

Review Study on Participation of Underprivileged People in Covid Pandemic Situation.

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Abstract: A privilege is a right or an advantage, and people who are underprivileged lack such rights and advantages. Many times, this word is used as a synonym for poor. Unprivileged people defined as having less money, education, etc., than the other people in a society having fewer advantages, privileges, and opportunities. The outbreak of COVID-19 affected the lives of all sections of society as people were asked to self-quarantine in their homes to prevent the spread of the virus. The lockdown had serious implications on mental health, resulting in psychological problems including frustration, stress, and depression. Social impact can be defined as the effect on people and communities that happens as a result of an action or inaction, an activity, project, programme or policy.

In same situation middle class people and underprivileged people are also learn the terms isolation, "community spread," "transmission," "incubation period," "fatality rate," "asymptomatic," "ventilator," and "quarantine" were used frequently when referring to the virus. Affording people can take treatment from private hospital but poor people not have choice to choose the option of good treatment. Underprivileged people usually live in poverty. A privilege is a right or an advantage, and people who are underprivileged lack such rights and advantages. Many times, this word is used as a synonym for poor. In the same term include depressed, deprived, destitute, disadvantaged, handicapped, and impoverished. India's underprivileged population includes the following groups: scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, hill people, mothers and children, urban slum dwellers, handicapped population, and other backward communities. These people do their cleaning, destitute work regularly. So many people learns self care concept through mass media and social media. Government hospital provided free of cost medicine and multivitamin tablets for everyone. Quarantine and self care concept they learn through social media. In given research study basically focuses on participation of underprivileged people in to handle pandemic situation .Research paper totally on secondary source of data. Review literature from Google scholar and put out conclusion on it.

Keywords: Pandemic, covid 19, under privileged, quarantine, fatality.

Introduction

Pandemics are known to cause widespread disruption, illness and hardship as we have experienced since 2020. A pandemic means a disease is spreading in a community at the normal or expected level. A pandemic begins to shift to an endemic once the disease becomes more stable and manageable. In years ago experts have been warning for years that another worldwide flu pandemic is inevitable. The new vaccine for the pandemic strain is being trialed on nursing staff. The potential bird flu pandemic is a worry. An outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area (such as multiple countries or continents) and typically affects a significant proportion of the population. The COVID-19 pandemic is a global outbreak of corona virus; an infectious disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) viruses. WHO has been assessing this outbreak around the clock and we are deeply concerned both by the alarming levels of spread and severity, and by the alarming levels of inaction. We have therefore made the assessment that COVID-19 can be characterized as a pandemic. Own care of yourself, eat regularly, exercise, sleep enough and reduce all other sources of stress. Dedicate time to activities that improve your mood. In the pandemic progressed, words and terms like "isolation," "community spread," "transmission," "incubation

period,” “fatality rate,” “asymptomatic,” “ventilator,” and “quarantine” were used frequently when referring to the virus.

The corona virus outbreak is generating increased depressive symptoms, stress, anxiety, insomnia, denial, fear, and anger all over the world. The economic, social, and psychological problems that people are currently facing are the consequences of novel challenges that have been posed by the pandemic. The outbreak of COVID-19 affected the lives of all sections of society as people were asked to self-quarantine in their homes to prevent the spread of the virus. The lockdown had serious implications on mental health, resulting in psychological problems including frustration, stress, and depression. Social impact can be defined as the effect on people and communities that happens as a result of an action or inaction, an activity, project, programme or policy.

In same situation middle class people and underprivileged people are also learn the terms isolation,” “community spread,” “transmission,” “incubation period,” “fatality rate,” “asymptomatic,” “ventilator,” and “quarantine” were used frequently when referring to the virus. Affording people can take treatment from private hospital but poor people not have choice to choose the option of good treatment. Underprivileged people usually live in poverty. A privilege is a right or an advantage, and people who are underprivileged lack such rights and advantages. Many times, this word is used as a synonym for poor. In the same term include depressed, deprived, destitute, disadvantaged, handicapped, and impoverished. India's underprivileged population includes the following groups: scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, hill people, mothers and children, urban slum dwellers, handicapped population, and other backward communities. These people do their cleaning, destitute work regularly. So many people learns self care concept through mass media and social media. Government hospital provided free of cost medicine and multivitamin tablets for everyone. Quarantine and self care concept they learn through social media. In given research study basically focuses on participation of underprivileged people in to handle pandemic situation. Research study conducted in Pane city. Article search from overall from world. Data are collected through Google and review article from Google scholar. Select underprivileged people for study because more vulnerable and suffer for any pandemic. They are vulnerable and not have enough money to fight with this situation. In given study focus on their mass media knowledge and their social media awareness teach them how to survive from this situation.

