

Social Health of India After COVID-19

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Abstract: According to the 2016 National Mental Health Survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore, 13.7 percent of the total population of India suffers from some form of mental illness and 10.6 percent of these patients need urgent treatment. Care services are not available to mental patients in India, or there is a lack of quality in the services to which these services are available. These services are neither economical nor easily available. In February 2018, the then Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare Anupriya Patel said that a total of 13,500 psychiatrists are required in India, while only 3,827 registered psychiatrists are available. It is clear that the virus is spreading rapidly. The incubation period is 2 to 14 days. Hundreds of thousands of new cases occur every day in countries such as China, Italy and Iran. Before spreading information in India. It should be noted, however, that India has done very little to test its popularity, most of which focus on airports and hospitals. Although India has officially closed, the government is likely to have asked people to stay there for as long as possible. India Lockdown till April 14 for 21 days. The number of active coronaviruses in India has increased to 591, with 14 new cases per day. The main claim is to reduce the rate of areas affected by flares and lower NPA standards. "Like all other countries, we need to support the economy. Low interest rates, market intervention to buy collateral, PSU bonds and high-value corporate bonds. The industry is ready. Consider restructuring loans." Industry that will emerge in the next few days, especially tourism, hotels and restaurants, will inevitably call on the GST Commission and the government to demand lower GST rates. For unorganized personnel, special packaging is required. A research report by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) states that excise tax should not be used to reduce taxes and better regulate the market, but rather as a tax package.

Keywords: Social health, COVID-19.

1. Introduction

The basic principles of the World Health Organization (WHO) define health as "health is a holistic state of physical, mental and social well-being and not the absence of any disease or disability." This definition further states that "it is the basic right of every human being to enjoy maximum health without discrimination of caste, religion, political belief, economic or social condition". Physical health of individuals has been given major attention all over the world, especially in developing countries including India, but mental and behavioral problems are increasingly being dominated by other public health problems.

Disorders related to behavior and substance use are coming

to light due to changes in the basic nature of India's health. There is a huge increase in the morbidity, disability and mortality of people affected by these disorders. India has the highest suicide rate worldwide and the number of suicide deaths among youth in the age group of 15-29 is second after the number of people who died due to vehicle accidents. Due to the prevalent stigma in the society, these disorders are often hidden or not accepted by the people, as a result, individuals with mental disorders are forced to lead very poor lives. Although it is rarely reported in traditional public health statistics (which pay more attention to mortality rather than morbidity or limb dysfunction), mental illness is the leading cause of malaise and disability worldwide and is the number one cause of heart disease more than the combined statistics of diseases and cancer. In 2017, 13 percent of the entire population of the world (970 million people) have been suffering from mental illnesses and children and youth have also been most affected by these diseases. According to the 2016 National Mental Health Survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore, 13.7 percent of the total population of India suffers from some form of mental illness and 10.6 of these patients need urgent treatment. While the mental health of 150 million Indians needs immediate treatment, there are 30 million people who need proper care.

According to the 2016 National Mental Health Survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore, 13.7 percent of the total population of India suffers from some form of mental illness and 10.6 percent of these patients need urgent treatment. Care services are not available to mental patients in India, or there is a lack of quality in the services to which these services are available. These services are neither economical nor easily available. In February 2018, the then Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare Anupriya Patel said that a total of 13,500 psychiatrists are required in India, while only 3,827 registered psychiatrists are available.

In other words, there are only three psychiatrists available for every one million people in India and the number of psychologists for treatment and counseling is even less. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) Mental Health Atlas 2017, the Government of India has spent only 1.3 percent of the total expenditure on health services by the government on mental health. While only 0.30 percent is spent on the mental health services of the government in Thailand,

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but the state of mental health care is far better. There are .99 psychiatrists and .75 psychologists available for every 100,000 people. In Sri Lanka too, the number of employees engaged in mental health services is more than us i.e., .52 psychiatrists and .25 psychologists are available per 100,000 people respectively.

The government of South Africa spends 3 percent of its total health budget on mental health services i.e. 1.52 psychologists are available per 100,000 South African people. In countries like South Africa and Thailand, mental health is also given considerable political importance. In these countries a serious human rights approach has been taken towards mental patients and in South Africa, an Act for mental health care has also been passed in 2002. In 2008, a mental health law was passed in Thailand. The Mental Health Services Act has been passed in India in April 2017. In addition, the Government of India aims to adopt a model of "bio-medical" care under the Mental Health Policy to drastically reduce the incidence of mental health problems.

