ABSTRACT
Most representatives working in banks have been affected severely due to COVID 19 widespread in India. This comprehensive examination's key goal is to carefully examine mental health problems such as anxiety and depression among the bank employees and identify their relationship with aggression against their co-workers during COVID-19 circumstance. A non-probability snowball testing procedure has been utilized to direct online surveys from 536 employees. A moderate level of information has been perceived about COVID 19 among the employees working in banks. Besides COVID-19 related information, anxiety was surveyed by English adaptation of GAD-scale; an English version of CES-D has been used to gauge the depression and aggression against co-workers and is assessed by Conflict Tactics Scales. Affiliations between aggressions against co-workers with mental health problems have been recognized using multiple logistic regressions. The predominance of anxiety and depression is 24.27% and 47.72%, respectively. Additionally, the...
prevalence of the union of depression and anxiety is 20.81%. 71.1% of participants show frequent aggression against co-workers. The research findings depict that frequent aggression against co-workers was particularly connected with mental health issues during the COVID-19 flare-up. These detections ensnared that the administration needs to consider psychological well-being issues, particularly depression and anxiety among bank employees.

Keywords: Anxiety, Aggression against co-workers, Bank employees, COVID-19, Depression.

1. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19, otherwise called 2019-nCoV, typically originates from Wuhan city of China, was then the WHO (World Health Organization) declared on 31st December 2019 [1]. Nearly 42 patients with pneumonia of obscure etiology were reported approximately. Among those, a considerable portion of the patients were merchants and sellers in the Huanan Seafood market. China pronounced its first demise because of the 2019-nCoV of multi-year-old on eleventh January, presented to the seafood market [2]. The effective majority of the world that adds to the worldwide economy was in lockdown because administrations and items ended. Therefore, the worldwide supply chain broke, consequently influencing the worldwide economy very badly [3]. COVID 19 is remarkable sickness that has made the disarray, fear, stress, depression in individuals' psyche. WHO is serving the general population by delivering the possible solution to their inquiry so that, without much of a stretch, they can adapt up to evident uneasiness and sadness [4]. COVID-19 affected the psychological wellness of the public severely?

COVID-19 pandemic additionally upsets banking performance [5] across the world. Job loss because of Fintech is a major problem among bank employees worldwide during the COVID-19 pandemic. Worldwide various institutions are adopting work from home strategies. Work from home is a big challenge in the banking sector because some important functions like treasury, settlement require employees to be present in the office. Work from home requires extending all the facilities needed in the office to the employee's home, which is increasing workload on the financial institutions. In this pandemic productivity of employees is decreasing because of the stress they are facing. The trust issues are prevailing in the banking sector concerning whether the employee will be able to complete the work in the given time frame or not. Banks are losing their customers because of the absence of face-to-face interaction with the customers; and also, clients are not comfortable with the digital mode of operation.

The banking sector has been gravely broken in India. Banks find it difficult to manage escalating misfortunes from NPA (non-performing assets) in their accounting reports. Problems in the Banking sector in India are unfavourably influencing credit growth. These banking sector problems have also harmed debt markets that perform a significant role in monetary intermediation. The swift is turned into a serious stumbling block as the Indian economy battles to grapple with this exceptional stun. Bank employees in India have to deal with paper cash and coins nearly every day. Therefore, they are in an uncommon circumstance where they need to work under the enormous weights during the COVID-19 pandemic, as paper cash and coins represent regular vectors of transmissible ailments [5]. Bank workers have the dread of dealing with the money notes, which might be transformed into an enormous well-being hazard due to much of the time change of hand between new individuals. Banknotes and coins are utilized by individuals of various well-being and clean measures and are held under various hygienic conditions [6]. It consequently causes mental health problems like anxiety and depression in bank employees. They are prominently mentioning the administration to adjust the polymer cash [7]. Also, in the provincial zones, individuals are not maintaining social distancing in front of banks- [8].

