral (fig.1).

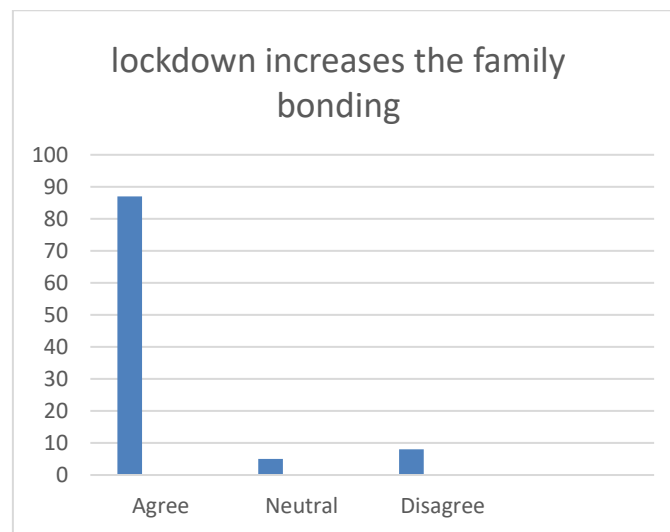


Fig. (1) the lockdown increases the family bonding. N=964

(Authors, 2021)

(916) 95% of participants agreed that stay at home increases the enjoyment of children and satisfaction of being with their parents while (19) 2 % of them disagreed and (29) 3 % remained neutral. Fig. (2)

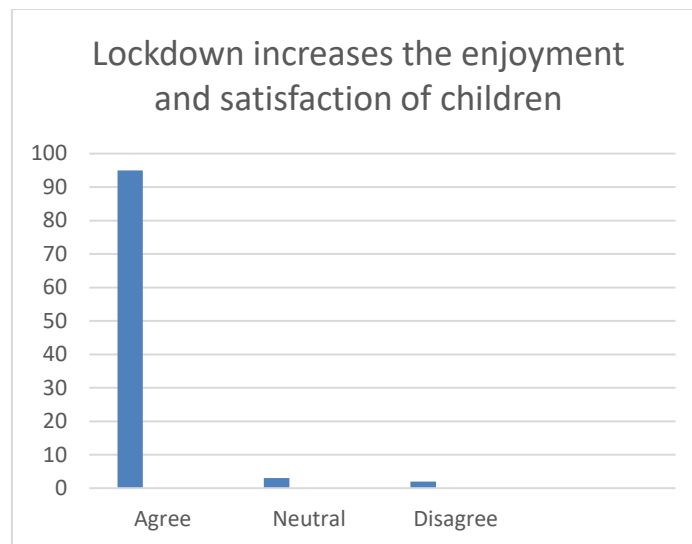


Fig. (2) stay at home increases the enjoyment of children and satisfaction. N=964

(Authors, 2021)

(713) 74% of participants agreed that stay at home increases the communication with extended families and friends through the media, while (146)15% of them disagreed and (105)11% said that it didn't make any change (fig.3).

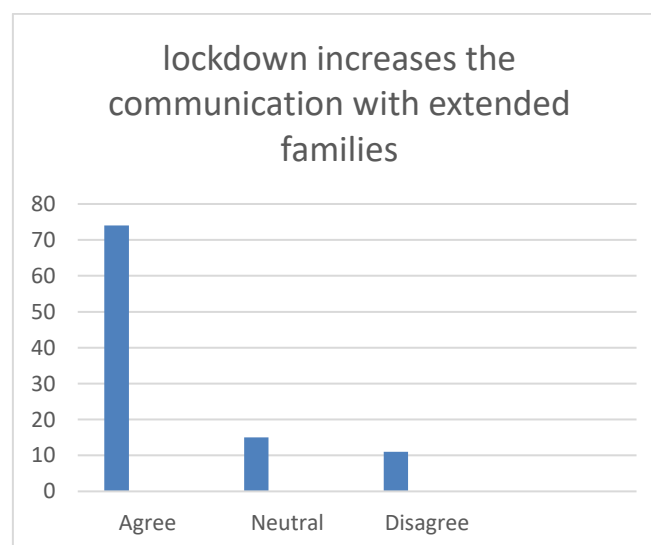


Fig. (3) the lockdown increases the communication with extended families. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(848)) 88% of participants agreed that it helps in arranging the priorities of the family's needs,while (39) 4% of them disagreed and (77) 8% remained neutral (fig.4).

