



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# The Role of Family Functioning in Facing the Crisis During COVID 19 Pandemic, a Study Based on the Uses of Social Media

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## Abstract

Social media has long been known as one of the main disseminators of health propaganda. Several former studies have proved a negative relation between health-protective behaviours and belief in the specific form of propaganda, mostly known as a conspiracy theory. In this study, the problems of family functioning and adoption of social media and how far which was played a major role socially. The working problems could be solved online, but the families face many other factors. For this study, 200 respondents were randomly selected. The family faced the problems during the pandemic, how they managed, the role of social media and its impacts have been considered. During this pandemic, the problems faced by the family members, challenges, sickness, other factors, lack of awareness of the pandemic, the inadequacy of finance, lack of concentration etc.

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## Introduction:

The World Health Organization (WHO) announced COVID-19 as a global public health crisis of international concern on 30th January 2020 as well as a pandemic on 11th March 2020 (Cucinotta & Vanelli, 2020). The development of the 2019 novel Covid contamination, for example, spread, the study of disease transmission, clinical ailment, treatment, and the death rate has not been characterized. Historically, public health and elemental research have been focused on the detection, containment, treatment and analysis of viruses that are pathogenic to humans, with little regard to exploring and defining their inherited diversity and biological uniqueness as a species (Abbas *et al.*, 2020). Social distancing limitations and shifts from COVID-19 are projected to ruin many small-scale businesses, however, there is almost no early proof of effects. The closing of stores and organizations in the United States and around the globe due to the coronavirus is uncommon. Stores, processing plants, and numerous different organizations have been closed and this may be permanent because of the expenses. The effect on private companies far and wide is probably going to be extreme. The impacts of COVID-19 on the economy showed up rapidly in the financial exchange, the land market, and joblessness claims, the cost for a private company is not notable because of the deficiency of ideal business-level information delivered by the public authority (Foley *et al.*,

This work analyses the problems faced by the families and their functioning and also the adoption of social media to manage pandemic situations. The Covid-19 pandemic has uniquely affected children and families by distracting routines, changing relationships and roles and altering usual child care, school and entertaining activities. While no one is aware of when the pandemic will fully perish, educational organizations in the World set out to utilize the at-hand technical resources to generate virtual learning materials for students of all academic areas (Kaur, 2020). An essential challenge of that unique stressor is keeping functioning close relationships, which are undeniably linked to physical and emotional health. The quality and durability of couples' relationships, however, can be threatened by external pressures including economic hardship, demanding occupations, and natural disasters, according to research on romantic partnerships (Gorbalenya *et al.*, 2020). Families with small children have been significantly impacted by rapid changes in routines, resources, and relationships as a result of restrictions on physical transactions. This is because families exhibit milder symptoms from Covid-19 infection than older people. The stress stemming from Coronavirus has been exacerbated by further accountabilities for parents as they adapt to their new responsibilities and roles as playmates and educators when struggling with full-time care giving with their stressed professions and social circumstances

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(Anjum *et al.*, 2017; Abbas *et al.*, 2021). After the emergence of the Corona virus, people have been utilizing social media more than ever since they are reliant on news from online sources to pursue health information for themselves and their loved ones. Nearly 69.70% of Social media platforms' use has gotten a welcoming relief in the health catastrophe and global crisis over the course of the Covid-19 crisis (Pietromonaco & Overall, 2021). There were small moderation impacts on relationship coping and conflicts in the course of the pandemic, demonstrating that satisfaction rose and maladaptive attributions reduces in couples with more desirable functioning (Mathuthra & Arumugaswamy, 2020). The appearance of Coronavirus has rise household violence and brought the same fears, anxieties, and mental stress worldwide (Williamson, 2020). Quite opposite, families with better parental support and good control have held less perceived stress over the course of the Coronavirus crisis. Alterations in relationship outcomes were not moderated by demographic characteristics or the negative repercussions of pandemic.

Corona-virus is altering how people live and is also generating odd challenges for families throughout the globe. Regarding separated families, the virus is causing severe conflicts, straining individual relationships and even complicating co-parenting (Adnan & Anwar, 2020). It is offering new hardships of home-schooling and issues of working remotely, leaving several of us anxious and separate to handle financially and emotionally (Foley *et al.*, 2021). There was no any question that family dynamics were changing to go forwards, families require to try their best to adjust to the newly emerged circumstances normal.