Additionally, work-stress on bank representatives likewise increased. They are occupied with actualizing the help measure is taken by state and supreme government [9]. Furthermore, incrementing the outstanding burden can expand the anxiety. Because of the above-expressed reality, the aggressiveness level of bank employees against their co-workers is additionally expanding. Employees convey destructive stimulus to their colleagues with the intended purpose of injuring the target. Prevalent advancement execution is reasonably required with a systematic approach [10].
In this COVID, it is imperative to study the relationship between mental health problems and aggression against co-workers among bank employees. In this relation, problems, namely depression and anxiety among bank employees. Second, examine whether any association exists between mental health problems, namely depression and anxiety and aggression against co-workers among bank employees during COVID-19 episodes. The paper has been divided into three parts. The theoretical background of depression, anxiety, and aggression against co-workers has been explained in the first part. The subsequent part contains information about the methods and all statistical tools that have been used in the study. The third part gives an interpretation of the results got from the study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sense of stress, fear, and physical adjustments, such as expanded circulatory strain, sweating, shaking, wooziness, or a fast heartbeat, is known as anxiety [11]. Reasons which may cause anxiety are the obscure and originality of COVID-19, the prompt transference of all its death registration, and the extrapolation of the infected worries about what's to come [12]. Fear of this pandemic has forced the people to withdraw cash from banks, and this sudden removal of money is disturbing the banking sector.

Deterrent stress factors like organizational politics, formality, and job equivocalness harm a firm's performance, as founded by a recent meta-analysis. Stress involves improving execution to just an ideal level. As per the occupational safety and health centre, work-related psychiatric problems list in the top 10 diseases and illnesses in the United States Depression, emotional exhaustion, and anxiety-related conditions are always the commonest forms of psychiatric disorder. The behavioura signs comprise decreased efficiency, disappearance, retention, improvements in dietary patterns, growing smoking, alcohol intake, faster voice, fidgeting, and difficulty sleeping [13].

Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 has been used to measure anxiety symptoms. This scale guarantees excellent medical use and powerful psychometric properties, as demonstrated by the GAD-7 scale [14]. However, still cannot seem to be evaluated in intense mental populaces. The increased and unmanageable worry with numerous connected signs like exhaustion, concentration difficulties, rest inconvenience, crabiness, eagerness, and muscle pressure are characteristics of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD). The presentation of GAD has been increasing in the healthcare sector. Cumulative GAD-7 value will favourably equate with anxiety, nervousness, fatigue, and depression to a minor extent [15].

CES-D scale, i.e., Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression scale, has been identified mostly because of its strong predictive power in assessing depressive symptoms. The scale has equivalent unwavering quality and legitimacy properties to the more drawn-out unique scale. Validation of the CED-D scale has been done in evolved nations, such as the USA [16] and Canada [17]. The purpose behind creating this scale was to be used during analyses of symptoms of depression within the regular populace. This scale's motivation contrasts from past depression, mainly utilized for finding out the therapeutic admission or assessment of ailment incidence during therapy. To assess the present degree of depressive symptoms, with a special focus on the feeling part, discouraged state of mind, this scale was developed.

The second method is the application of verbal or non-verbal actions that symbolically damage someone else, including the use of hazards to harm the other, which, for motivations behind this instrument, are remembered for the "Verbal Aggression" scale. The third is the utilization of physical power against someone else to settle the contention, which is known as the "Brutality" scale.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design and Participants

The study has been conducted on public sector banks (PSBs). Considering the monetary side, PSBs have witnessed a gradual advancement in their downturn and are severely affected. The country should be seeing a 10 percent downward change in development rates during this pandemic. In turn, it negatively affects many industries, and as a result impact of such industries will hit banks straightforwardly. Most banks’ debts will go bad, which hinders the healing process of public sector banks [18]. Employees working in the PSBs face work burden in their urban and rural branches.
because several consumers are likely to line up to withdraw cash after the government launched several relief packages, which increases the threat of corona infection. An electronic cross-sectional study has been conducted on bank employees to carefully avert the possible spread of Coronavirus infection by droplets or by touch. An online survey in the English language was arranged utilizing Google form with a consent form attached and send through Whatsapp, email, and other social media users to send questionnaires of COVID-19 link to bank employees. This online poll was deliberate and non-business. The potential members were enthusiastically encouraged to gently roll out the survey to whatever number of bank employees as could be possible under the circumstances. In this way, individuals are separated from the principal purpose of contact. On perceiving and gently tapping the connection, the members instantly got an auto coordinated to the investigation data. After they had acknowledged undertaking the study, they stuffed up the COVID-19 related data, different important insights regarding themselves like age, education, gender, etc. Other questions were evaluated on the grounds of anxiety symptoms, depressive symptoms, and aggression against co-workers. A standardized questionnaire having close-ended queries was floated.

