

# Role of Community Based Institution in Preventing Covid-19

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## Abstract

The world has seen many viruses earlier also but this time the world and our country also witnessed a new deadly virus known as covid-19 or Corona. This was the impact of this virus which has changed our life. There are many symptoms of this virus and we can see many symptoms of this virus in the infected person like cough, cold, breathing problem and many more. This has not been seen earlier. It is believed that, this virus started from China and reached to the other places of the world. The whole world is working to get rid of this virus. We have also seen partial lockdown, weekend lockdown, night curfew and complete lockdown. Only because of this virus, there is also an impact on our economy, our lifestyle and we can say that every aspect of our life was change due to this problem which we call covid-19 or coronavirus. There are many precautions that a person can take like wearing of mask, social distancing etc. Fortunately, we have Vaccine of this virus. Elderly people, young people and now the young children, also can take this vaccine. This vaccine is believed to be very effective one should take this vaccine and help him or her and the society and the whole country also if we work together we can get rid out of this problem soon.

**Keywords :** The Covid-19, Indian, Rural, Mechanisms, Population.

### Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic (caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, SARS-CoV-2) is having profound effects on all dimensions of life, such as the individual, social, cultural, public health and economic dimensions. However, the place ascribed to social sciences and their contributions is not sufficiently valued, as may be seen in the bibliographic study by Aristovnik, Ravely, and Umekin an extensive yet very current and illuminating citation. The empirical results indicate the domination of health Sciences in terms of number of relevant publications and total citations, while physical sciences, social sciences, and humanities lag behind significantly. Nevertheless, there is evidence of COVID-19 research collaborations within and between different subject area classifications, with a gradual increase in the importance of non-health scientific disciplines. The findings emphasize the great need for a comprehensive and in-depth approach that considers various scientific disciplines in COVID-19 research so as to benefit not only the scientific community but evidence-based policymaking as part of efforts to properly respond to the COVID-19 pandemic) in order to address the economic, socio-cultural, political, environmental, and other (non-medical) consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, in the near future, COVID 19 must appear higher up on the research agenda of non-health sciences, particularly social sciences and humanities .

Some safety tips to avoid the problem coronavirus or Covid - 19

1. Wear mask
2. Stay away from coronavirus infected places
3. Maintains social distancing
4. Avoid touching unknown surfaces
5. Washing hands with hand wash and soap
6. use sanitizer
7. If there is no need so stay at home
8. One must avoid outside foods
9. Have healthy food
10. If in your family or any near place anybody is having cough, cold, fever or any symptoms like covid-19 so one should maintain distance from that ill person and help him to take medicine or consult a doctor.
11. Use tissue papers while sneezing
12. Motivate others for vaccination and take yourself also a vaccine as it can help you to prevent from covid-19.

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**Objective of the Study**

The main objectives of this study are -

1. The general socio economic conditions of block of Gauribazar, and how it is adversely affected by the Pandemic called COVID-19.
2. The approximate proportion of youth between 20 to 45 years of age groups, migrated from Gauribazar to cities in search of livelihoods and their status during lock-down and COVID-19 pandemic.
3. Role of CBOs (Community Based Institutions-Self Help Groups, village Organizations and the Block organization) for taking care of Poorest of the Poor community, Preventing spread of COVID-19, Rehabilitations of Migrants laborers, ensuring justice in distribution of relief packages like "Jan-Dhan" "PM-KISAN Scheme", MNREGA and access to Health facilities and linkages Government departments. During Lock-Downs.

**Review of Literature**

We have never seen such a dangerous virus i.e. covid-19 earlier. It was really a new experience for the world that the world has faced such a dangerous problem.

But there was a time when we had a hope when we can say that, 'There is light at the end of a tunnel. 'This phrase was really suitable for this covid-19 pandemic because few vaccines does help us to get rid out of this trouble.

The whole world was worried about covid-19 but countries like India were trying to develop a vaccine which had worked as a shield against this deadly virus.

If someone talk about the literature review of this covid-19 and role of community based institution in preventing covid-19, we find out that the aim of this survey is to get suitable information about the objectives of the society and the working of the Government institutions. They are working together to get rid out of this Covid -19, perhaps the biggest problem of this time and also try to throw some light on the socio - economic conditions and the covid-19 lockdown situations as well as its impact on the socio ,poly , economic trends of any particular area as a whole .

Abel Brodeur has told about covid-19 in his work 'The Economics of covid-19 ' to survey the emerging and rapidly growing literature on the economic consequences of covid-19 and the government response and to synthesize the insides emerging from a very large number of studies.

