



The Impact Of Covid – 19 On Urban Older People In Slums:

(An Overview of Visakhapatnam city of, Andhra Pradesh)

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Abstract:

The Covid-19 pandemic caused by the novel corona virus (SARS-CoV-2) has triggered a Global crisis. Originated in Wuhan and has spread rapidly across the globe expanded its Circle in South Korea, Japan, Italy, Iran and finally spreading its routes to India. The first case of COVID-19 in India was reported on 30 January 2020 originating from China. COVID-19 Pandemic is causing untold fear and suffering for older people across the world. The virus Spreads rapidly to developing countries. India likely overwhelming health and social Protection systems, the mortality rate for older persons could climb even higher. Older people are more vulnerable to corona virus because of there are both physical and social reasons. Older people don't have as strong an immune system so they are more vulnerable to Infectious disease. They're also more likely to have conditions such as heart disease, lung Disease, diabetes or kidney disease, which weakens their body's ability to fight infectious Disease.

Key Words: Immune, Older people, Pandemic, Spreads.

I. Introduction;

COVID-19 is an ongoing pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 corona virus that poses one of the greatest challenges to public health in recent years. Our society faces unprecedented

Challenges as the global pandemic of the Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) spreads

around the world, with more than one million people infected and almost hundred thousand

Confirmed deaths. The first case of COVID19 in India was reported on 30 January 2020

Originating from China.

The virus that causes COVID-19 infects people of all ages. However, evidence to date

Suggests that two groups of people are at a higher risk of getting severe COVID-19 disease.

These are older people (that is people over 60 years old); and those with underlying medical conditions (such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer).

The older people population in India (defined as 60 years or above) is estimated to be

around 10.4 crore according to the 2011 Census. The older people are some of the most

Vulnerable sections of society and out of the total population. According to the Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), about 63% of the Coronavirus related deaths are in

the age cohort of 60+. Individual and community stress levels are high during the pandemic;

and there could be many reasons. Risk of infection, fear of death, death of known persons by

COVID-19, financial problems, inadequate care and support, isolation and sometimes lack of

Basic necessities of life are some of the factors. It is extremely important to manage stress

During this period before it affects both physical and mental health, and quality of life.

Although it is not clear what our lives will look like over the next few months, we can

Anticipate what challenges and opportunities are emerging as a result of COVID – 19

Pandemic. Despite challenges stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, opportunities for

Improving the lives of older people may arise from this crisis. These opportunities pertain to

Increased connectivity through technology, family, and intergenerational relationships and to

Improved quality of life by reducing social isolation, increasing self-care and management,

and improving awareness of advanced directives, other legal documents and implement the

Certain policies and programmes for well-being of the older people. If it will articulate these

Challenges and opportunities, we might move more quickly to minimize the negative

Outcomes of the spread of COVID-19 and maximize positive changes that might be possible.

According to United Nations 2013, older people population of the world stood at around 6.1

Billion in the early 21st century and projected to increase to 9.4 billion in 2050 and 10.4

Billion in 2100. India, the world's second most populous country, has experienced a dramatic.

II. Relevant Reviews:

ⁱSlum settlements have received significant attention for their vulnerabilities to the spread of Covid-19. To mitigate risks of transmission, and alleviate economic distress associated with containment measures, public health experts and international agencies are calling for community-driven solutions that harness local participation. In slum settlements, such approaches will encounter the informal slum leaders present across cities of the Global South. How are slum leaders positioned to address the health and livelihood threats of the

pandemic within their neighborhoods What problem-solving activities, if any, have they performed for residents during the pandemic? What factors shape success in those efforts? To answer these questions, we conducted a phone survey of 321 slum leaders across 79 slum settlements in two north Indian cities. The survey was conducted in April and May 2020, at the height of India's stringent national lockdown in response to the virus. Our survey reveals striking continuities with pre-pandemic politics. First, slum leaders persist in their problem-solving roles, even as they shift their efforts towards requesting urgently needed government relief (particularly food rations). Second, slum leaders vary in their reported ability to gather information about relief schemes, make claims, and command government responsiveness. The factors that inform the effectiveness of slum leaders during 'normal times', notably their education and degree of embeddedness in party networks, continue to do so during the lockdown. Slum leader reliance on partisan networks raises concerns regarding the inclusiveness of their efforts. Finally, slums are not uniformly challenged in maintaining social distancing. Pre-pandemic disparities in infrastructural development fragment the degree to which residents must depart from social distancing guidelines to secure essential services.

ⁱⁱA cross-sectional survey among 476 households was conducted during October–December 2020 in five selected urban slums of Dhaka North, Dhaka South and Gazipur City Corporation. In-depth interviews with purposively selected 22 slum dwellers and key informant interviews with 16 local healthcare providers and four policymakers and technical experts were also conducted. Percentage of people suffering from general illness, percentage of people suffering from chronic illness, percentage of people seeking healthcare, percentage of people seeking maternal care, health system challenges resulting from COVID-19.