4. MEASURES

4.1 Covid-19 Related Information

The amount of information that bank employees have related to COVID-19 was evaluated using four judgment inquiries concerning COVID-19 related information: 1. Inward breath of beads from sniffling, hacking, or conversing with a tainted individual may cause disease; 2. Exposure to things defiled by a contaminated individual may prompt disease; 3. The infection incubation time doesn't surpass fourteen days; 4. exposure with an individual showing no symptoms of the disease may likewise prompt contamination. Members having scored four points, equivalent to three points, and less than or equal to two points had been viewed thoroughly understood, normally understand, and don't comprehend respectively [19].

4.2 Gad-7 Scales

The English adaptation scale surveyed anxiety. GAD-7 scale comprises seven symptoms to evaluate the frequent recurrence of anxiety manifestations in recent weeks. The absolute points of GAD-7 ran correctly from 0 to 21, with expanding points demonstrating increasingly serious utilitarian impedances because of anxiety [20].

4.3 Centres for Epidemiology Scale for Depression (Ces-D)

An English adaptation of self-report in the general population with the reactions are given on 4-item Likert-scale where 0 signifies seldom or none of the time (under one day) and 3 indicates most or constantly (5-7 days).

4.4 Aggression against the Co-Worker

The accompanying changes and increments are used to measure the aggression against co-workers. Hanged form of the Conflict Tactics Scale typically comprises 18 practices going from mental hatred (e.g., tattling) to viciousness (e.g., pounding). Recorded options are never, sometimes (once or five times), but it is often (six to twelve times), frequently (more than times).

4.5 Covariates

Covariates are the variables used for the investigation are gender (male or female), age, marriage (Married, not married), the position of employee which can be divided into supervisors or clerk where supervisors include manager and officers, self-evaluated well-being (arranged as superb, very good and fine or low), COVID-19 related information, Educational Status (Secondary school, High school, Graduate degree, Postgraduate degree).

4.6 Statistical Tools and Techniques Used

The predominance of anxiety, depression, and the combination of both the depression and anxiety factors counting aggression against co-workers and covariates was decided using the Chi-square test (χ2) tests. A Chi-square test has been used to differentiate various groups. The logistic regression analysis has been used to identify the relationship between different variables. Adjusted odds ratios have been evaluated, and their confidence interval (CIs) is 95% autonomous factors for delicacy. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) provides
21.0 is used to evaluate all the given information. In 2-sided tests, P-values under 0.05 were found measurably significant.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Aggression against Co-Workers

Of each of the 536 respondents, the mean age of the bank employees was 35.2±6.3 years. The extent of “never”, “sometimes”, “often,” frequently” of aggression against co-workers was 2.6%, 9.9%, 16.4%, and 71.1%. As appeared in Table 1, the majority of them (53.2%) were female, and 69.9% were matured over 35 years. Among all the members, 70.7% were married. More than 50% were clerks. The majority of the detailed “superb” (42.5%) or “very good” (45.3%) well-being. 276(51.5%) of members normally understand COVID-19 related data [21]. Univariate examinations found that the extent of frequent aggression against co-workers among males (74.5%) was more than female (66.3%). Frequently aggression against co-workers was more in fewer than 35 years of mature individuals (80.1%). Individuals who are married have more aggression against co-workers than unmarried individuals. Frequently aggression is more in clerks than supervisors [22]. Members who were in the state of excellent health conditions had higher frequent aggression against co-workers. P-value of variables like gender, age, marriage, position, and self-evaluated well-being is less than 0.05. Therefore, they are statistically significant. Table 1 shows the Bank employee’s information and aggression against co-workers.