1. This provides an overview how to measure social distance to prevent covid-19.
2. Reviews the literature on the determination of compliances and effectiveness of social barriers.
3. Summaries the literature on the socio, economic consequences of covid-19 and government interventions focusing of labourhealth, gender discrimination and environmental aspects. '

S. Sinha and M. Kugler very rightly explained about covid-19 in their master piece work 'The impact of covid-19 and policy response in India ' The governments crisis response has mitigated damage as well as corporations have delivers retiring old debts and holdings cash have household .

Building Atma Nirbhar Bharat and overcoming covid-19 inter-ministerial notifications.

Government of India is taking several steps to ensure that we are well prepared to face the challenges and threats posed by covid-19 with active supports of citizens of India it is important to empower the citizens with accurate information and enable them to take precautions .

N.Prasad and A .Kumar 'Novel coronavirus disease (covid-19 pandemic in India) review is a good work. In their work they explained the symptoms are most likely to be similar regular cold flu and seasonal allergies like fever sore throat and running nose the treatment of the patients with covid-19 is underway by the vaccine development.

**Hypothesis**

It is believed that poor have strong desire and innate ability to overcome poverty, what they need is, an organization and a sensitive support. On this belief thousands of families have come out of property and living an honorable lif, they have liberated themselves from the cluches of the money lenders and the feudal community. They have eradicated many kinds of social evils, cast barriers and hierarchy, myths, alcoholism etc, through collective actions. With the help of their Community Organizations they have demolished the "Bhatis (illegal alcohol making plant)" situated nearby villages and helping the support system of Government. Access to entitlements by weakest can be seen, PDS (public distribution system) is functioning well. Many women groups have taken contract to supply the school uniforms to the Government primary schools. On the basis of the above vibrancy and collective actions it could be easily assumed that the community institution could play a vital role in managing COVID-149, Lock-Down situations and its impacts.

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1. The socioeconomic conditions of Gauri Bazar is comparatively not so good, though the land are fertile. The high population density, majority of marginalized families and lack of job opportunity have compelled a major chunk of population of youth to migrate to cities in search to livelihoods. According to a random survey report one or two persons from ¼ of the families of a village migrate. Simultaneously, the women of 3/4<sup>th</sup> households of marginalized population have been mobilized into Self Help Groups. So, the flow of information for managing COVID-19 situations will be much easier.
2. Nearly 40% of the rural youth between the age group of 20 to 45 years which comprise of a very big number, migrates from their villages to cities in search of livelihoods, due to the adverse impact of the lock-down on their jobs, they are regularly coming back to their villages. Keeping them on quarantine as they are supposed to be infected with the COVID-19, with all the essential facilities, vigilant observations, linkage with government departments is not possible for the passive panchayat and inactive government work force. Since CBOs are directly linked with the migrants could play a sensitive role for managing all the above.
3. The impact of lock-down period and post lock down is very critical for the daily earners, wage labourers. Since they earn daily to buy a square of meals, the lock-down have created a disaster like situation. There could be a possibility and fear of hunger deaths among the most vulnerable community, finding them, linking them with service provider, counselling them etc, need a sensitive and sincere support system, which is only possible by the CBOs. CBOs also play as a pressure group for ensuring distributive justice in various PDS schemes run by Government, such as distribution of free ration, Jan-Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Ramman Yojana, NREGA etc.

### University of the Study

The universe of the study will be the randomly selected five Gram Panchayts of Gauri Bazar of Deoria district, which have strong Community Based Institutions, they are-

1. Bhrigushree
2. Surajpur
3. Bardgoniya
4. Sanda

### Methodology

Based on the data collection, the interview will be scrutinized, coded and after that finally a master sheet will be prepared and finally the report will be generated. The report will be prepared in chapters-

1. The social and economic profile of the block and the four panchayats from every pocket of the block.
2. The Current status of CBOs inGauribazar block as a whole.
3. The status of CBOs in five randomly selected panchayats.
4. Critical analysis of the data collected.
5. Case studies from the Panchayats related to management of COVID-19.
6. Role played by CBOs managing COVID-19.
7. Conclusion and suggestions.

### Analysis

In today's scenario covid-19 is a disease which has infected the whole world. Its impact is on the whole world .We can say that no country is left which is not infected by this virus directly or indirectly.

Covid-19 has left and impact on the socio - economic areas as well as on the lifestyle of the individual and the family, society as well as the Nation and the World.

The psychological impact on humans also changed the mindset. India also developed vaccines which is from serum institute and another vaccine which is made by bhara biotech. Both the vaccines are used by the Indians to prevent themselves from covid-19.