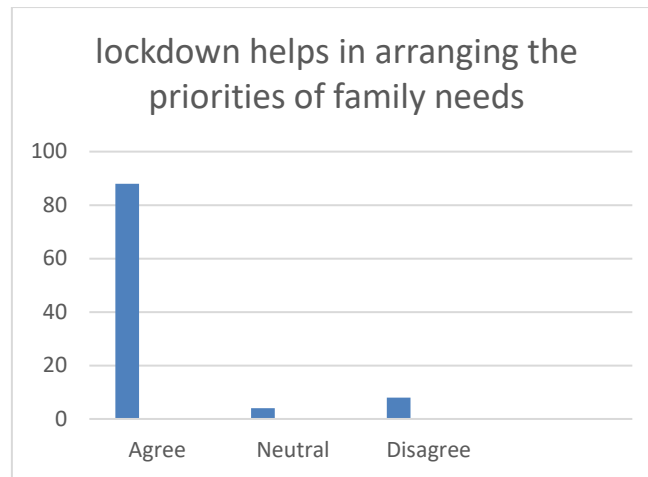


Fig. (4) the lockdown helps in arranging the priorities of family's needs. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(848) 88% of participants agreed that it gives a chance to rearrange the family living condition, while (39) 4% disagreed and (77) 8 % remained neutral. (fig.5).

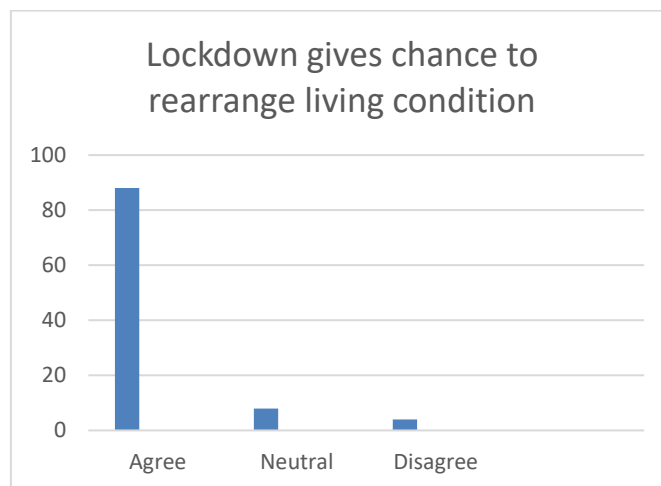


Fig. (5) the lockdown gives chance to rearrange living condition. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(492) 51% agreed that it decreases financial consumption of the family while (366) 38% disagreed and (106) 11% said that it does not make any change (fig.6)

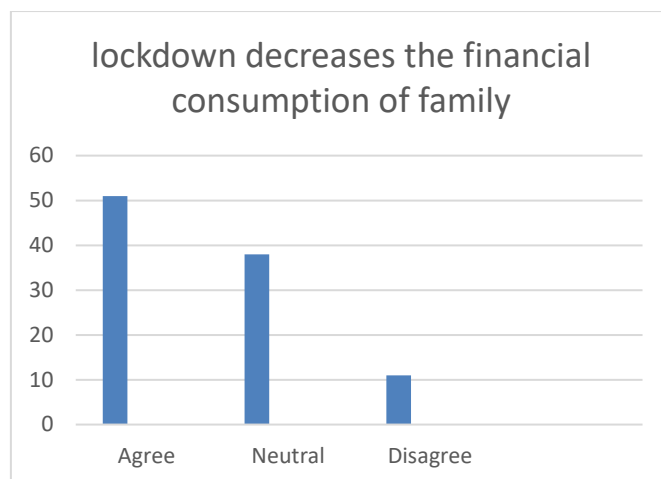


Fig. (6) lockdown decreases the financial consumption of the family. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(829) 86% agreed that the lockdown increases the use of mobile applications while (48) 5 % disagreed and (87) 9 % said that it does not make any change (fig.7)