| Table 1. Bank employee's information and aggression against co-workers |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Number (%)** | **AGGRESSION AGAINST CO-WORKERS** | **P-value** |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| **Total participants** | 536(100) | 14(2.6) | 53(9.9) | 88(16.4) | 381(71.1) | |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Male | 251(46.8) | 10(4) | 15(6) | 39(15.5) | 187(74.5) | <0.001 |
| Female | 285(53.2) | 19(6.7) | 27(9.5) | 50(17.5) | 189(66.3) | |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| <35 years | 161(30.04) | 4(2.5) | 9(5.6) | 20(12.4) | 129(80.1) | <0.001 |
| ≥35 years | 375(69.96) | 42(11.2) | 39(10.4) | 72(19.2) | 222(59.2) | |
| **Marriage** | | | | | | |
| not married | 157(29.3) | 9(5.7) | 17(10.8) | 27(17.2) | 104(66.2) | <0.001 |
| Married | 379(70.7) | 14(3.7) | 23(6.1) | 55(14.5) | 287(75.7) | |
| **Position** | | | | | | |
| Supervisors | 190(35.4) | 11(5.8) | 22(11.6) | 38(20) | 119(62.6) | <0.001 |
| Clerk | 346(64.6) | 7(2) | 19(5.5) | 35(10.1) | 285(82.4) | |
| **self-evaluated well-being** | | | | | | |
| superb | 228(42.5%) | 6(2.6) | 21(9.2) | 34(17.9) | 167(73.2) | 0.018 |
| very good | 243(45.3%) | 9(3.7) | 24(9.9) | 46(18.9) | 165(67.9) | |
| fine / low | 65(12.1%) | 3(4.6) | 8(12.3) | 13(20) | 41(63.1) | |
| **COVID-19 related information** | | | | | | |
| thoroughly understood, | 251(46.8%) | 14(5.6) | 29(11.6) | 44(17.5) | 164(65.3) | 0.267 |
| Normally understand, | 276(51.5%) | 18(6.5) | 22(8) | 41(14.9) | 195(70.7) | |
| don't comprehend | 10(1.9%) | 0(0) | 1(10) | 1(10)0 | 8(80) | |
| **Educational Status** | | | | | | |
| Secondary school | 3(0.56%) | 0 | 1(33.3) | 0 | 2(66.7) | 0.473 |
| High school | 18(3.4) | 1(5.6) | 2(11.1) | 4(22.2) | 11(61.7) | |
| Graduate degree | 360(67.2) | 40(11.1) | 50(13.9) | 72(20) | 198(55) | |
| Postgraduate degree | 155(28.9) | 14(9) | 15(9.7) | 50(32.3) | 76(49) | |
Table 2. Commonness of anxiety

| Variables                        | Commonness (95% confidence intervals) | AOR(Adjusted odds ratio-95% confidence intervals) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Total                            | 24.27%                                |                                               |
| **Gender**                       |                                       |                                               |
| Male                             | 26.4%                                 | 1(reference)                                  |
| Female                           | 24.3%                                 | 0.92(0.76-1.04)                               |
| **Age**                          |                                       |                                               |
| <35 years                        | 30.2%                                 | 1.45(1.29-2.01)                               |
| ≥35 years                        | 25.3%                                 | 1(reference)                                  |
| **Marriage**                     |                                       |                                               |
| not married                      | 16.7%                                 | 1(reference)                                  |
| Married                          | 20.2%                                 | 1.36(1.62-1.95)                               |
| **Position**                     |                                       |                                               |
| Supervisors                      | 26.4%                                 | 1(reference)                                  |
| Clerk                            | 35.6%                                 | 1.42(1.20-1.81)                               |
| **self-evaluated well-being**    |                                       |                                               |
| Superb                           | 24.3%                                 | 1(reference)                                  |
| very good                        | 20.2%                                 | 1.06(0.85-1.16)                               |
| fine / low                       | 31.6%                                 | 1.67(1.39-2.11)                               |
| **COVID-19 related information**|                                       |                                               |
| thoroughly understood,           | 21.2%                                 | 1(reference)                                  |
| Normally understand,             | 25.8%                                 | 0.56(0.31-1.52)                               |
| don't comprehend                 | 27.9%                                 | 0.70(0.43-1.72)                               |
| **Educational Status**           |                                       |                                               |
| Secondary school                 | 28.1%                                 | 1(reference)                                  |
| High school                      | 21.8%                                 | 0.80(0.61-0.98)                               |
| Graduate degree                  | 19.6%                                 | 0.30(0.19-0.62)                               |
| Post graduate degree             | 12%                                   | 0.21(0.11-0.43)                               |
| **Aggression against co-workers**|                                       |                                               |
| Never                            | 18.3%                                 | 1(reference)                                  |
| Sometime                         | 21.2%                                 | 1.22(0.45-1.06)                               |
| Often                            | 27.4%                                 | 1.31(0.85-1.86)                               |
| Frequently                       | 29.5%                                 | 1.76(1.22-2.34)                               |

5.2 Anxiety and Aggression against Co-Workers

24.27% represents the overall incidence of anxiety. As indicated in Table 2, the necessary multivariate examination discovered that the adjusted odds ratio of anxiety was in a general sense higher in individuals less than 35 years (OR = 1.45, 95%CI: 1.29–2.01) than in individuals developed 35 years or above [23]. The adjusted odds ratio of anxiety among married is more than not married. The adjusted odds ratio of those was more among fine or low self-evaluated well-being. About the focal point of this investigation, a better frequency of aggression against co-workers was decidedly connected with an adjusted odds ratio of anxiety (OR = 1.76, 95%CI: 1.22–2.34) after carefully controlling for all covariates. Table 2 shows the Commonness of anxiety.