India also provided this vaccine to around 65 nations. The number of patients or infected people from this severe disease is increasing day by day. So we can say that prevention, wearing of mask, maintaining social distancing and vaccination is the only solution. This disease has not only left an impact on our social life but also our psychological and financial life . The whole life style has changed within a few period of time. We have never seen, we have never believed,we have never imagined that we will see areas like hotspot. This covid -19 has set a new trend of work from home also. Many people lost their jobs due to this.

On line use started as compulsory due to this disease and it was also a new experience for the whole world as well as for us also.

**Suggestions**

While doing the Group discussions it was noticed that leadership in both SHG as well as VO is largely nominated and continues for a substantial length of time. However, the discussions and decision making in these entities is owned by wider membership. But continuing the same leader in the SHG and the Village organisation will stop developing/ creating other leaders and the exiting leaders will dominate the whole federation that will affect the participatory planning and ultimately the results. So, rotation of leadership in federations at every level should be done so save the federations forever.

It was also noticed that about 30% of the SHG members have never attended any village Organisations meeting and do not know about today updates. So participation of every member is essential for getting the results full of impacts.

Apart from all the preventive measures there are many families, who are unaware of existing events, so planning should include inclusion of all those families who are kept aloof, inclusion of all service providers compulsorily.

**Conclusion**

The collective action of the federations has produced very salutary impacts on status of poor Community. Confidence of the women has improved, their attempts to save their community gave tremendous results. Instead of weak infrastructures, services from government's end, poor health system, lack of opportunities of livelihoods these panchayats are totally uninfected from this deadly virus. The initiative adopted by all the village organisation are similar up to some extent, it is because the planning for battle against COVID-19 is done on the office of block Sangathan, i.e. JanhitMahila Block Sangathan.

As mentioned in the profile of the Block Sangathan that this institution is created by assembling forty five Gram Sangathan. The planning and review meeting takes place twice Ina month, in which Office Bearers of Black Sangathan and members of representative body were given responsibility to take part and discuss the relevant plan, burning issues and chalk-out plan of action. The various committees of the Block Sangathan keep watch on their area of domain. They are well connected with the service providers from governments end and always bridge the gap whenever created in between the service provider and the seekers. Since the planning part for any big event always take place at block sangathan office, so the similarities in action plan of all the Gram Santhan seems similar. For example-

1. Keeping watch on persons entering in the village.
2. Keeping watch on emigrants coming from cities.
3. Every emigrants and person coming from outside has to spend 14 days in quarantine centres.
4. Assisting Gram Pradhan and administration in development of quarantine centres in school premises and any other common places in the village.
5. Distribution of soap, Sanitizer, food packages during lock-down
6. Stitching of masks for free distribution.
7. Distribution of food packages for 15 days ration for a 5 member family consisting of Rice, Wheat flour, Potato, edible oil, spices etc. to all the vulnerable families.
8. Keeping watch on the facilities provided by the administration in quarantine centres.
9. Identifying the vulnerable families suffering from hunger, diseases during lockdown Period, providing immediate relief packages to them from the emergency fund of the Village organisations and connecting them with the government machinery and service provider.
10. Making of relief packages from seeking donations in cash or kind, and distributing them in the vulnerable families.
11. Keeping watch on pregnant women and lactating mothers, connecting them to the service providers such as ASHA, ANM and AWW. Facilitating for organizing the vaccination session in the villages.
12. Regular visits to the Public distribution shops keeping watch for smooth distribution of the commodity.
13. Assisting women to open Jan-Dhan Account in banks to get the assistant provided by the Government during lockdown, that is Rs.500.
14. Engaging the women in livelihood generation activities such as stitching of school uniforms.
15. Stitching of Masks and free distribution among the villagers.

So, the degree of social mobilisation and cohesion in the Self Help Groups, Gram Sangathan as well as Block organisation is very commendable. It needs to be noted that the contribution of Leaders of the Block organisation lies mainly in bringing about these groups in which women can interact with each other more freely than they would

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have within the confines of their homes. The contribution of women to household economy has significantly increased because of these federation they have become a subordinate supporter of their husband's income, many a women has become the main bread-earner of her family, this confidence of Connecting every women to the world have resulted to check this pandemic.

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### Survey Format

1. *Data gathered from portal of Rajiv Gandhi Manila VikasPariyojaja*
2. *Data gathered from portal of National Rural Livelihood Mission.*
3. *Census 2011*
4. *National Family Health Survey.*