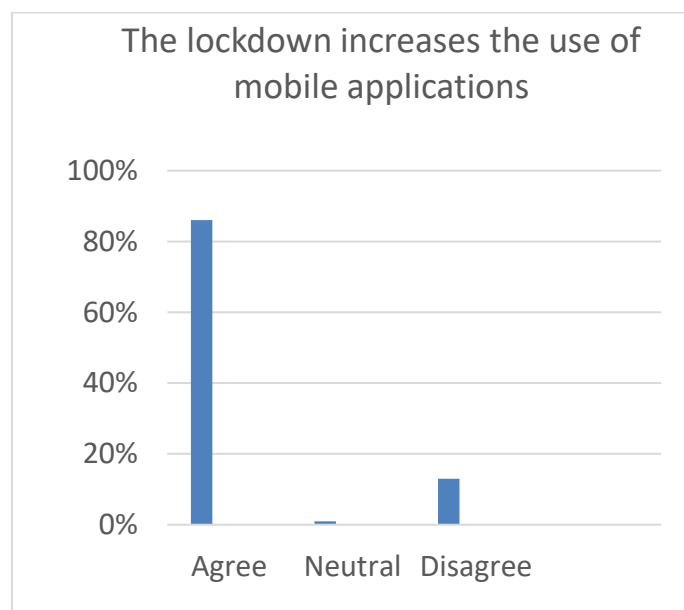


Fig. (7) lockdown increases the use of mobile applications. n964

(Authors, 2021)

(839) 87% agreed that it increases the appreciation and acknowledgement of health care providers while (48) 5 % disagreed and (77) 8 % remained neutral (fig.8)

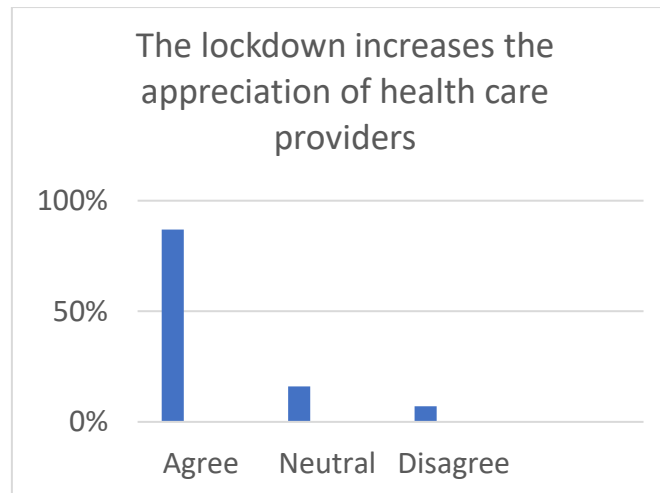


Fig. (8) lockdown increases appreciation of health care providers. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(839)87% agreed that it helps in increasing social cooperation, while (29)3% disagreed and (96)10 % said that it does not make any change (fig.9)

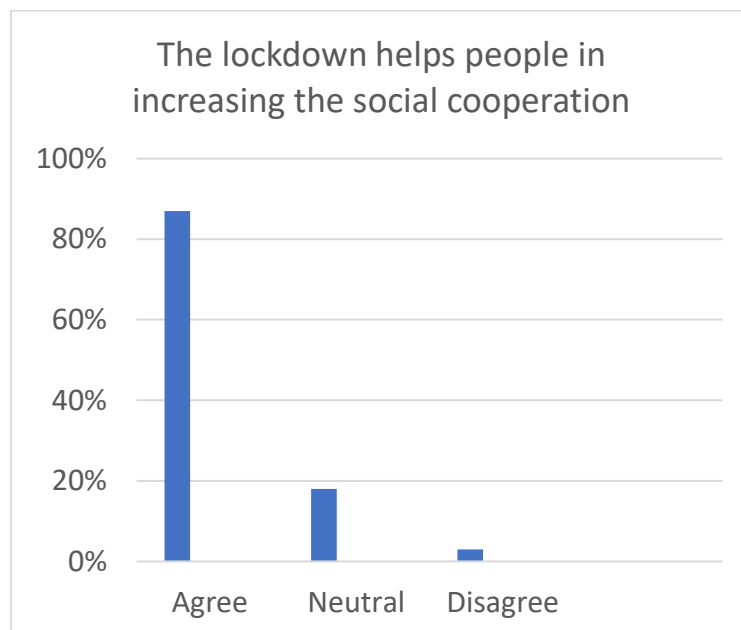


Fig. (9) lockdown increases social cooperation n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(800)84% agreed that lockdown gives chance for creation while (29)3 % disagreed and (96)13% remained neutral. (fig.10)

