

Resocialization and Readaptation as a Social Need of Post-Corona Period

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Abstract: Pandemic of Coronavirus COVID19 faced the world with a new social phenomena: worldwide quarantine and self-isolation of countries and regions as well as families and individuals. Prolongation of this situation has already led to disappearance or global transformation of subjects' interaction old forms (absolutely of all forms and at all the levels), rapid emergence of new types of communication (in particular) and being (in general) and the need for the world to be adapted to new realities when the post-Corona period comes. The authors of the article make the assumption that the old ways and principles of life will no longer fit the post-quarantine realities. People and countries will have to re-develop the rules of interaction in society (both at local and global levels) urgently. To have the society as a monolithic concept again, countries will have to conduct their population through the processes of re-socialization (in cases of new principles' development) or social re-adaptation (in cases when it is still possible to apply the pre-Corona social algorithms to post-Corona conditions). The other assumption made is that in post-Corona period (at least, at the beginning) we shall deal with new forms of subject-subject intersection where the subjects stand for expanded personal space with clearer boundaries.

Keywords: *resocialization; readaptation; post-Corona period; self-isolation; self-distancing.*

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Introduction

COVID 19 Coronavirus Pandemic is not the first and not the last global crisis the world faces: wars, diseases, natural disasters (both of natural and artificial origin), emergence and fall of countries and political systems, etc. And all of them led to social crises of various complexity and time duration. In the Modern History the uniqueness of situation takes place lies in the following: the world overcame all previous difficulties by uniting (in the face of a common enemy; mutual assistance, which led to creation of a common space for solving certain problems (including medical ones) for a part of the world; active and deep immersion in the problem of the affected country by other countries and superstructures etc). For such cases the society has already developed certain overcoming mechanisms and behavior algorithms (even information-psychological reactions). Today, the scenario is quite opposite: complete self-isolation and separation. That's why the world is going to face the problem of self-separation and self-isolation after the day when it will be officially proclaimed that the Pandemic is over. And it should be a great social, educational and psychological work made by the society and countries to return people to common life again. But this work is to be done according to new social rules, forms, goals and aims that appear (mainly evolutionary) during the Coronavirus isolation period.

1. Coronavirus pandemic crisis: positive and negative influence

Speaking about social crisis the Coronavirus Pandemic occurs, nowadays the main attention is paid to the economic one. It is obvious, because the economics can be seen as the «litmus test» to determine the level of a society and world in general development. The main problems the world economy faces right after the Coronavirus Pandemic period is over can be seen as following - listed according to «Harvard Business Review», March 2020 (Carrison-Szlezak, Reeves & Swartz, 2020).:

- global recession;
- economic negative growth;
- need to take «the path of shock and recovery»;
- need to deal with the situation that was not a part of typical risk calculation;
- unshaped and unable to be prognoses shapes and costs of the economic loss for local and world economics.(Carrison-Szlezak, Reeves & Swartz, 2020).

But in the other hand the Coronavirus crisis will also have some positive influence over world economics: it can be also seen as a global reset of the world economics. The positive and inevitable consequences of this process will be: the revision and updating of economic relations on local and global levels, natural non-resumption or rapid growth of certain sectors in production and economics, increasing of high-tech industries, solving local problems of particular countries` production and economic spheres, certain differences` leveling in economic pictures of countries due to lower incomes and slowdowns in local economic systems etc. (Jericho, 2020; Jones, Brown & Palumbo, 2020; Nauta, Biersteker & Treur, 2020).

The Corona Crisis influence over social and personal life of people might be not so bright, but there is no sphere which would remain outside this process. This statement can be illustrated by things that, in a normal situation, remain unaffected (in any case, no crises of the twentieth century changed the form of these social processes; they, in most cases, suffered changes in prevalences or amount of money spent there). Also, when illustrating, there is made an attempt to predict what consequences the Corona-virus and, to a large extent, social phenomenon of self-isolation on traditional ways of human life in a particular area will have.

2. Personal distance: implementing new behavioral habits

According to Edward T.Hall Jr. (an American anthropologist and cross-cultural researcher, who was the first to use the term «proxemics» in 1963) personal and social distance in all the cultures depends on historical and social experience, temperament and traditions of a particular nation or a particular person. These distances are not standardized and, in most cases, are automatically formed (Monge & Kirste 1980; Laing & Khattab, 2016). However, due to Corona the issues mentioned were determined by 1.5 - 2 meters (social distance, recommended by WHO) in an imperative manner without taking into account local peculiarities. Traditional forms of greetings such as handshakes, hugs, kisses, etc. were also abolished. And it does seem that soon (even in those countries where it has always been considered acceptable and traditional) the culture of touch as an expression of emotions, possibility of communicating or attracting attention (for example, touching the cheek of a beloved one during a romantic dinner in a restaurant or walking while holding hands) can reappear (a similar effect of leveling behavioral habits at a large group of population could have been observed in the PRC after the 2002-2003 SARS epidemic: if before chomping with a lot of flying splashes among the Chinese (especially the northerners) was seen as a cul-

tural feature (an indicator that the dish is tasty), and spitting was also quite commonplace, these "behavioral traditions" did not resume after the quarantine, since the government officially banned them during the epidemic). We can talk about a certain formalization of greeting and emotions expression institution due to the fact that social and state prohibition will last for quite time and people will get used to new behavioral algorithms in communication. And the informational support of the "forbidding company" will surely form in people certain "stops" and "psychological barriers" which people are to learn how to live with and overcome them. However, as a positive point, one can predict the aestheticization of most mundane items' appearance through packaging. Accustomed in quarantine to antisept all the items (including gifts) people are going to do it for a certain time ("by inertia" or "to be on the safe side"). So manufacturers and sellers will be forced to make packaging of their products not only recyclable, but also more innovative in order not to lose attractiveness even after antisepting.

