



The Social Context of the Trujillana Family During the Pandemic

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 16 June 2023 Revised: 08 Sept 2023 Accepted: 13 Sept 2023	<i>The present investigation was carried out with the objective of analyzing the role that the family played during the pandemic, which changed life and the ways of living, establishing entry and exit protocols to the homes and valuing how the internal organization cements the adaptation, support and accompaniment. The methodology used was through the inductive - deductive, analytical - synthetic methods and the signing of the informed consent to 50 participants to carry out an in-depth interview, in which it was evidenced that it caused a social, emotional risk, sensation of threat and attachments in family members. According to the research results, it is determined that the family is the support that is needed to overcome a crisis and is the main support for family functioning.</i>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Keywords: Role, Family, Pandemic, Risk

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic in families worsened the hardest forms and at the same time strengthened that support and support in difficult cases, which varied according to the context that develops, which, if it is necessary to highlight that the pandemic brought difficulties to cover the needs, loss of jobs and professionals working on the front line to be able to serve more people (Vargas, 2020).

The World Health Organization (2020), according to reports from different countries of the world, such as China, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, there was an increase in infections bringing social isolation measures that harmed work processes, teaching-learning and interpersonal relationships, adapting to new changes.

This research allowed to know the risks that arise in families, which are part of their day to day, understanding that each family is unique and brings in turn ways of acting, thinking, a different

structure and family dynamics. The study is based on the definition of family, coined by Carlos Eroles, which states that the family is a basic bio-psycho-social unit with its own laws and dynamics, which allow it to remain in balance and withstand tensions and variations without losing identity as a primary group of social organization.

In Latin America, extreme poverty was atomized, the saturation of health facilities and highlighting the inequalities of the peoples who demand the attention of social policies to meet their needs. All this made the family organize again, because the members were 24/7 in the houses causing in some cases an increase in violence and in others a strengthening and support, transforming the forms of subsistence, having greater support and accompaniment in daily activities (Acevedo, 2020).

The study is based on theoretical postulates centered on the ecological theory of Urie Bronfenbrenner to understand the various environments where families develop, the systems theory of Ludwig Von Bertalanffy (1976) that emphasizes the study of the characteristics of families as a system.

Worldwide, the family is considered as a bio-psycho-social unit that has its own identity and must remain in balance over the years with its own organization, division of roles and where its life cycle is fulfilled (Eroles, 2012).

From the ecological theory of Urie Bronfenbrenner (1987) the development of the human being is understood through the various environments where it develops. This theory tries to explain how the environment influences human beings and the development of actions that may arise and having effects on their feelings, tastes and preferences.

In Chile, families are linked to society through their family relationships without social exclusion of vulnerable groups, and do not generate an environment of uncertainty and bewilderment, but on the contrary show harmony, evidencing family crises and situations of change in those moments (Muñoz, et al, 2007).

The family works independently preserving power relations which produces having an integral vision with its own particularities and needs, allows to know the level of coping of skills, social support and reinforces new ways of life, making the process of coexistence improve relationships by strengthening them (Cruz, 2017).

In the pandemic, the functioning of the family was affected in its internal functioning, not only in the economic one that was insufficient, but there were no families that had the means, but could not be cured due to lack of bed or medicine to improve (Aylwin, 2016).

In pandemic that, within families, leisure activities are created that generate integration, family cohesion, but in some cases the problem situations are exacerbated showing the harshness of reality, especially with a delicate member of health, and especially on the verge of death (Moreno & Alfonso, 2020).

It is important to have a family support network, which is considered as a group of people who are able to provide help and support from an individual or family. Support networks allow human beings to discover and recognize rights in society and be empowers to contribute to facing each challenge that arises for their members (Cruz, 2017).

In some Trujillo families, it is evident that only one member is the one who economically supports the family and with 5 to 6 members, being that the basic food basket is guaranteed by the universal child allowance, family benefits and monetary income from work done (Fernández, 2016).

In the same way, research on Mexican families is presented emphasizing that the family is the source of lasting relationships that can be positive or negative and that the development of its members and their actions in society will depend on that, that the family is the place where the members are sustained economically because the basic needs of each family are satisfied (Montalvo, 2013).

The pandemic transformed the scenarios of private and public life, forcing us to rethink the need to guarantee subsistence and well-being measures for families, presenting social effects, where the difficulty in accessing social and health services, job loss, isolation and forms of subsistence are highlighted (Aguilar & Hurtado, 2021).

In emotional effects, personality changes were pronounced, bringing the significant increase in domestic violence, femicides, masculinities and paternities; which put on alert the creation of protection mechanisms. In cultural effects, new processes of family organization were evident, which has caused processes of contraction and expansion of family groups; In political effects, the need for governments to implement social policies to address precarious living conditions and existing inequalities has become more acute.

The health, economic and social crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, brought the implementation of protocols and biosecurity measures in families, generating in their members, a state of stress, anxiety, and hopelessness, these factors cause some family members to lose control and act violently with other family members (Carballeda, 2020).

The contributions of the research arise in transcending between the clinical and physical and having as a challenge the construction of fragmented family spaces in a social context that was exacerbated by the presence of the pandemic, which has not gone away and that implanted new social models.

The present study was carried out in Trujillo with the scientific problem as a scientific problem: how is the social context of families presented in a pandemic? And as a hypothesis: the social context is presented with changes in everyday life due to the incorporation of work in the space of family daily life, bringing social, emotional, cultural, political effects highlighting adaptation, support and family support.

