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Psychosocial Depression and Corona virus during COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Evolution is time of pandemic globalization in the current global environmental challenge, the effects of which have been seen everywhere and all countries are facing increasingly different changes and losses under the current COVID-19 (2019-nCoV or SARS-CoV-2) pandemic situation. Because of the continuous increase in the incidence of the corona disease, the rural society is affected emotionally and socially. The global positive and negative impact of COVID-19, a deterrent to rural communities, both regionally developed and developing. To cope with the corona epidemic, people need to carefully assess the situation from its various social, healths, economic aspects and evaluate our own capabilities to increase our own effectiveness and sense of inner power. Otherwise, it can be said in the future that a social problem will be created in the rural society. In this study, discusses the general concept of the impact of psychosocial depression among rural society during COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Farmer, Globalization

Introduction

From the time when the rise of Globalization, the world has become more and more closely connected and people can easily interact among each other with or without facing any serious barriers and that time it can be say that the global pandemic of COVID-19 [2019-nCoV or SARS-CoV-2 (see global spread)] is not going to end very soon in a moment. The most recent number of COVID-19 affected cases and death in the universe indicates that the number of new cases was increasing in the past time during 2019 to 2020 (The detailed information can be accessed in the www.worldometers.info/coronavirus). Based on the website, it was also informed that the mortality rate of this corona disease was around may be seven (7) percent at the universal level (Hoseinpour et al, 2020).

The developing country and the third world country like India, governments have taken numerous strategies to break off the chain of transmission of COVID-19 virus. The number of the strategies are being issuing Minister of Health department concerning large-scale social distance guidelines in the context of accelerating the handling of COVID-19 cases. This parameter regulates the restrictions that society must comply with it. Among these restrictions, include the key concept of control schooling, public transport closures, working from home, and so on. The most important thought of the regulation is to minimize the movement of the community people and lessen the movement in the rural segments (Laksono et al, 2020), because the country consist of various types of rural areas. However, the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in India has not decreased trend. These have been both beneficial and harmful to the psychological, social, political and economic sphere as far as the welfare of rural people is concerned. We know the free movement of inhabitants, goods and services brought about by globalism, which has encouraged social and economic development; but it has also become a channel for the spread of diseases, because of the technological developments associated with worldwide. An outbreak such as COVID-19 epidemic or novel corona virus has turned into a major epidemic disease that affects the psychology of rural people around the world regardless of their geographical location (Kitenge, 2020) and it can be called that the 21st century is the times of environmental

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challenges all over the universe, when all the countries are facing increasing social problems like threat of climate change, pollution, deforestation, disasters, changes of land use, bio-diversity and eco-system losses, environmental diseases and so on. The current Globalize COVID-19 pandemic has plunged humanity on the verge of existential crisis.

The energy of these regulations and restrictions have an impact on all sectors of social civilization in Indian continent, especially in the rural segment like daily worker sectors, agriculture & economic aspects, religious aspects, aspects of education, and aspects of social psychology. Gandhiji's harmony says that, country of India is consisted with village, where most of India's lands are occupied by the village society (Pandey, 2008). This can be seen from the various information reported by the digital and mass media about the impact of these restrictions, including the existence of a group of people in village who still have to work even though the regulation has been enforced in their territory (Laksono et al, 2020). The large scale social restrictions, the more violations committed by the communities (Ibad et al, 2020) are facing heightened insecurity with regard to psychological, social and economic which is directly connected with physical and mental health, which has made us severely stressed, anxious, powerless and poverty over the direction of human life.

Covid-19 Impact on The Socioeconomic in Rural Citizens

Before we have seen that, the impact of COVID-19 is not going to end soon and the several arguments to support the statement. The most recent number of epidemic COVID-19 cases in the world indicates that number of newly cases was increasing in the last few months (from June to Oct, 2020). Based on the different web site, although the mortality rate of this disease has not stopped but the spread of corona disease is on rise trend was at the global level (Hoseinpour et al, 2020), where the harmony among most of the countries that the economic impact of the COVID-19 disease can be shown through the various possible scenarios like the farming productivity, migrant workers and major impacts come from rural farmers unable to do their activities mentally and psychologically, resulting in an average decline in productivity during the year of 2020 and create psychological burden. India is a true illustration of many developing countries in Asia, where lock down is causing for them other life-threatening situations. Take, for example, of rural farmers and the migrant workers. The India government informed the Supreme Court that among thousand and upon thousand migrant labourers had delicately walk to reach their villages and farmers do not cultivate their farming activities (Buheji et al, 2020). Many of them either died from the exhaustion of the inhumane journey or had been run over by vehicles and bicycle.

Presently the *COVID-19* outbreak affects all segments of the population and is particularly detrimental to members of those *social* groups in the rural segments of any society, mostly in India (Social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic-Wikipedia). The majority of the poor families in Asia live in the slums. Slums have migrant workforce who undertake both short and lengthy duration movements to cities to look for higher wages and work opportunities. The works in rural areas have declining & an urban informal economy is

intermittent, noticeable by low-skill requirements, low wages, severe competition, and constant job insecurity. In addition, this is the crucial period and call for everyone to act socially more responsible and adhere to our duties as a part of our society. This society stand-in through elected governments needs to address the threats with proper, sufficient and timely measures to eliminate the risk of socio-economic breakdown beyond the point of restoration (Buheji et al, 2020).

Literature Review

Sumner et al (2020) confirmed in the UN study that global poverty could increase for the first time since 1990. This means that COVID-19 poses a real threat to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for ending poverty by 2030. The United Nations sees poverty as the "state of deprivation reflected in the low consumption of food and low of access to it and low housing condition" (UN, 2020; Buheji et al., 2020) which is the basic needs of social phenomenal and which is direct effect on psycho-sociality. Megatsari et al in their study on '*Predictors of Psychosocial Burden among Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period in Indonesia*' highlight the consequence of based on the collected different primary data, which have been proven to be predictors of the psychosocial burden among labour workers during the COVID-19 pandemic period in Indonesia.