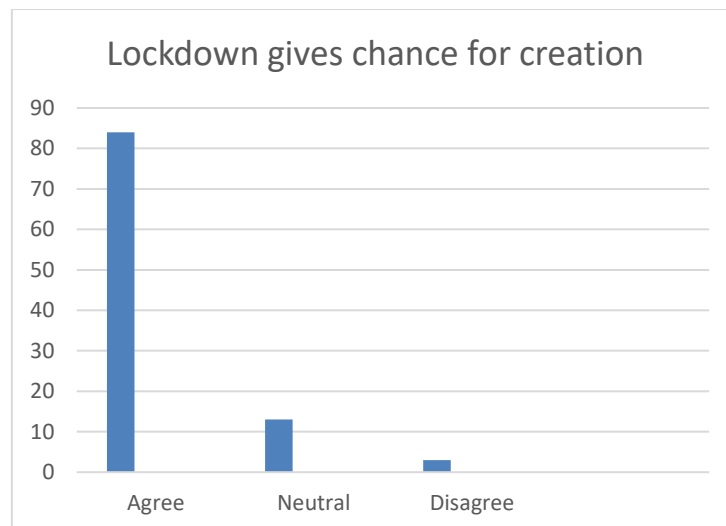


Fig. (10) lockdown gives chance for creation. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(482)50% agreed that lockdown gives chance for changing to better in life, while (337)35% disagreed and (144)15% remained neutral. (fig.11)

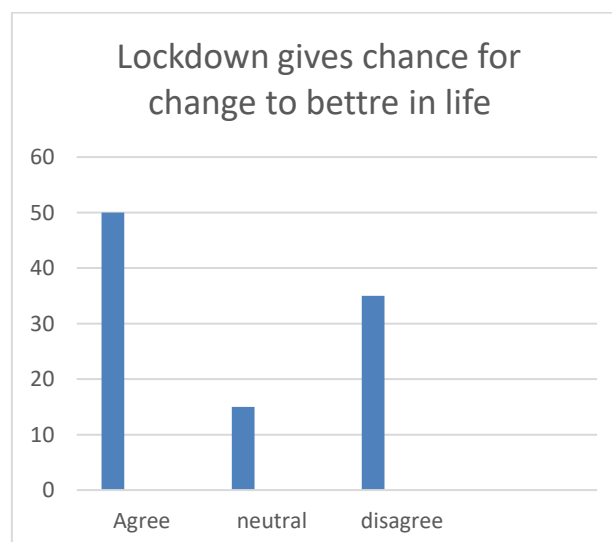


Fig. (11) lockdown gives chance for change to better in life. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

0-3 Assessment of positive effects on culture

(858) 89%% agreed that lockdown increases the knowledge regarding the resources and electronic applications, while (87)9% disagreed and (19)2% remained neutral (fig.12)