3. Housekeeping: back to traditions

Due to the unified restrictions that are imposed in most countries of the world, people had to abandon such familiar forms of solving everyday problems as going to restaurants for dinner or celebrations, street food, buying food for cooking "today for today", "maid on call" services, baby-sitting, etc. There has also happened no boom in the "food delivery" field, as it could have been supposed to. Most restaurants that provided this service in the middle-class and premium sectors also had a classic restaurant servicing, thanks to which they ensured 60-80% of their incomes. In this situation, restaurateurs consider it more cost-effective to close or minimize their activities than to keep it in full (Tailor, 2020). Due to the limited and monotonous menu, restaurants that before Coronavirus quarantine period specialized in food delivery, are also unable to completely occupy a niche vacant in the "out of home eating" sector. It also should be mentioned that a certain number of people in this situation do not use the "food delivery" services, since they consider it unsafe because of amount of people involved in its cooking and delivering. A positive feature of this situation can be seen in the forced return of many families to traditional forms of housekeeping. Regardless of their social status, income level, state of bank account, etc., people began to cook and do homes on their own (in the Internet - especially Instagram - one can see a lot of videos where show-business stars, famous politicians, scientists, artists, famous people cook, clean, flower etc.). With a limited set of products and the need to diversify your diet (you need to eat at

least 3 times a day), more and more people not only discover own culinary talents, but also indirectly revive the culture of cooking at home. Unlike delivered and restaurant food, on a regular basis home-made food is more cost-effective (which is also an advantage in the current situation) and in a certain way slows down at the gastronomic level the process of local cultural traditions' disappearance. Home-made food is more culturally personalized, while restaurant food wins due to unification (you can eat a "hamburger" or "spaghetti bolognese" anywhere in the world). Many psychologists recommend a joint cooking and household chores as a remedy for depression, domestic conflicts and violence, a method of rallying families and positive interpersonal communication (Young, Fevrier & Cheval, 2020).

4. How many people does a person need: concept of minimal adequate social environment

A famous Aristotle quotation says that "a man is a social being" and wide social connections always considered to be the key to demand, support and social success of a particular person and his/her immediate environment (family, company, team etc.). It was the expansion of functional social ties in various ways that traditionally caused marriages, deals, wars, reconciliations, etc. It was the right social connections that created and ruined successful companies, forwarded market and contributed to progress in general. Communicativeness has always been seen a positive feature of character and a person's success has often been measured by the number of people whom he/she is in constant personal contact with. The events of early March 2020 showed that a large circle of contacts is a zone of potential risk, while a small number of people in an active circle of contacts increase the chances of not becoming infected with Coronavirus for a person. More likely not to get the virus became people whose social circle is minimal (2-5 people), stable (as a rule, these are people who live together), formal (sellers in the store, work colleagues with whom social distance is respected in any situation due to generally accepted norms of communication) and communication occurs infrequently. Self-isolation as a method of social protection during the coronavirus epidemic is also characterized by psychological difficulties for people. Forced to stay at a fixed limited territory with the same set of people, absence of events, external news, the need to solve everyday problems in an unusual way, to think up activities for yourself and others, to deal with a large amount of information received through the Internet and TV (the quality of information is not always high, and mostly negative and frightening in mood), general depression and uncertainty about tomorrow lead to

deterioration of psychological climate in families, an increase of domestic violence, estrangement of people towards each other, "conflict of generations» activation etc. (Wagers, 2020; Young, Fevrier & Cheval, 2020). And a new social phenomena appeared: the less a person needs the personal presence of other people in close proximity - the higher are his / her chances to maintain physical and psychological health. The prolongation of self-isolation gradually accustoms people to be comfortable with a small amount subjects of personal communication and strengthens the position of technical means of communication (computer, phone, tablet) as a necessary condition for the communication process. This trend without fail will be reflected in the post-Corona period in those areas of a person's life that are directly related to communication: education (distance education forms, including online education, will persist and begin to dominate over traditional classroom and group forms); administrative services providing; primary medical screening etc.

The examples given above are intended to illustrate the idea that Coronavirus influenced absolutely all aspects of human life and modern society. The external changes and limitations that society used as a method of protecting itself led to the emergence of new social and behavioral algorithms to which society will have to adapt itself. In other words the processes of resocialization and readaptation to the changed world are inevitable and natural in the post-Corona period.

Conclusions

It should be taken as it that there will be a great difference between pre-Corona and post-Corona worlds and the society will have to adopt itself to this new world that will appear quite rapid. In the beginning of the Corona post-quarantine period we might face the self-distancing of people from each other and the society because due to the long period of self-isolation people get a habit of being isolated and will need some time to widen their inner social borders. In practice it can be seen as the need for better adherence to the principle of privacy, social and personal boundaries, a certain reduction in time and communication topics (reflecting the specifics of "telephone communication" style that is produced throughout the quarantine period), and the reduction in the level of personal and social empathy. Now it is difficult to imagine how long the active phase of quarantine will last and how long the world will need to overcome its consequences, and, first of all, social ones. The world economy already knows which algorithms will be used to overcome economic difficulties (economic crises

mainly have approximately the same structures), but the nature and form of the social crisis that arose because of the Corona is unique and therefore ways to get out of it will be created «in real time» formate. But, on the other hand, society got the opportunity to adjust itself, to correct those mistakes that were in the pre-Crown world and make new ones.

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