



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## “IMPACT OF COVID 19 SECOND WAVE ON DEATH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AMONG YOUTH”

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### ABSTRACT:

*Objective of the study: To find out the Impact of Covid 19 Second Wave on Death Anxiety and Depression among Youth. Hypotheses: The second wave of Covid 19 will see an increase of death anxiety and Depression among youth. Samples:- For the present study 100 youths were selected from Beed City, Maharashtra State. The age range of subjects 18 to 25 years (M= 22.36, SD = 4.12). Non probability random sampling method was used. Variable:- 1. Death Anxiety 2. Depression Research Tools Death Anxiety Scale (DAS) Thakur & Thakur, 1984 This scale consists of 16 items. 2. Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) is a 21-item, self-report rating inventory. Conclusion:- 1. The second wave of Covid 19 has increase Death Anxiety among youth. 2. The second wave of Covid 19 has increase Depression among youth. Positive correlation between death anxiety and depression. Death Anxiety has also been shown to increase depression in youth.*



**KEYWORDS:** Impact of Covid 19, Second Wave, Death Anxiety, Depression, Youth.

### INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) used to be found firstly in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, on December 31, 2019, and it continues to be a pandemic. Until July 13, 2020, it has contaminated about 12,750,275 humans and induced 566,355 deaths round the world whilst displaying no symptoms of slowing down. Based on this fact, many nations round the world had utilized bodily distancing and closed public locations such as schools, campuses, offices, and public locations to curb the transmission. On the different hand, bodily distancing has impacted mental fitness via depriving social contact, specially the adolescent.

Adolescent is described as persons in the 10–19 years age crew in which it is a inclined age team to increase bad intellectual fitness impairment due to the fact they are very touchy to psychological and social transformation. Adolescent experiences greater peer interplay and social world than with their family, and even varieties complicated peer relationship in contrast to their youthful counterparts such as kiddies and children. Any separation from peer relationships such as rejection, bullying, or loneliness has been linked to intellectual fitness sickness such as depression, anger, fear, stress, and nervousness.

## The COVID-19 Pandemic and Depression

The SARS-CoV-2 virus especially impacts the respiratory device and is exceptionally infectious, with a lengthy incubation period. The World Health Organization (WHO) has named the ailment Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Wu et al., 2020). It was once first found in the metropolis of Wuhan (China) in 2019, however its extremely good potential to unfold and its speedy growth round the world has led the WHO to reflect on consideration on it a pandemic (Rothan and Byrareddy, 2020). This pathogen has now turn out to be one of the worst health, social, and financial troubles global in current years (Nicola et al., 2020).

A variety of research have proven the influence that COVID-19 can have and its consequences on people's well-being, due to its capacity to produce a full-scale intellectual fitness crisis, mainly in international locations with a giant wide variety of human beings affected via the sickness. A range of research have already begun to seem at psychological issues such as despair in populations affected by means of COVID-19 (e.g., Duan and Zhu, 2020). Depression is a ailment made up of signs and symptoms related with low morale despair, sadness, self-depreciation, and worthlessness—leading to decreased shallowness and lack of pastime in life. The sickness is carefully linked to a decrease chance of attaining enormous existence desires for these who go through from it, with worsening fitness and with suicide tries (Antúnez and Vinet, 2012). In order to forestall and alleviate melancholy at some stage in the modern disaster and in the post-COVID-19 world, we want to appear into the elements related with this disorder.

In the modern-day disaster brought on through the pandemic, the rising literature is establishing to divulge positive variations primarily based on gender and age. Women and youthful human beings exhibit greater degrees of depression, anxiety, stress, and concern of COVID-19 (Huang and Zhao, 2020). However, most of these research had been carried out in samples of fitness employees (Pappa et al., 2020), and tons much less is recognized about younger people. Undergraduate college students at college have been determined to be extra nervous of COVID-19 than graduates (Reznik et al., 2020). In addition, in accordance to some studies, the signs of anxiousness and despair amongst these students are growing due to social distancing and lockdown legal guidelines (Chen et al., 2020a;).