Social determinants of health (SDH), which have a direct impact on health outcomes, began to be ignored due to the emphasis on biomedical, clinical intervention and institutionalization. Social determinants of health (SDH) or the circumstances in which these people are born, thrive and grow, create the conditions of daily life and in it all economic policies and systems, development agenda, social standards, social policies and political systems. The increasing importance of the bio-medical model makes it clear that the mental hospital infrastructural facilities and resources for locksmith and psychotherapeutic facilities are increasing. The National Mental Health Services Act 2017 was passed only because of disagreement with the principles that emphasized "the need to strengthen the infrastructure of health in line with the social determinants of health and mental health". The persistent neglect of mental health-care related care should also be seen in a broader context by linking the stigma and discrimination prevalent with mental patients in Indian society, which causes these patients to be isolated and excluded from society.

This is the reason that the cost of society and individuals suffering from mental illnesses is increasing. Although it has not been possible to calculate directly the burden of mental and behavioral illnesses in many studies, but it became clear that their economic and social costs are very high. The Lancet Commission's Global Mental Health and Sustainable Development Report (2018) states that mental health will cost the global economy \$ 16 trillion by 2030. According to the researchers, according to a 2010 special report in India prepared according to the prevailing rate of 200 mental patients out of 1,000 and personal expenses of Rs. 500, the treatment of mental illnesses in India is estimated at Rs. 10,000 crore per month (\$ 100 Billion dollars). Apart from this, in the National Mental Health Survey of 2016, it has been told that in the burden of heavy expenditure of economic costs, there is also a huge expenditure on the care of mental patients.

Poverty and social neglect is also the main reason for the decline in mental health in India. Poverty also hides the pain of being isolated from society, being socially excluded, frustrated and frustrated, and not being able to work, due to which these

people's minds are affected. The social costs of mental illnesses include their disability and restrictions on many types of work, which are considered normal. Most Indians suffering from mental illnesses neither get any profitable work nor are they able to become financially and socially independent. According to the 2011 census conducted in India, 78.62 percent mental patients were unemployed and only 13.15 percent mental patients currently have any occupation. For such a large number of unemployed mental patients, some policy measures will have to be taken so that their human rights can be protected and they can get a lot of inclusive work. Concrete action should be taken in this direction and other measures should be taken for their rehabilitation.

The importance of mental health and its priority in the welfare of individuals is well known under India's social welfare policy. The need is to develop a strong health system integrated with human rights. Policy reforms should be made to bring ideas from operational to strategic ideas and to bring changes to the wider public health care system. It can no longer be denied that mental health problems in India are taking a formidable form. The government should take concrete measures to invest in community-based care to improve the construction system of hospitals so that a greater number of psychiatrists, psychologists and activists can be employed. Evidence suggests that overall mental-social health solutions for the treatment of diseases with multifaceted components have a much higher success rate, as it helps to reconnect the patient to society. Rehabilitation programs should also be included in this type of care and they should be taught such skills so that they can either live on their own strength or at least live in a restless environment. Ultimately, the goals of policy and governance should be set so that mental patients not only live, but they can live decently as an individual and also get all kinds of services according to their needs.

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, coronaviruses are a group of viruses. Flu-like symptoms are seen due to their infection. Such as runny nose, cough, sore throat and fever. The condition may worsen in infection and the infected person may also reach a condition like pneumonia. The name of coronavirus is derived from 'corona'. Corona means crown or crown in Latin. The coronavirus has a thorn-like shape on its surface that looks like a crown. That is why it was named Corona. COVID-19 is abbreviated.

Now CO of Corona, VI of virus and D of diseases were named as COVID-19. COVID-19 is the name of the pandemic that is caused by the SARS-CoV2 virus. On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization released a press release and through it named the coronavirus disease of 2019 as Covid-19. December 31, 2019 On the WHO Country Office of China, new and peculiar cases of Numania were detected. A large number of such cases occurred in Wuhan city of China. Then it was discovered that this infection is happening due to the new coronavirus named 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV). Later on February 11, 2020, the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses named it severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or SARS-CoV2. It is named SARS-CoV2 because it is the genetic progenitor of the coronavirus

that spread SARS-CoV in 2002. WHO officially names the disease. While naming it is taken care that it should not be related to any particular place, animal or man. Also, the name should be easy and also related to the disease. COVID-19 is easier than SARS-CoV2. It is a common virus found in humans and animals. It was first discovered in 1930.

At that time this virus was found in domestic chickens. In animals, coronaviruses cause problems with breath, intestine, liver etc. There are only seven coronaviruses that spread disease in humans. Four coronaviruses cause common cold in humans. Their names are 229E, OC43, NL63, and HUK1. Three coronaviruses cause severe lung infection in humans, SARS-CoV in 2002, MERS-CoV (Middle East respiratory syndrome) in 2012 and existing COVID-19. Novel coronavirus means it is a new virus. It has not been found in humans before. This means that it is different from the coronaviruses that cause common cold, and it is different from the SARS of 2002 and the 2012 MARS virus. Novel coronavirus, like SARS and MARS, is a zoonotic disease. Zoonotic disease is a disease that occurs in an animal and spreads from animal to human.

