



## SOCIALISM AND COVID-19

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### Abstract

Human is a social animal and he is always try to do some activities for success and change. Adoption of change is a good source of development because '*Need is the mother of Innovation.*' But the invention should be better and fruitful for universe and their organisms not like Covid-19 which killing the people day by day with increasing rate. This new change affected the life of social animals. Human has a social circle so every movement, pinch of change affects its personal life. This paper is focus on the socialism and social life of an individual and how the virus Corona affected it. In this paper we will also discussed about the brief impact of COVID-19 on the social life of people.

**Keywords: COVID-19, socialism, Impact of COVID-19.**

### 1. INTRODUCTION

India is only country which has oldest civilization with variety of kaleidoscopic and a rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round socio-economic progress since Independence. India is the 7th largest country with 5th largest economy in the world. India is only single country in the world who always welcome and ready to adopt change. India is also adopting this devil change named as COVID-19 but not afraid from it; tries to fight with it. This is the invention of China share with whole world with fuse reasons. In December 2019, China introduced a new virus which is more unpleasant and unfortunate in the history of world.

The SARS-CoV-2 virus has significantly affected the health, economy, and socio-economic fabric of the global society. The costs involved in the containment and treatment of this infectious disease are exorbitantly high, which even the wealthiest and developed countries are finding it difficult to sustain. COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted the crude, stock market, gold and metals and almost all areas of the global market

(Xiang, et.al.). Large research laboratories and corporate houses are working with a high speed to develop medicines and vaccines for the prevention and treatment of this dreaded disease. To deal with these current health management challenges, we need a comprehensive understanding of the effect on the health system, global business, and culture. COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the WHO on 11th March 2020 (New York Times). COVID-19 has become an international emergency in a short period and will have long-lasting effects. There is an urgent need to identify and study the areas of academic research which will be impacted by COVID-19 (Gilbert, et. al.).

Whole world facing a global health crisis in the history of every nation in which one that is killing people, spreading human suffering, and upending people's lives. But this is much more than a health crisis. It is a human, economic and social crisis. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which has been characterized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), is attacking societies at their core.



A department of USA i.e. The United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) is a pioneer of sustainable development and the home of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where each goal finds its space and where all stakeholders can do their part to leave no one behind. UNDESA through the Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD), monitors national and global socio-economic trends, identifies emerging issues, and assesses their implications for social policy at the national and international levels. To this end, we are a leading analytical voice for promoting social inclusion, reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty.

The COVID-19 outbreak affects all segments of the population and is particularly detrimental to members of those social groups in the most vulnerable situations, continues to affect populations, including people living in poverty situations, older persons, persons with disabilities, youth, and indigenous peoples. Early evidence indicates that the health and economic impacts of the virus are being borne disproportionately by poor people. For example, homeless people, because they may be unable to safely shelter in place, are highly exposed to the danger of the virus. People without access to running water, refugees, migrants, or displaced persons also stand to suffer disproportionately both from the pandemic and its aftermath – whether due to limited movement, fewer employment opportunities, increased xenophobia etc.

If not properly addressed through policy the social crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic may also increase inequality, exclusion, discrimination and global unemployment in the medium and long term. Comprehensive, universal social protection systems, when in place, play a much durable role in protecting workers and in reducing the prevalence of poverty, since they act as automatic stabilizers. That is, they provide basic income security at all times, thereby enhancing people’s capacity to manage and overcome shocks.

Pandemics is not consider as a serious issue of public health but it is a trigger of disastrous socio-economic, political, religious, etc. crisis in the several countries. It is a greatest threat to global public health in this century which is consider as

a tool of inequity as well as deficiency of social and societal improvement and advancement.

In February 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a pandemic disease which means the deadly virus is spreading outside containment measures in most of the countries around the world.

### Present Situation of India

On March 24, 2020, India announced a nationwide lockdown to contain the spread of the coronavirus. In a land of over 1.3 billion people, this was one of the largest lockdowns in the history of any country. According to a report, the World Bank approved \$2 billion in emergency lending to support India’s health sector needs and tide the poor and vulnerable over difficult times until the economy recovers in mid-May.

TABLE: I. Current Situation of COVID-19 in India (up to August, 2020)

	Globally	India
Total Population	7.8 billion approx.	1,381,789,480 approx.
Confirmed Cases	21,989,366 approx.	2,767,273 approx.
Death due to COVID-19	775893 approx.	52, 889 approx.