Jeronimus in his book *Personality and the Coronavirus Covid-19 Pandemic* (2020) explains to the peoples are also experienced sweeping damage and hardship in the range from severe illness and mortality such as elderly people, minorities and citizens with chronic diseases, which is direct or indirectly related to psycho sociality. The author has also mentioned people grieved their beloved, and citizens who lost their job or company. The social lockdown triggered the most severe economic meltdown in a century with a surge in unemployment, bankruptcy and national debt.

Objective of The Study

The present study has tried to investigate the different objectives and they are framed as follows:

- i) Is there any economic change for COVID-19 pandemic?
- ii) To assess the impact of COVID-19 on Agricultural Development in rural society.
- iii) Is there any COVID-19 impact on the rural life?
- iv) To assess the impact between COVID-19 and socio-economic status in rural society.

Material and Methodology

Research Population & Sample:

The population of the research consists of West Bengal and the people living in Village. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which is the subject of the study and is still ongoing in West Bengal, India and around the World, social isolation and social distancing are being implemented as legal necessities. Under these conditions, data collection can be carried out between during lock down and unlock periods. Therefore, the data of the study were obtained through offline, generally purposively & personally with face-to-face surveys and few cases through online of people leaving in rural areas in different district in west bengal, who claimed to have jobs in residential,

government, private sectors and commercial, who are domiciled throughout west bengal & other states, especially in agriculture based areas. SPSS program was used in the validity and reliability tests of COVID-19 Pandemic.

Data Analysis:

The following table is a display of descriptive statistics of the characteristics of respondents in rural areas.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Respondent Characteristics (n=330).

Variables	Psychosocial burden				Total	P
	Not worried		worried			
	n	%	n	%		
Age Group						*<0.10
0 to 18	1	2.00%	7	2.50%	8 (2.42)	
19 to 28	13	26.00%	33	11.79%	46 (13.94)	
29 to 38	13	26.00%	54	19.29%	67 (20.30)	
39 to 48	12	24.00%	110	39.28%	122 (36.97)	
49 and above	11	22.00%	76	27.14%	87 (26.36)	
Total	50		280			
Gender						*<0.10
Male	23	46.00%	94	33.57%	117 (35.45)	
Female	27	54.00%	186	66.43%	213 (64.55)	
Total	50		280			
Marital status						*<0.10
Single	13	26.53%	111	39.50%	124 (37.58)	
Married	36	73.47%	170	60.50%	206 (62.42)	
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	49		281			
Education Qualification						*<0.10
Up to Secondary Examination	9	17.65%	88	31.54%	97 (29.39)	
Higher Secondary & Above	42	82.35%	191	68.46%	233 (70.61)	
Total	51		279			

(Figures in parenthesis indicate the row percentages of the corresponding data) and * P <0.10= 90% Confidence interval consider to test the hypothesis

Results

It can be seen that workers who are in the age group of 39 to 48 (122, 36.97%) and above 49 (87, 26.36%) years of age, have male & female gender dominate workers who have a psychosocial burden. Based on the marital status, the unmarried workers are not worried about this thing but the married workers dominate groups that have a psychological burden. While based on the educational level, the village workers who have secondary & higher secondary education dominates both categories of the psychological difficulty.

Age is an important factor or characteristic of social status or background of an individual or farmer. Where an older age is directly proportional to more life experiences but the age group of 39 to 48 years (39.28%, 110) and 49 years (76, 27.14%) workers (farmers) have less coping mechanism in dealing with uncertain situations during the COVID-19 incident than young generation.

The role of education is immense in any kind of society. By knowing the level of education one can judge whether a particular society is advanced or not. In the present study, the educational level of the workers has been taken into account and educational factors make a person able to understand information and digest the situation better so that they are better prepared to deal with uncertain situations during the COVID-19 pandemic (Ozamiz-Etxebarria et al, 2020). Although, above table depicts that higher education like higher secondary and above (191 out of 330, 68.46%) has a higher probability of experiencing psychosocial burden and from this table shows that lower education (up to secondary level education) is directly proportional to the ability of workers (88, 31.54%) to respond to the COVID-19 epidemic period than higher education.

Conclusion

Based on the above result and discussion; the COVID-19 had a physically powerful impact on both developed, developing economies in society, leaving the largest negative effects on production networks, a significant reduction on agricultural activities in rurality, tourism and industry. It is evident that the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic has become a serious issues or concern not only to the India in Asian countries but also to the Universe in general. Because the social characteristics of India and other regions of the world vary extensively and where the socio-economic aspects facing the majority of Asian & African's who are living the below the global poverty line. In this content, there may be 60% - 70% percent of the World's poorest people live (Kharas et al., 2018) and where the gap between the haves and have nots. Prior to the Corona situation, it was thought that the poverty rate among women in South Asia would be 10 percent in 2021, but it is expected to increase to 13 percent in the current situation (Anandabazar Patrika, 4.9.2020). Although, the Asian countries must now fight a common global enemy known as Globalize COVID-19 epidemic, which threatens the welfare and prosperity of the rural communities of the continent.

In any kind of national or international crisis, it is always the rural poor, less and better educated workers and underprivileged citizens in society, also suffers psychologically. In this perspective, my opinion that nation should take initiatives, which minimize the economic inequality between men & women and nationwide emergency activities, should be designed to ensure it addresses the essential needs of the society's depressed and underprivileged sections.

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