B.M.A.S **Anaconda Bangkara ia** ⁱⁱⁱidentify the impact on public health and find solutions to problems. The author believes that the impact of the covid Pandemic, especially on health, is not only felt by urban communities but also by people who live in urban areas. To identify these impacts, researchers have collected many evidence studies or scientific findings from various sources of scientific literature in the form of books, press conferences, scientific publications, journals, and many websites that actively voice the impacts and problems faced when a pandemic hits not only health but all life activities. We took the evidence in the form of

a scientific report and examined it under a phenomenological approach, which collects data and analyzes it, and then takes the relevant essence to answer the problems we are researching. The study involved a sharp interpretation of the evaluation data, coding the data, and drawing conclusions that we can answer valid questions. In economic hardship and causing significant stress, which is all because they are the society which is difficult to adapt because they are economically disadvantaged and in health services.

^{iv}COVID-19 has spread world-wide, and with multiple health, social, and economic ramifications. These present a formidable challenge for those belonging to vulnerable communities, such as those living in slums. There is now a growing literature urging attention to this challenge. However, few studies have examined the actual lived realities within these areas using direct, observational research, notwithstanding commentary elsewhere that such close attention is necessary to ensure effective action. This study took this approach in relation to a particular case-study, Kapuk Urban Village, in Jakarta, Indonesia. Drawing on an existing schema involving three spatial scales of slum areas (environs, settlement, and object), the research confirms how different built and socio-economic features can exacerbate vulnerability, and COVID-19 transmission. We also add to the body of knowledge by contributing a dimension of ‘ground-level’ research engagement. We conclude by discussing related ideas around ensuring community resilience and effective policy implementation, and recommend an “urban acupuncture” approach to encourage government regulations and actions better tailored to such communities.

The COVID-19 ^vpandemic has had a devastating on the mental health of people from different backgrounds; have been particularly acute among the lower-income households and in slums. There has been a steep rise in mental illness and behaviors associated with it since 2020, especially in the slums characterized by poverty, poor housing, high density and unhealthy environments. This paper aims to examine the COVID-19 on the mental health of people living in the slums of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam in the state of Andhra Pradesh in India. The results of the study corny that more than three-fourth of people from mental stress due to the spread of COVID-19 and the lockdown imposed by the government. Also, 80% of those surveyed stated that stress their decision-making. The study also corms that the number of dependents, monthly income, number of living rooms, maintenance of physical distancing norms, avoidance of social gatherings, government support, health insurance and living in a rented house are significantly related to the mental stress of people living in the slums in Andhra Pradesh.

According to the ^{vi}United Nations, about 1 billion persons live in so-called slums. Numerous studies have shown that this population is particularly vulnerable to infectious diseases. The current COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the novel corona virus SARS-CoV-2, emphatically underlines this problem. The often high-density living quarters coupled

with a large number of persons per dwelling and the lack of adequate sanitation are reasons why measures to contain the pandemic only work to a limited extent in slums. Furthermore, assignment to risk groups for severe courses of COVID-19 caused by non communicable diseases (eg, cardiovascular diseases) is not possible due to inadequate data availability. Information on people living in slums and their health status is either unavailable or only exists for specific regions (eg, Nairobi). We argue that one of the greatest problems with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic in the context of slums in the Global South is the lack of data on the number of people, their living conditions, and their health status.

^{vii}The informal settlements of the Global South are the least prepared for the pandemic of COVID-19 since basic needs such as water, toilets, sewers; drainage, waste collection, and secure and adequate housing are already in short supply or non-existent. Further, space constraints, violence, and overcrowding in slums make physical distancing and self-quarantine impractical, and the rapid spread of an infection highly likely. Residents of informal settlements are also economically vulnerable during any COVID-19 responses. Any responses to COVID-19 that do not recognize these realities will further jeopardize the survival of large segments of the urban population globally. Most top-down strategies to arrest an infectious disease will likely ignore the often-robust social groups and knowledge that already exist in many slums. Here, we offer a set of practice and policy suggestions that aim to (1) dampen the spread of COVID-19 based on the latest available science, (2) improve the likelihood of medical care for the urban poor whether or not they get infected, and (3) provide economic, social, and physical improvements and protections to the urban poor, including migrants, slum communities, and their residents, that can improve their long-term well-being. Immediate measures to protect residents of urban informal settlements, the homeless, those living in precarious settlements, and the entire population from COVID-19 include the following:

- (1) Institute informal settlements/slum emergency planning committees in every urban informal settlement;
- (2) apply an immediate moratorium on evictions;
- (3) provide an immediate guarantee of payments to the poor;
- (4) Immediately train and deploy community health workers;
- (5) immediately meet Sphere Humanitarian standards for water, sanitation, and hygiene;
- (6) provide immediate food assistance;
- (7) Develop and implement a solid waste collection strategy; and
- (8) Implement immediately a plan for mobility and health care. Lessons have been learned from earlier pandemics such as HIV and epidemics such as Ebola. They can be applied here. At the same time, the opportunity exists for public health, public administration, international aid, NGOs, and community groups to innovate beyond disaster response and move toward long-term plans.

III. Statement of the Research Problem

The Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is a catastrophic reality which has

Affected the whole world in a very short period. COVID-19 poses one of the greatest

Challenges to public health in recent in older population.