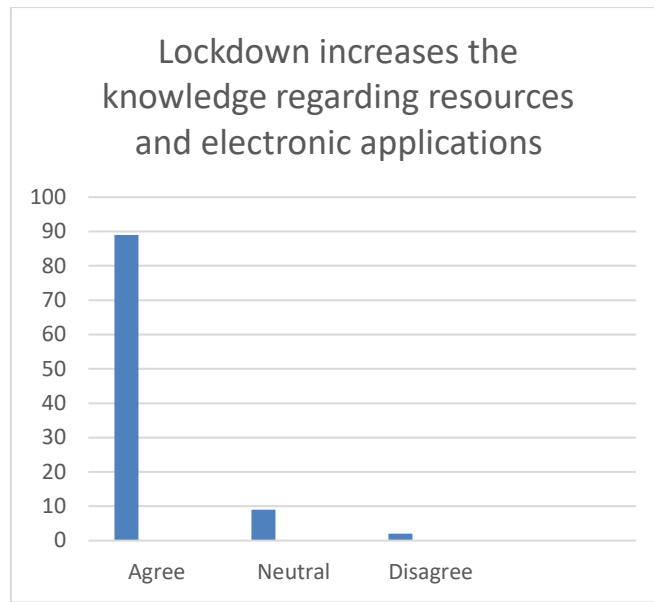


Fig. (12) lockdown increases knowledge regarding resources. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(887) 92 %% agreed that it leads to use of social media in health awareness, while (5)0.5 % disagreed and (82)7.5% remained neutral (fig.13)

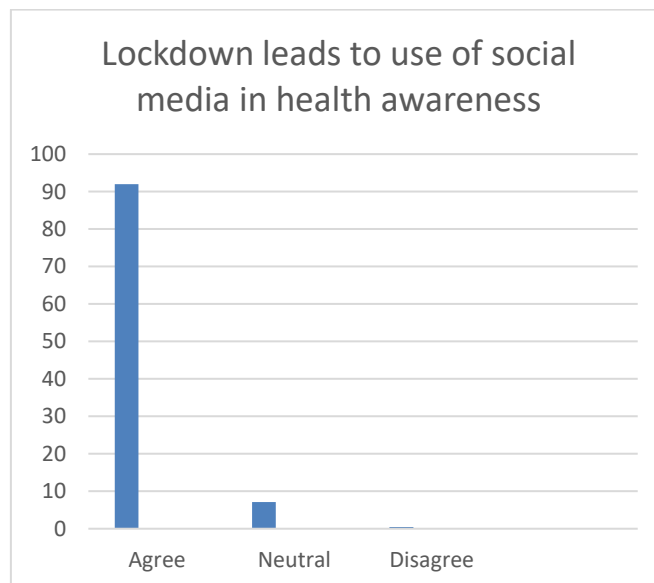


Fig. (13) lockdown leads to sue of social media in health awareness. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(868) 90 % agreed that lockdown increases the use of electronic applications in education, while (29)3 % disagreed and (67)7 % remained neutral (fig.14)

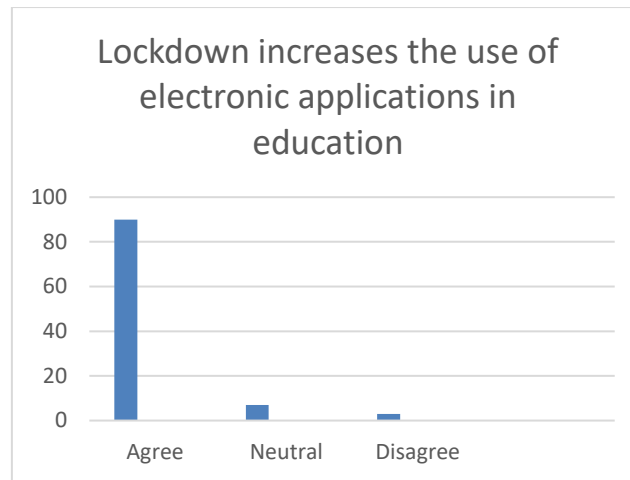


Fig. (14) Lockdown increases the use of electronic applications in education. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(868) 90 % agreed that lockdown leads to discover the disadvantages of global economic system, while (5)0.5% disagreed and (91)9.5% remained neutral (fig.15)