Social media has long been regarded as the main disseminators of health misinformation. Several relevant studies have proved a negative relation between health-protective acts and belief in the particular form of misinformation mainly known as a conspiracy theory. Worries and debates have come up concerning the outbreak of Coronavirus conspiracy theories on social media (Williamson, 2020).

The media have a responsible and positive role to play in the crucial circumstances of the Coronavirus spread for the individuals' welfare and offer up-to-date information. Media hosts invited healthcare experts, psychologists and psychiatrists in allocated programs and experts to help and guide how to handle these stressed circumstances to evade mental strain without distressing their mental health. The particular trustworthy programs in the Covid-19 campaign enhanced the public's confidence and supplied them with mental relief (Abbas *et al.*, 2021).

Covid-19 is one of the main causes of family challenges and the adoption of media and its vital role in changing scenarios. The Covid pandemic, how far changed the family ambience and induced the families in involved in media usage (Ahmed, 2020). The production. But the COVID-19

pandemic has caused major losses to coconut growers. Thus, the current examination was taken up to analyze the problems faced by coconut growers and how to improvise coconut marketing (Allington *et al.*, 2021).

The aim of the study is to analyze the role of families and their financial background during the COVID-19 pandemic and also to determine the methods for facing the challenges and adoption of media.

The hypotheses of the study:

- **Is there any significant relationship between educational qualification and the methods to re cope with the problems and challenges during COVID-19?**

## Methodology

The methods used for analysis are:

- Percentage Analysis
- Correlation Analysis

The role of family functioning in facing the crisis during covid19 pandemic, based on the adaption of social media usage is performed by various methods. The study helps to examine the various problems faced by families and the methods used to enhance smooth functioning. The sample contains 200 respondents, and it adopts a convenience sampling method. The data is collected by primary data which consists of an interview with the family members. From the collected data, analysis and interpretation are made. The analysis is performed by percentage analysis and correlation analysis methods.

The data is gathered by survey technique. The primary data is collected by interviewing the farmers and also the survey is taken based on the questionnaire. The secondary data is collected with the help of books and magazines.

The limitations of the study include:

- The study is limited to 100 respondents only
- The study is based on the primary data collection

## Results:

The analysis and interpretation are performed after collecting the samples and executed by percentage analysis and correlation analysis. The tables are constructed based on demographic variables like age, gender, income, educational qualification, family members, media usage and problems faced by the family members.

The tables are constructed based on demographic variables like age, gender, income, educational qualification, problems faced by the families and their members, and the methods to improvise the smooth running of the family (Table-1).

Table-1: Age of the Respondents

| Age            | Number of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Below 30 Years | 26                    | 13             |
| 31- 40 Years   | 44                    | 22             |
| 41- 50 Years   | 64                    | 32             |
| Above 50 Years | 66                    | 33             |
| Total          | 200                   | 100            |

Table-2: Gender of the Respondents (n=200)

| Gender | Respondents | %  | Gender | Respondents | %  |
|--------|-------------|----|--------|-------------|----|
| Male   | 174         | 87 | Female | 26          | 13 |

Table-3: Educational Qualifications of the Respondents (n=200)

| Education  | Respondents | %  | Education  | Respondents | %  |
|------------|-------------|----|------------|-------------|----|
| Uneducated | 30          | 15 | Up to SSLC | 38          | 19 |
| HSC        | 52          | 26 | DIPLOMA    | 34          | 17 |
| UG LEVEL   | 26          | 13 | PG LEVEL   | 20          | 10 |

Table-4: Family Income (n=200)

| Income      | Respondents | %  | Income      | Respondents | %  |
|-------------|-------------|----|-------------|-------------|----|
| <25,000     | 16          | 8  | 25001-45000 | 24          | 12 |
| 45001-65000 | 74          | 37 | >65000      | 86          | 43 |

Table-5: Problems Faced during COVID (n=200)

| Problem               | Respondents | %  |
|-----------------------|-------------|----|
| Family Problem        | 56          | 28 |
| Lack of Concentration | 64          | 32 |
| High Cost of living   | 26          | 13 |
| Lack of Adequates     | 24          | 12 |
| Financial Problem     | 30          | 15 |