Problem formulation: Underprivileged people usually live in poverty. A privilege is a right or an advantage, and people who are underprivileged lack such rights and advantages. Many times, this word is used as a synonym for poor. In the same term include depressed, deprived, destitute, disadvantaged, handicapped, and impoverished. India's underprivileged population includes the following groups: scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, hill people, mothers and children, urban slum dwellers, handicapped population, and other backward communities. These people do their cleaning, destitute work regularly. So many people learns self care concept through mass media and social media. Government hospital provided free of cost medicine and multivitamin tablets for everyone. Quarantine and self care concept they learn through social media. In given research study basically focuses on participation of underprivileged people in to handle pandemic situation. Research study conducted in Pune city. Article search from overall from world. Data are collected through Google and review article from Google scholar. Select underprivileged people for study because more vulnerable and suffer for any pandemic. They are vulnerable and not have enough money to fight with this situation. In given study focus on their mass media knowledge and their social media awareness teach them how to survive from this situation.

Objective

1. To study participation of underprivileged people to struggle with pandemic situation.
2. To study how social media and mass media effectively aware to people.
3. To study how underprivileged people quarantine themselves by using heard knowledge.

Review of Literature

1. Javed M. Shaikh (Faculty of Management Studies, Sankalchand Patel University, Visnagar, India) 07 February 2022 Volume 56, Issue 1 The Journal Of consumer affairs Pages: 1-486 Spring 2022 Issue Edited by: Elizabeth A. Minton, Arindam Das, Debasis Pradhan, Himadri R. Chaudhuri, told about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the overall well-being of consumers is disastrous. However, there is limited understanding of how the COVID-19 situation affects consumer well-being and how subsistence consumers mitigate well-being concerns and unique stresses. An exploratory, qualitative approach, 39 in-depth semi-structured interviews with subsistence consumers were conducted in India and Bangladesh. Findings from the thematic analysis reveal that subsistence consumers experienced unique stresses and hardships during COVID-19, which are unforeseen transitory financial stress, psychosocial stress, and marketplace and consumption-related stresses. Drawing on the appraisal theory of stress, our analysis of the data identifies the co-existence of two emotion-focused coping strategies—religiosity and social support—that interplay to overcome their well-being concerns in the emerging countries of India and Bangladesh. It may be of particular interest to managers and policymakers who seek to address the severe consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on socio-economically subsistence consumers.

2. Singh, K., Kondal, D., Mohan, S. *et al.* Health told their paper about People with chronic conditions are disproportionately prone to be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic but there are limited data documenting this. We aimed to assess the health, psychosocial and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on people with chronic conditions in India.

He conclude that people have experienced difficulties in accessing healthcare and been severely affected both socially and financially by the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. The current pandemic has substantially affected workers in the informal economy in Bangladesh. Most of the underprivileged groups of people engaged in the informal economy have been going through tremendous economic vulnerabilities during this pandemic. Among them, domestic workers are one of the most vulnerable groups of people who live on the margins. Hence, this study examines the degree of vulnerability domestic workers have experienced amid this challenging time. To assess the key vulnerabilities, seven live-out and two live-in workers from the capital city's Mohammadpur, Mirpur, Malibagh, and the Korail areas were interviewed. We conducted individual semi-structured interviews using multiple open-ended questions. The respondents reported loss of employment, loss of income, food shortages, inability to pay rent, and inadequate social security coverage as the critical vulnerabilities. The findings of our paper can be used by policymakers and employers to address the serious problems the Bangladeshi domestic workers have been facing. Since no prior study has been undertaken to analyze the vulnerability during a pandemic in the Bangladeshi context, this research will have significant theoretical and policy implications. Further research can be undertaken incorporating larger sample size and other factors concerning COVID-induced economic vulnerability of Bangladeshi domestic workers.

Conclusion

1. Mass media work effectively - In pandemic situation social media and mass media are reached up to the everyone. Preventive and curative planning reaching up to the higher middle class people to lower middle class people and under privileged people.

2. Social media and awareness –Social media like whatsapp, face book and integral as well Google new are huge medium to transfer news. During pandemic and every disaster situation it works instantly and effectively.

3. Benefits for underprivileged group - These are vulnerable groups where they suffered a lot for every disaster. In pandemic situation they not have source and place to keep themselves more secure and healthy. In same situation they learn quarantine techniques through social media. They learn wellness strategies through social media.

Its good social inclusion for Wellness and Effects of technological advancement.

References

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