5.3 Depression and Aggression against Co-Workers

47.72% represents the overall incidence of depression. As indicated in Table 3, the adjusted odds ratio of depression was fundamentally higher in members more youthful than 35 years (OR = 1.73, 95%CI: 1.32–2.06) than in members matured 35 years or above, as shown by multivariate analysis. The supervisors' adjusted odds ratio became lower than clerks (OR = 1.53, 95%CI: 1.13–1.76). The decrease of self-evaluated well-being fundamentally went with the
expanded odd ratio of depression. About the focal point of this investigation, a high frequency of aggression against co-workers was directly correlated with an adjusted odds ratio of depression after careful analysis of variables. Table 3 shows the Commonness of depression.

5.4 Union of Depression and Anxiety and Aggression against Co-Worker

20.81% represents the overall incidence of depression and anxiety together. As indicated in Table 4, the adjusted odds ratio of depression was fundamentally higher in members more youthful than 35 years (OR = 1.89, 95%CI: 1.53–2.94) than in members matured 35 years or above, as shown by multivariate analysis. The adjusted odd is more in a participant who is married than unmarried. Adjusted odds are more in those who rated their self-evaluated well-being as low (OR = 1.56, 95%CI: 1.35–2.15) than those who rated their health as superb. About the focal point of this investigation, “frequent aggression against co-worker” can increase adjusted odd of the union of depression and anxiety than "never aggression against co-workers" after carefully controlling for all covariates. Table 4 shows the Commonness of union of depression and anxiety.

Table 3. Commonness of depression

| Variables                      | Commonness (95% of CI (confidence intervals)) | AOR(Adjusted odds ratio- 95% of CI (confidence intervals)) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Total                         | 47.72%                                        |                                                           |
| Gender                        |                                               |                                                           |
| Male                          | 40.3%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Female                        | 52.6%                                         | 0.89(0.77-1.11)                                           |
| Age                           |                                               |                                                           |
| <35 years                     | 51.2%                                         | 1.73(1.32-2.06)                                           |
| ≥35 years                     | 45.6%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Marriage                      |                                               |                                                           |
| not married                   | 42.2%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Married,                      | 47.1%                                         | 1.05(0.89-1.23)                                           |
| Position                      |                                               |                                                           |
| Supervisors                   | 46.5%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Clerk                         | 50.3%                                         | 1.53(1.13-1.76)                                           |
| self-evaluated well-being     |                                               |                                                           |
| Superb                        | 39.3%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| very good                     | 48.2%                                         | 1.52(1.32-1.74)                                           |
| fine / low                    | 63.3%                                         | 2.74(2.2-3.41)                                            |
| COVID-19 related information  |                                               |                                                           |
| thoroughly understood,        | 46.7%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Normally understand,          | 48.1%                                         | 0.86(0.31-2.7)                                            |
| don't comprehend              | 50.1%                                         | 1.7(0.56-3.35)                                            |
| Educational Status            |                                               |                                                           |
| Secondary school              | 53.6%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| High school                   | 49%                                           | 0.79(0.56-1.22)                                           |
| Graduate degree               | 46.2%                                         | 0.49(0.25-0.87)                                           |
| Postgraduate degree           | 43.2%                                         | 0.43(0.39-0.82)                                           |
| Aggression against co-workers |                                               |                                                           |
| Never                         | 44.3%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Sometime                      | 45.60%                                        | 1.04(0.75-1.39)                                           |
| Often                         | 47.8%                                         | 1.06(0.79-1.4)                                            |
| Frequently                    | 48.7%                                         | 1.15(0.89-1.43)                                           |
### Table 4. Commonness of union of depression and anxiety