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To find out the Impact of Covid 19 Second Wave on Death Anxiety among Youth.
- 2) To examine the Impact of Covid 19 Second Wave on Depression among Youth.

### HYPOTHESES:

- 1) The second wave of Covid 19 will see an increase of death anxiety among youth.
- 2) The second wave of Covid 19 will see an increase of depression among youth.

### SAMPLES:-

For the present study 100 youths were selected from Beed City, Maharashtra State. The age range of subjects 18 to 25 years ( $M = 22.36$ ,  $SD = 4.12$ ). Non probability random sampling method was used.

### Variable:-

- 1) Death Anxiety
- 2) Depression

### Research Tools

#### 1) Death Anxiety Scale (DAS) Thakur & Thakur, 1984

This scale consists of 16 items. The original scale was in Hindi but it was translated into English through forward-backward procedure. The scale also consisted of five options from which the respondents had to select one for each item i.e. "Absolutely true", "True", "Uncertain", "False", and "Absolutely false".

The minimum and maximum possible scores on the scale were 16 and 80 respectively. Higher score indicated higher death anxiety. Internal consistency reliability co-efficient on a sample of 206 Indians of both the sexes by using Kuder-Richardson formula was 0.78. Test-retest reliability with 12 weeks interval (N = 65) was 0.86. For the validation this scale was correlated with Templer's Death Anxiety Scale (r = .75), and McMordie's Scale (r = .78) on a sample of 174 Indians. In the present sample alpha coefficient reliability was .71 among Pune sample (N = 187), and it was .70 among Imphal sample (N = 177).

**2) Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)**

The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) is a 21-item, self-report rating inventory that measures characteristic attitudes and symptoms of depression (Beck, et al., 1961). The BDI takes approximately 10 minutes to complete, although clients require a fifth – sixth grade reading level to adequately understand the questions.

Internal consistency for the BDI ranges from .73 to .92 with a mean of .86. (Beck, Steer, & Garbin, 1988).

**Statistical Interpretation and Discussion**

Mean Std. Deviation and r value of Death Anxiety and Depression among youth.

**Table No-1**

Dimensions	Mean	SD	r
Death Anxiety	46.78	5.30	.77
Depression	34.67	4.41	

From the above table, the mean score of Death Anxiety is 46.78, SD = 5.30 and Depression mean is 34.67, SD = 4.41. However, based on the mean scores, it found that the second wave of Covid 19 has increase Death Anxiety and depression among youth.

A rapid systematic evaluation finished via Imran et al (2020) located that quarantine is related with great terrible influence on intellectual fitness of teens and kids which would possibly persist for months or years after the quarantine. Although the purpose of quarantine is very numerous (from herbal failures such as Tsunami in Aceh 2004 to teens requiring ventilators at home), this find out about proposed some interventions that ought to be performed to limit the have an effect on of intellectual fitness at some point of quarantine such as provision of psychosocial support, dissemination of correct information, restriction publicity to news, high-quality parenting, social connectivity, as properly as conduct activation complemented with sleep hygiene, exercise, and healthful consuming.

Another systematic assessment executed with the aid of Loades et al (2020) which assessed the have an impact on of social isolation and loneliness due to COVID-19 on children’s and adolescent’s intellectual fitness observed that young people and youth are extra susceptible in the direction of excessive charges of melancholy and anxiousness throughout and after enforced isolation ends which would possibly closing up to 0.25 to 9 years later.

The obtained r value 0.77 was found to be statistically significant. That means there is a positive correlation between death anxiety and depression. Death Anxiety has also been shown to increase depression in youth.

**CONCLUSION:-**

- 1) The second wave of Covid 19 has increase Death Anxiety among youth.
- 2) The second wave of Covid 19 has increase Depression among youth.

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