Figure: i. Status of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases in India

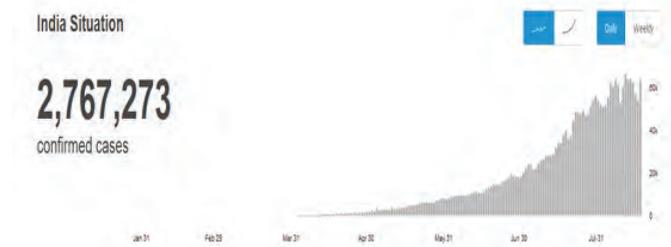
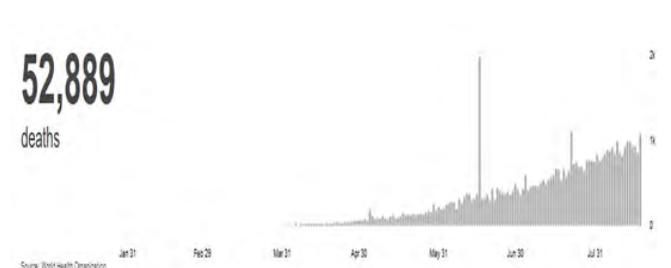


Figure: ii. Status of Death due to COVID-19 in India





## Purpose of Study

### The main objective to study this topic is;

- To study the socialism and social-life of an Individual.
- To study that COVID-19 affected the socialism or not? (in the context of social-life.)

### Research Methodology

Research is designed with Descriptive method of research to study the objectives. All description highlighted the characteristics of relevant content.

### Data Collection

Data Collection Method: Secondary data are used to design the Descriptive method of research..

Sources of Data Collection: The data is collected from available articles, published research, magazines, published journals, different websites, different published reports such as WHO report, etc.

## 2. COVID-19

Covid-19 declared as a novel disease by Inia in February 2020. According to World Health Organisation, COVID-19 states as a Corona Virus Disease of 2019 which caused due to the virus of SARS-CoV2 virus (Vergnaud, S.). It is a respiratory disease so it is easily spread by inhaling the droplets in the air. It can also spread by touching the infected person.

It is the combination of words, 'CO' stands for 'corona,' 'VI' for 'virus,' and 'D' for disease, and 19 represents the year of its occurrence. It is a single stranded RNA virus which has diameter ranging from 80 to 120 nm ranging of diameter. The first of this pandemic issue was reported in December 2019, in Wuhan, Hubei province, China (Chakraborty and Maity).

### *Symptoms of the disease*

According to World Health Organisation, the symptoms of Corona Disease are categorised into below category (WHO Report):

TABLE: II. Symptoms of COVID-19 Infection

Stages/Conditions of Infection	Symptoms
1) Most Common Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Dry Cough</li> <li>• Tiredness</li> </ul>
2) Less Common Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aches and pains</li> <li>• Sore throat</li> <li>• Diarrhoea</li> <li>• Conjunctivitis</li> <li>• Loss of taste and smell</li> <li>• A rash on skin or discolouration of fingers and toes.</li> </ul>
3) Serious Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in breathing or shortness of breath</li> <li>• Pressure in Chest or Chest pain.</li> <li>• Loss of speech and movement</li> </ul>

## 3. SOCIALISM

Socialism is very wide concept. All concern about sociology, political, socio-economic, etc covered in it. Social life is concern point of socialism. Social life is the part of sociology and sociology deals with the society's members and their activities. Social life is a part of people life in which they spent their valuable time to doing some enjoyable activities and moments with others mainly with their close one (Merriam-Webster).

### 3.1 Meaning of Social-life

Social life defines as an interpersonal relationship of an individual within their immediate surroundings or general public (Wikipedia).

### 3.2 Meaning of Socialism

Socialism is consists as a political and economic theory of social organization which advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole. In simple way, socialism is a transitional social state between the overthrow of capitalism and the realization of communism.



### 3.3 Socialism in Social-Life

Social life is not only relates with a human being but it relates with the society, a nation, and an economy. So the social life has direct relation with the socialism. Socialism has lots of the benefits for the social-life of an individual which is based on the equality and justice of the society. Mainly the socialism importance regarding society categorised into three ways; first is Equality, second is the Justice, and third is related to the Public Benefits. Some of important role are covered below (Rcragun):

- Implement policies which create equality in the society for each group of people.
- It helps to reduce the disparity in wealth.
- It helps to achieve a common goal i.e. wealth maximization.
- It helps to reduce unemployment from the society.
- Proper allocation and utilization the resources especially human resources (in terms of better wages system, good working culture and environment, etc.)
- It focuses on the social security schemes.
- It helps to educate, and trained trade union according to the requirement of market and industry.
- It creates programmes for public benefits.
- It always considers the redistribution.