The economic turmoil associated with the Corvivor epidemic from 2019 to 2020 has had a huge and strong impact on financial markets including stock, bond and commodity markets, including oil and gold. This article documents the current events. As the event progresses, information may change rapidly and press releases become unreliable. Coronavirus has increased India's budget deficit to 3.88%. On March 19, 2020, economists at the State Bank of India (SBI) reported on Thursday that India's GDP deficit was 3.8% due to the coronavirus epidemic. Due to insufficient income, the government has set a budget deficit target of 3.8% of GDP, compared to 3.3% in 2019-2020. The Cornwallis Legion Multiplier affects the business, hotel, transportation, communications, and services subcategories, driving India's budget deficit to 3.88% of GDP. In this exercise. Although F2121 is still too early, India's financial performance is expected to be affected. In the fourth quarter, nominal GDP may fall by 1.4%. In FY21, nominal GDP growth was 10%, and in FY21, nominal GDP growth increased by about 1 basis point per 10%. Based on India's current tax trends, if India meets its budget deficit target of 3.8%, it can rationalize additional spending on large fiscal resources this fiscal year. The government has announced an additional short-term loan.

It would be desirable to follow budget rules that threaten the entire financial ecosystem today with the current crisis. Worldwide, government loans, income subsidies, and tax deferrals are their most common tax plans. The number of active coronaviruses in India has increased to 591, with 14 new cases per day. Compared with active cases from seven affected countries, cases increased by almost seven times in the first week, except from China in the second week.

In some countries (such as Iran and Spain), the number of active cases in the second week also increased by 13 times. Although steps have been taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within a week in India, there is strong growth in everyone's eyes which will determine our readiness. In addition to tax measures, governments can also consider non-traditional

tax measures such as source deductions, benefits, loan guarantees, and grants for non-traditional employees.

If COVID-19 is in the third or fourth stage at the same time, then people are Globally, it is clear that the virus is spreading rapidly. The incubation period is 2 to 14 days. Hundreds of thousands of new cases occur every day in countries such as China, Italy and Iran. Before spreading information in India. It should be noted, however, that India has done very little to test its popularity, most of which focus on airports and hospitals. Although India has officially closed, the government is likely to have asked people to stay there for as long as possible. India Lockdown till April14 for 21 days. Meanwhile, Prashi Bharati general manager Shashi Shehar tweeted: "Some media have suggested that the Prime Minister announce the end of his speech. The government wants to reduce public meetings and crowds. It also expands test centers and isolation facilities. Above all, the government wants to curb terrorist activity.

The Indian government has taken steps to combat the virus. First, this prevents foreigners from entering the country. Suspended international flights to neighboring countries have been closed. The county and central governments have urged people to avoid illegal travel. Schools, colleges, theaters, restaurants and department stores are closed until March 31. Plans and tournaments will be cancelled by the end of this month, and CBSE and ICSE exams will be cancelled. In some cities, such as Gurugram, the government has also announced that it will allow Ministry of Education workers to leave their homes. The government is trying to raise awareness through the Internet, the media and the press. For example, Indian Railways printed pamphlets and distributed 10 passengers. When someone called, the government signed a pre-recorded message as a subscriber. Ministers and celebrities have also tried to spread information through videotapes and publications. Prime Minister Narendra Modi today called on the country to consider government measures and civic incentives to fight the COVID-19.

The government also assured that it was taking steps to ensure the necessary supplies, so there was no need to panic. The Prime Minister also announced the establishment of an economic response working group on COVID-19, which will determine the economic impact of coronaviruses in consultation with stakeholders. The Prime Minister urged Indians to leave their homes as much as possible. "I also urge citizens over 65 not to leave their homes in the coming weeks Sensex and Nifty Tests fell by almost a third in January to \$ 75 / rupee, reflecting indifference and economic losses since the onset of viral disease.

The government should take monetary measures on the front line and coordinate with the state. The main claim is to reduce the rate of areas affected by flares and lower NPA standards. "Like all other countries, we need to support the economy. Low interest rates, market intervention to buy collateral, PSU bonds and high-value corporate bonds. This is the reason that the cost of society and individuals suffering from mental illnesses is increasing. Although it has not been possible to calculate directly the burden of mental and behavioral illnesses in many studies, but it became clear that their economic and social costs

are very high. The industry is ready. Consider restructuring loans." Industry that will emerge in the next few days, especially tourism, hotels and restaurants, will inevitably call on the GST Commission and the government to demand lower GST rates. For unorganized personnel, special packaging is required. A research report by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) states that excise tax should not be used to reduce taxes and better regulate the market, but rather as a tax package. "*Summary Report: Assessment of ODF Environments on Faecal Contamination of Water, Soil, and Food.*" Dalberg. 2019.

2. Conclusion

This paper presented an overview on social health of India after COVID-19.

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