IV. Need and Significance of the Study.

Problems related to older people are in the spotlight of during COVID – 19 pandemic; In

India, certain conditions that increase their vulnerability of older people could be like, lack of

Economic provisions, poor health conditions, illness, lack of care and emotional support,

Illiterate, loneliness, dependency on family members etc,. It is also significant to know the

Perceptions of older people during the COVID – 19 pandemic about the major causes of

Problems and their negative attitudes towards life, so that may help in assessing the

Intervention in the terms of medical/health care, emotional support, counseling.

V. Objectives of the Study

1. To find out socio-demographic profile and awareness of the impact of COVID – 19 on older People in slums of Visakhapatnam City.

2. To examine the impact of COVID – 19 on older people of their family background, living Arrangements, health and economic status social participation, leisure time activities, abuse, And lockdown on their life.

3. To know the perceptions of the causes and negative attitudes towards life during Impact of COVID – 19 on older people.

4. To identify the fields in which there is a need of social work intervention

5. To ascertain the awareness on intervention of the impact of COVID – 19 on older

People living in slums, and

6. To offer suggestions to reduce COVID – 19 pandemic and strengthening the policies and programmes and policies related to the impact of COVID – 19 to the older people living in slums.

VI. Discussions:

Demographic transition in the past 50 years, entailing almost a tripling of the population over the age of 60 years. As per the 2011 census, Andhra Pradesh has 82.7 lakh people aged 60 and above and the city of Visakhapatnam population has 20.4 lakh at present 741 slums exist with a total population of over 2 lakhs living in slums. The Corona virus disease 2019(COVID-19) pandemic is having a particularly increased impact on older people as the case fatality rate increases with age. Besides this, isolation, inadequate basic support and an over- stretched health care system are adversely affecting the older people population. These are leading to psychosocial and interpersonal issues besides the compounded physical and mental health concerns. It is probable that the needs of the older people are being neglected during the pandemic. While the health, economic and other societal consequences of the pandemic are being managed, support systems and communities should take timely steps to support the older adults adequately. However, the reason the older people and those with pre-existing conditions display a higher risk for COVID-19 is currently unknown.

Older people that cuts across classes and is a challenge in cities as well, current curbs on

Movement and contact due to the COVID – 19 pandemic conditions likely to be exacerbated

by the impact of on older people. In this context the study was take up about 200 older people

Were taken in slums Visakhapatnam City of Andhra Pradesh.

VII. Research setting

Keeping in view of the objectives of the present study, it is decided to conduct the study in slums in Visakhapatnam city of Andhra Pradesh. According to 2011 Census, there are 7,935 towns, constituting 31.16% of the total population in India and Andhra Pradesh has Population of 8.46 Crore in 2011. According to government guidelines, the city will have a total of 98 wards. As per the 2011 census, the city has a population of 20.4 lakh at present 741 slums exist with a total population of over 2 lakhs living in these slums. Against this background, the present study on impact of COVID – 19 on older people in slums of Visakhapatnam city has been undertaken. So far there are no specific studies on the impact COVID – 19 on older people in slums of Visakhapatnam. Hence, an attempt is made to Examine.

Expected Output of Proposed Research Study There is progress in the science about understanding viral infections, their prevention and

VIII. Findings and Conclusions:

Treatment. However there are challenges; and developing intervention measures would

Take time.

In the meantime, everyone in society has a role to play to stop the progress of this

Infection, protect them.

There are many ways stress can be addressed. Remaining busy in activities, setting up

and sticking to a routine, daily physical exercise, yoga, meditation, relaxing activities,

Spending time in activities that one likes are helpful strategies.

☐ Touch with family and friends, with available means, sharing and venting can help.

Limiting exposure to stressful information from media is important too.

☐ Identifying stress symptoms and taking measures early is the key. Sometimes it may be

Required for some people to seek help from professionals, usually in the form of

Counseling, relaxation and supportive therapy. Very few older adults may require

Medications, e.g. for insomnia, anxiety and depression. It is important not to self-

Medicate or indulge in substance use to manage stress, which may add further

Complications.

Providing mental health care and information during other supportive work is often

Helpful.

The carers will also need to be supported for their own emotional health during this

period of crisis with many untimely deaths, hopelessness and anguish.

Protecting the vulnerable groups, especially the older people require special measures.

Isolating them from the exposure to infection is the need of the hour, whether it is from visiting family members or caregivers, and avoiding infection during hospital visits for other illnesses is extremely important.

□ Adhering to the measures to control the spread of the virus as suggested by the authorities is essential for all. As the process of protecting the vulnerable people will probably continue for a while, the support systems around them should be robust.

Publication is an important part of the careers of many social sciences. Elsevier are that the

Leading journal in field of expertise. The researchers will submission to Elsevier journals.

They will expect the following output for publishing in their journal. The timeline will be

Taken maximum period of one year. Older people are more suspect able for COVID – 19. Society is failing to value and harness Older people's skills, knowledge and experience in the present day control. 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. Therefore, the present study is a new wave of research on older people for the will-

Being of the civilization.

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