## 4 IMPACT OF COVID-19

### 4.1 Dynamic Impacted Research Area of COVID-19

This virus is spread very fast and grows frequently. It is not limited with boundaries, religion, religious, value, culture, custom, and society, etc. This is a big issue at world level. Its web is too wide and affected everyone. Some of major research areas which are impacted by corona are listed below:

- It's affected the educational activities and area.
- It's affected the tourism area.
- It's affected the services of different modes like, transport, banking, etc.
- It's affected the Industrial profile and activities of International Trade.
- It's affected the socio-cultural environment of

each country.

- It's directly influences the political strom.
- It's affected the hospitality.
- Main affected area is the economy of any nation which covered whole contents and concepts.

### 4.2 Impact of COVID-19 on Social-Life

Society is roof under which different religion, value, culture, groups, individual and other so on lived as a family. This time of pandemic this disease impacted the life of living one of society. Somehow it is beneficial for few people of society but for another one it is just like a crisis. This disease impacted social-life of an individual at different level with various phase. Some important impact of COVID-19 on social-life as under below (Haleem, et. al.):

### Negative Impact in India

- In India, service sectors are not able to provide their services properly.
- Main and all of large-scale sports and tournaments are cancelled or postponement due to COVID-19.
- Stop the national and international travelling and cancellation of their services.
- No enjoyment in the celebration of cultural, religious and festive events because they all are disturb due to Corona.
- Undue stress among the population.
- It's very difficult challenge to do distancing with peers and family members due to follow rule of distancing.
- All happiness place either enjoyable or peace such as hotels, restaurants, and religious places both are close.
- Avoidance of the places of entertainment such as movie and play theatres, sports clubs, gymnasiums, swimming pools, gym, and so on.
- Examination issues.
- Increase domestic violence.
- Increase workload and burden of work
- Increase in suicidal rate.
- Social distancing not always better to keep relations strong.



- Children lost their childhood activities mostly.
- Ignoring all source of entertainment, peace and happiness.

### **Positive Impact in India**

- Compliance of new security measures is the responsibility of everyone and so there should not be any case of forceful compliance.
- The personal dignity of an individual should not be compromised if there are any aberrations. A friendly and reassuring tone can solve a problem.
- The policymakers for digital financial transactions need to develop and popularise contact-free payment mechanisms to keep the sanctity of e-transactions.
- Public education and awareness is a continuous job which should be undertaken by the administration and media on a regular basis.
- Friendly Nature and a sound relationship is develop.
- People spent time with their family.
- Hygiene lifestyle which is a good change.
- Scope to learn about innovation and digitalized support system.
- Reduce crime rate up to a limit.
- Adopt Indian culture and tradition with fluent way.
- Extra care of old-aged and children.
- Increase to find their personal interest and potential.
- Increase the creativity and uniqueness in work, etc.

### **Findings of the Study**

According to this study we find that COVID-19 has mix impact on the social-life of individual. It is just like a coin which has positive and negative both side. It's up to an individual how he/she can take it. Mainly this COVID-19 affected the area of social life of individuals as

- Educational Impact: Many of the school, colleges, universities, etc. are closed.
- Entertainment Impact: Pubs, restaurants, cafe, etc. have been closed.

- Religious Impact: Many festivals, religious and social ceremonies were suddenly cancelled or postponed.
- Crime: It helps to reduce the rate of crime in India but in other hand it increase the suicidal rate and domestic violence in India.
- Family Impact: People spent their time with their parents, grand-parents and children. The value of family increase in mind of an individual.
- Health Impact: It caused the mental illness.

### **Conclusion**

Corona virus is an emerging, rapidly evolving situation. COVID-19 pandemic is a public health emergency of international concern. It has posed new challenges to the global research community. With the help of academic research, there is a need for a better understanding of the COVID-19 and its socio-economic ramifications on society. The future research will be multi-disciplinary and trans-national. We see a new wave of research in the biological and the medical sciences for the well-being of the civilization. Due to the continuous hammering of Covid-19-related news in the past few months, the society at large has been engulfed in unprecedented fear & apprehension. The virus may vanish (hopefully) sooner or later, but the impact of the distrust that has been created shall loom large over social relationships.

UNESCO (2020) in their resent Electronic report revealed "Governments in 61 countries have announced or implemented the closure of educational institutions in an attempt to slow the spread of the disease" According to UNESCO, over 39 countries have closed schools, colleges and universities, which has impacted over 420 million children and youth (Singh and Singh).

### **Suggestions**

On the behalf of study we suggested that past and present can be make a base for future but cannot make future exactly like them. So it is time of testing which we can pass with the help of their patience and family support. Everyone can be fight with COVID-19 and win this war after following some tips i.e.:

- Take precaution.



- Enjoy pandemic time.
- Use this time to learn new things.
- Take control on mind. Focus on mental health, etc.



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