
Editorial

The main idea and thematic organization of the current issue of *Clinical Social Work and Health Intervention* is on

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„The impact of current global crises on the psychosocial problems of people at risk of extreme poverty“ which is a global and regional issue to be addressed by scholars, academicians, researchers, and policymakers at all levels. Being an issue of our social structure, the main stressor and contributor to the increase in poverty level in the global context shall not be associated with a single factor, rather it has been instigated by multifaceted and diverse factors associated with global politics, poor governance, loss of consumer confidence, high-interest rates, a stock market crash, global political instability, migration, war, conflicts and even factors associated to the population and community. The papers in the current issue have talked about the different dimensions of the problem and the researchers have suggested measures to tackle the crises, and their socio-psychological outcomes in different manners. However, the severe economic crises during the last few years have globally resulted in widespread economic depreciation leading towards unemployment and have resultantly reduced income opportunities for the majority of the population. People with low incomes are facing extreme poverty with little opportunity to survive, which has in many cases led towards financial strain, anxiety as well as an increase in the sense of hopelessness for the poor. The global economic crises have disrupted the chain of food supply, increased food prices, limited access to nutritious food, and intensified stress, anxiety, and even malnutrition, which is negatively impacting the physical and mental health of the larger population.

Similarly, these crises have a severe impact on mental health conditions, depression, anxiety disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD),

and the prevalence of substance abuse as a social problem remain dominant in many cases adding towards individual and global poverty. Besides, such people encounter barriers to accessing adequate healthcare services, health insurance, essential medical care and possible mental health support including counselling and other negotiation strategies. These crises have also led towards displacement and migration which has an increase in psychosocial challenges, loss of social support networks, cultural isolation, and the trauma of leaving their homes and living in alien places. As resultantly, an increase in social stigma due to discrimination has been observed in many cases with the feeling of shame, low self-esteem, and social exclusion being the stressors that is worsening their psychosocial well-being. In a nutshell, the global crises that emerged during the last few years have severely influenced a generation, and the disproportionate income losses among disadvantaged populations have led to a dramatic rise in inequality within and across countries.

Similarly, psychological problems i.e., anxiety, depression and even trauma during economic change can be reduced to a greater extent by creating individual and family budget plans for action. Further, emphasis shall be on bringing forth a clear understanding of income and expenses chart during such times of crises that can enhance the effective use of meagre resources in a better way for survival.

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