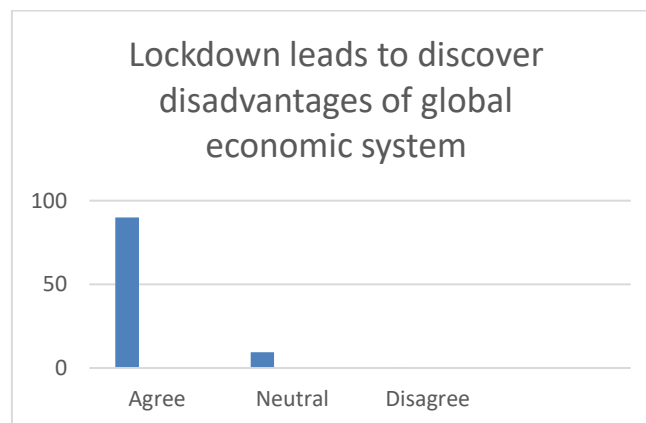


Fig.(15) Lockdown leads to discover disadvantages of global economic system. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(848) 88 % agreed that lockdown demonstrates inefficiency of global health system, while (77)8% disagreed and (39)4% remained neutral. (fig.16)

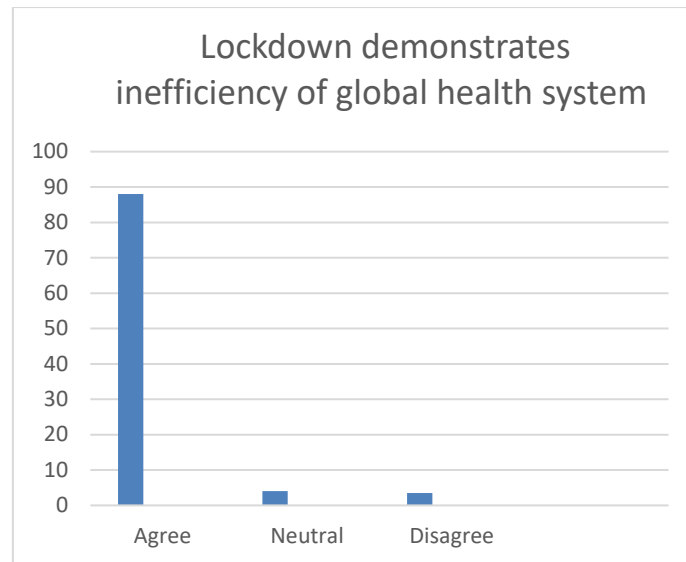


Fig.(16) Lockdown demonstrates inefficiency of global health system. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(868) 90 % agreed that lockdown enhances the usage of electronic health system, while (86) 9 % disagreed and (10) 1 % remained neutral. (Fig 17)

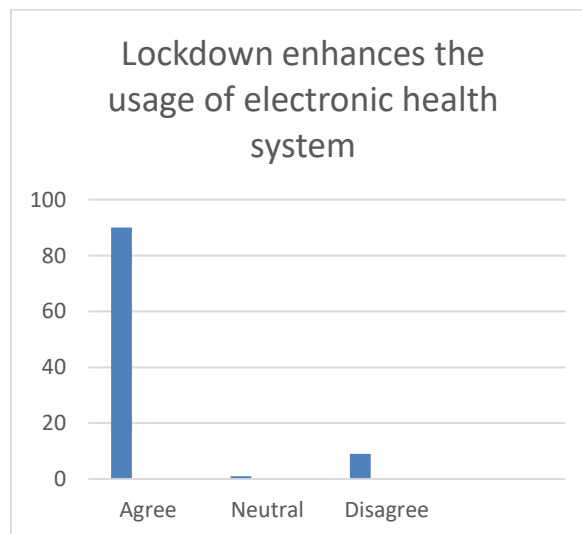


Fig.(17) Lockdown enhances the usage of electronic health system. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

(877) 91 % agreed that lockdown enhances the conduction of health research, while (5) 0.5 % disagreed and (82) 8.5 % remained neutral. (fig.18)

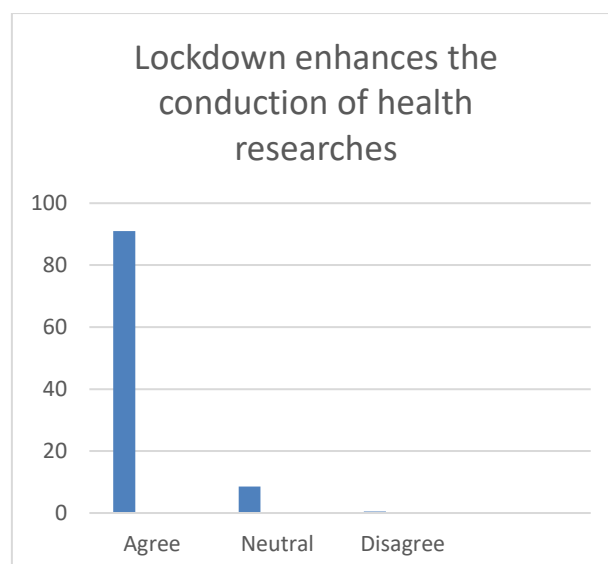


Fig.(18) Lockdown enhances the conduction of health research. n=964

(Authors, 2021)