| Variables                      | Commonness (95% of CI (confidence intervals)) | AOR (Adjusted odds ratio- 95% of CI (confidence intervals)) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| **Total**                     | 20.81%                                        |                                                           |
| **Gender**                    |                                               |                                                           |
| Male                          | 18.2%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Female                        | 22.3%                                         | 0.86(0.64-1.04)                                           |
| **Age**                       |                                               |                                                           |
| <35 years                     | 24.3%                                         | 1.89(1.53-2.94)                                           |
| ≥35 years                     | 20.8%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| **Marriage**                  |                                               |                                                           |
| not married                   | 15.7%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Married                       | 19.1%                                         | 1.21(1.08-1.65)                                           |
| **Position**                  |                                               |                                                           |
| Supervisors                   | 23.5%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| Clerk                         | 30.6%                                         | 1.35(1.11-1.56)                                           |
| **self-evaluated well-being** |                                               |                                                           |
| Superb                        | 16.5%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| very good                     | 17.3%                                         | 1.02(0.88-1.23)                                           |
| fine / low                    | 24.6%                                         | 1.56(1.35-2.15)                                           |
| **COVID-19 related information** |                                             |                                                           |
| thoroughly understood,        | 19.2%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| normally understand,          | 20.3%                                         | 0.42(0.21-1.43)                                           |
| don't comprehend              | 26.4%                                         | 0.63(0.35-1.57)                                           |
| **Educational Status**        |                                               |                                                           |
| Secondary school              | 28.1%                                         | 1(reference)                                              |
| High school                   | 25.6%                                         | 0.70(0.48-1.05)                                           |
| Graduate degree               | 17%                                           | 0.40(0.26-0.57)                                           |
| Post graduate degree          | 13.4%                                         | 0.31(0.17-0.46)                                           |
| Variables               | Commonness (95% of CI (confidence intervals)) | AOR (Adjusted odds ratio- 95% of CI (confidence intervals)) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aggression against co-workers |                                               |                                                             |
| Never                   | 14.7%                                         | 1 (reference)                                               |
| Sometime                | 15.3%                                         | 1.14 (1.03-1.32)                                            |
| Often                   | 20.1%                                         | 1.24 (1.12-1.41)                                            |
| Frequently              | 24.8%                                         | 1.94 (1.63-2.51)                                            |
6. DISCUSSION

The pervasiveness of depression during ordinary circumstances (i.e., when there was no COVID-19 pandemic) was 18.7% among bank representatives [3]. This study convincingly shows a high predominance of depression, i.e., 47.72% during COVID 19 flare-up, which is more than ordinary.

Anxiety and depression manifestations were bound to happen in individuals more youthful than 35 years. Like the mental weight brought about by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome [22], it has been seen that one of every four members sufficiently indicated anxiety issues. Likewise, almost one of every two members had depression manifestations. The explanation behind these psychological issues is identified with the “hypochondriac concerns” (stress over being tainted).

In our study, 71.1% of the employees stated that they had frequently shown aggression to their co-workers. Aggression against co-workers is related to depression and anxiety, which is steady with past examinations. The ultimate purpose of clarifying the possible connection between the aggression against co-workers and bank workers’ mental health is that bank representatives are in dread [4] of getting contaminated from the coronavirus since they deal with banknotes coins on a routine. Banknotes and coins are utilized by individuals of various well beings and clean measures and are held under various hygienic con [5], which consequently harming their mental health. Besides, many employees who are facing these mental health issues are frequently showing aggression to their co-employees. Additionally, it has been found that aggressiveness increment with an increment in depression level in females yet not in males, which is predictable with past research. It has been observed that there was no factually noteworthy contrast in the commonness of aggression against co-workers by the academic status; however, the individuals who have finished secondary school face higher odds of depression.

7. CONCLUSION

In light of information, investigation and conversation of this comprehensive exploration, it is very well presumed that there is a high commonness of mental health problems, which is positively connected with frequent aggression against co-workers among the public-sector banks’ employees due to COVID-19 flare-up. These discoveries involved the government, to give more consider workers psychological well-being to the banking sector instantly. The private banks may have diverse workplaces; therefore, the investigation discoveries are summarized among private area bank employees. Providentially, the Indian government has gently taken numerous solid national measures to keep away from the additional propagation of the episodes of COVID-19, along with compelling, uninfected individuals to isolate at home, forbidding all social event exercises, and constraining everybody to wear clinical veils to enter open spot. Bank administrations guarantee to direct the swarming clients and permit them into the bank premises individually. This examination hole has been carefully filled by gently breaking down the commonness of mental health burden and aggression against co-workers among bank employees sufficiently separated by covariates. A few suitable intercessions are suggested like mental mediations ought to be carefully coordinated to representatives working in the banks, keep up a typical beat of work and rest. However, as much as this could reasonably be expected, exercise routinely and also try not to give a lot of consideration on rumours about COVID 19.

8. LIMITATIONS

The study was constrained to public sector bank employees having access to the internet. Causal connections between aggression against co-workers and emotional well-being are hard to explain since it is a cross-sectional examination precisely. Finally, the examination was restricted to the COVID-19 episode.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents’ written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable.
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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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