2. Materials And Methods

The methodological design was with a qualitative approach, generating the construction of agreements based on the dialogic and the intersubjective, with a descriptive scope and a non-probabilistic design, which contemplates as a technique for collecting the information the in-depth interview to achieve the analysis of the comments from the 100 Trujillo families that was considered as a sample and the documentary review.

The methods used were: inductive – deductive: it allowed to know the role of families in pandemic and the analytical – synthetic: this method facilitated to establish theoretical postulates and compare what was pointed out by authors, analyzing and reaching conclusions of the theme (Flores, et al, 2022).

3. Results and Discussion

A The family is the main institution of traditional socialization, where it is not only defined as the blood relationship between the members that compose it, but, according to Minuchin (1982), the family is a network that is transfigured according to the influence of extrinsic components that concern it, which dynamize its methodology.

The family is the most elementary basic cell within a society, it is where the rules and norms that regulate the behavior of each of the members of the family are established, so it represents the most important nucleus of social groups. Likewise, it is the environment through which the person develops and in turn, it is the main space in which the different problems that occur within society are forged, being that in pandemic this strengthened or worsened in some cases family coexistence.

The family is qualified as the space shared by a group of people, with links between them, where human beings learn rules, share emotions and feelings, and that provides support, support and accompaniment in pandemic. The family is considered as the fundamental pillar of society, in which the members of this, give support and support in different adverse situations (Bimbatti, 2021).

The context of family dynamics is associated with the circle of friends, school circle, work circle, circle of groups to which family members belong, translating into the way they complement the environment, which may present difficulties of adaptation and socialization, being distributed within the family.

It must be recognized that the family is the social base, where interpersonal relationships are strengthened, and the support given in an illness is accompanied and endures the difficulties in pandemic much more. The determining role of the family bringing affective contributions and above all materials necessary for the development and well-being of its members (Dinner, 2020).

In pandemic, there were disunited families, which presented family disintegration, they are mostly conflictive situations, causing an impact on family relationships and therefore on society, caused by different reasons, having the weakening of social and intrafamily relationships. The change that has been taking place within the family, as a result of the pandemic, has contributed to exacerbating these problems, presenting new customs, models and ways of life.

The family allows the individual to have a degree of belonging to a first social group that are the members, the strongest ties that can be created occurs in the family, so it is important that within this space that is the family the development of good relationships prevails, where all members are allowed to grow accompanied by good values, positive feelings, desire to excel, to further forge bonds with other people outside their family environment, forming healthy people in full physical, social and psychological well-being.

The pandemic meant that families are together all day and that in some cases intensified situations of violence and in others strengthened relationships and involvement in the family (De Souza & Queiroz, 2020).

The present research aimed to collect information that allows us to characterize the aspects of adaptation, support and family support, in times of pandemic and where an in-depth interview was conducted to know how adaptation, support and accompaniment was carried out, having the first question that was asked was: How do you consider your family? Obtaining that 91% consider that their family is united, this shows that the vast majority of people's families have a high degree of coexistence, in which they share time and at the same time are united families.

Regarding the question if there was adaptation in their family to the new restrictions that occurred in the pandemic, 81% indicate that if rules were established according to the idiosyncrasy; Which is corroborated by whether it is difficult for them to adapt to the changes that happen in the family, 49% consider that when changes happen in their family it is difficult for them to adapt, however, 51% consider that it is not difficult for them to adapt to other changes that happened in the pandemic. All this corroborates what Dreisziger et al. (2019) points out when it refers that the family is the natural context to grow and receive support, which over time develops its own patterns of interaction.

In relation to the support that was given in the pandemic in Trujillo families, it is evident that they indicate receiving emotional and affective support, which is given at three levels: which includes demonstrations of love, esteem, affection, empathy and in the second the demonstrations of availability of support in the face of adversity and the perception of the accompaniment that is perceived, and feeling loved or admired by your family. It is important to note that these behaviours translate into informational support that includes advice to better cope with the situation, influencing feelings of affective well-being and allowing a better adjustment to the changes that occur in pandemic.

In the pandemic, the accompaniment of the Trujillo families was good, pointing out that each member was a guide, they are attentive and aware of the health situation and the process of adaptation to the spaces that are presented; All this is related to the economic support received, but that, in the pandemic, in many cases there was money, but there were no beds or medicines to be able to invest that money, making families more solid.

The above is complemented by the question if you feel the accompaniment of your family in the difficulties that arose in the pandemic, having that most interviewees point out that it meant a support to overcome fears and above all feel heard, express feelings, emotions, promote the growth of affective ties, feel protected and accompanied.

4. Conclusion

The pandemic caused the population to be in a state of vulnerability bringing family, social, cultural, political and economic consequences, damaging their living conditions. Trujillanas families feel that family support, accompaniment and support in pandemic were valued, evidenced through the formation of dyads and internal triads strengthening intra-family relationships. Trujillanas families in pandemic developed in a social context of anguish and threats of losing their lives, hospitals with

exhausted beds, insufficient oxygen, where the role of each member to support and accompany the other was highlighted. Trujillanas families in a pandemic value the union and the contribution that each member gives, highlighting communication, empathy, respect and solidarity to overcome the situation that arose.

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