Discussion

Generally, the stay at home because of lockdown due to spread of Covid 19 virus impacted several effects on all people at different ages and residents. Over all effects gave positive effects on the social and cultural life, from social perspective, it gave a chance for the family members to be together for a long time as they didn't have previously, and this increases the bonding between parents and their children which enhancing the psychological wellbeing of both children and parents. In addition, this long time of availability of parents with their children led to enjoyment and satisfaction of children as they were very happy and comfortable and improve the relationship between the family members. The long staying at home also gave a chance for people to increase communication with their extended families and friends to ask about them and to discuss with them regarding the disease and the situation of health. As all people are busy all the time and they didn't find a time to check for their needs, the stay at home gave them a chance to rearrange the priorities of the family's needs and to rearrange their family living condition and not to expend their money in unnecessary goods so this decreased financial consumption of the family which was already affected by the lockdown. People during stay at home, increased the download and usage of mobile applications which were very useful for them during that period, as they need it in working, communication, medicines and health needs, marketing, and learning. As the corona virus disease spread, illness and deaths increased and the need for health services has been on the top of the priority, and the health care providers had been very important and they had important role in the life of people, so people appreciated the health care careers and acknowledged the efforts and work of the providers. As a result of

the lockdown, the workplaces shutdown and workers stop working so many people find themselves without money or any resources for their daily needs, at the other side many people who had resources and money cooperated with others and help each other in offering goods for them so this enhanced and created social cooperation between people. Stay at home also gave people chances for developing new skills and learning new activities and people became creators and make use of time in self-development and creation. As a result for all these changing, people had a chance for changing to a better life.

From other perspective, the stay at home positively changes the cultural background of people as the knowledge regarding the resources of information about the health issues like infection control measures, management of viral infection symptoms, and diseases prevention, on the other hand, searching about this information, help people in acquiring knowledge about electronic applications and its uses. Also this application helps people in raising the awareness of population about health issues through social media and internet. As schools and universities were shut down due to movement restriction and quarantine measures, and the need for transition from physical learning to alternative ways, the digital electronic learning was the possible and better one so this led to increases the knowledge and uses of electronic applications for educational purposes. On the other hand, the spread of corona virus and stay at home measures led to discover some disadvantages of the global economic system. Because when everything were shut down, many people lost their jobs and work and became poor and unable to offer the needs of their families so as advantage of this situation, the global economic will address these problems and find a solutions for the future . In addition, the pandemic of corona virus, spread of the infection, the huge number of patients, and more deaths, demonstrate the inefficiency of the global health system. As a result, there was a big shortage of health care personals, insufficient number of health care facilities and insufficient medical products so this also can be addressed for the future. As the people asked to stay at home and the movement restricted, the usage of electronic health system was enhanced and more applications were introduced and been used and this facilitated the provision of health care for chronic and cold cases at home. One of the advantages of the stay at home was that, when the corona virus was investigated and spread over the world, researches were enhanced to find solutions for the pandemic problem, so researches were conducted to discover a vaccine, to produce medicine, to assess the effects of the disease, to assess the knowledge and attitude of people regarding the disease and to assess the effect of the pandemic on all areas of life.

Conclusion

Although the covid-19 pandemic impacted negatively on people's life through a huge number of deaths

and sufferings, the lockdown impacted positively on their life also. It gives a meaning and change to their social life and increased their cultural background.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends the following: Those who are in authority should encourage conducting further research on the positive and negative effects of the spread of Corona and the consequences of the lockdown due to the pandemics and to find ways to overcome its effects.

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