Table-6: Problems with their respective ranks

| Problems                      | Rank |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Lack of Concentration in work | I    |
| Family problem                | II   |
| Financial problem             | III  |

Table 5: Responses of parents on whether they discuss certain topics related to sexuality with their children or not (N=85)

| Questions                                         | Yes | No |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Discussed safe sex with my child.                 | 18  | 67 |
| Discussed homosexuality with my child.            | 22  | 63 |
| Discussed pubertal changes with my child.         | 57  | 28 |
| Discussed pornography with my child.              | 64  | 21 |
| Discussed sexual attraction with my child.        | 58  | 27 |
| Discussed with child on their engagement in sex.  | 36  | 49 |
| Discussed handling sexual advances with my child. | 68  | 17 |

All the above given tables are self explanatory.

**Correlation Analysis:** educational qualification and using social media during a pandemic are correlated. Because the educators may provide the necessary marketing solution. Education influences improvisation methods.

Table-7: Relationship between Education and Media usages

| Source         | DF  | SS       | MS     | F    |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 2   | 823.39   | 417.24 | 3.72 |
| Within Groups  | 98  | 24701.12 | 105.21 |      |
| Total          | 100 | 25524.51 |        |      |

Table-7 reveals the comparison between educational qualification and social media usage in families. The method is significant since the calculated value is 3.72 which is higher than the calculated value in Table-8.

Table-8: Comparison of Different Groups of Education

| Groups Compared    | Mean | SED   | Crit. Diff. | Sig. |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------|------|
| Uneducated and UG  | 0.43 | 1.543 | 3.321       | S    |
| Uneducated and PG  | 5.32 | 2.123 | 4.026       | NS   |
| UG AND Diploma/HSC | 4.72 | 2.245 | 4.235       | NS   |

The satisfaction scores are shown in Table-8. Table 9 shows the comparison among the uneducated and UG category, uneducated and PG category, UG, and diploma and HSC category.

Table-9: Relationship between educational qualification and families using social media (n=200)

| Level of Education | Low | Medium | High | Total |
|--------------------|-----|--------|------|-------|
| UG                 | 18  | 16     | 28   | 62    |
| PG                 | 08  | 10     | 18   | 36    |
| Diploma/HSC        | 10  | 04     | 30   | 44    |
| Uneducated         | 12  | 22     | 24   | 58    |
| Total              | 48  | 52     | 100  | 200   |

Table-10: Correlation Analysis

| Simple Corr. Coeff. | Table Value of Corr. Coeff. | Significance |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 0.124               | 0.115                       | S            |

The correlation analysis shows a significant value (Table-10). It indicates that there is a significant relationship between educational qualifications and families using social media usage in the pandemic period. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted which states that “There is a significant relationship between educational qualification and the media usages during COVID-19” and the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

## Conclusion

The current work has put forth an efficient attempt on family functioning in facing the crisis of Covid-19 and the adaption of social media users due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The current study reveals that the excessive use of social media content in the emergence of global health crises may be calming and beneficial to acquiring sentimental, informational, and peer support. Having said that, it raises the toll on mental health. The results of the study demonstrate that taking a hiatus from social media usage from time to time assists in improving mental well-being in the appearance of the Coronavirus. And also the study reveals that families faced financial issues, psychological problems, workload issues, non-availability of food materials, children and family member problems, work spot problems and adequate etc. Studies regarding this so-called pandemic reveal that child adoption issues are related to parents' mental health, household chaos, and family issues. Nonetheless, those families' risk elements have to be analyzed across various cases (Foley et al., 2021). Social media, as an influential man, and also its characteristics, is undeniable and quite crucial for students in higher education in the course of the pandemic which

can be beneficial in knowledge sharing, better learning capacity, and cooperation amongst families. With a proper grasp and knowledge of the determinants of SM adoption motivation and tendency toward electronic learning among households experiencing conflict and other issues over the course of pandemic, informed policy decisions can be attained. This study highlighted the obligatory role of social media in looking for health-related information and social support through social media usage. This research believes that mental health problems are crucial elements regarding everyday public health. The issues can be overcome by adopting new expertise and innovations in a proper way.

The longitudinal and more cross-sectional survey will expose causal relationships on the basis of different elements to recognize the impacts on psychological resilience over the course of this so-called crisis. Further scholars might assist in working out and recognizing some advantageous coping approaches for family issues and the adoption of social media use.

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