

Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
SELP Journal of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal

ISSN: 0975-9999 (P) 2349-1655 (O)

Impact Factor: 3.655(CIF), 2.78(IRJIF), 2.77(NAAS)

Volume XI, Issue 45

July - September 2020

Formerly UGC Approved Journal (46622), © Author

IMPACT OF COVID -19 LOCKDOWN AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN MADURAI CITY – A CASE STUDY

T.K.LATHA MAHESWARI

Assistant Professor of Commerce with Computer Applications,
Fatima College (Autonomous), Madurai-18.

&

V.SOFIA ADAIKALA MARY

Assistant Professor of Sociology and Social Work
Fatima College (Autonomous), Madurai-18.

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic in India its impact in society and students community in exploring area of online learning, craft, creativity, online business through social pages were practiced.

Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic in India is part of the worldwide pandemic of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020. As of 31 May 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed a total of 182,143 cases, 86,984 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 5,164 deaths in the country.^[5] India currently has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia^[8] with number of cases breaching the 100,000 mark on 19 May 2020. India's case fatality rate is relatively lower at 3.09%, against the global 6.63% as of 20 May 2020.^[10] Six cities account for around half of all reported cases in the country

Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Pune and Kolkata. As of 24 May 2020, Lakshadweep is the only region which have not reported a case.

The outbreak has been declared an epidemic in more than a dozen states and union territories, where provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 have been invoked, and educational institutions and many commercial establishments have been shut down. India has suspended all tourist visas, as a majority of the confirmed cases were linked to other countries.^[12]

On 22 March 2020, India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the instance of the prime minister Narendra Modi. The government followed it up with lockdowns in 75 districts where COVID-19 cases had occurred as well as all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the Prime

Minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, affecting the entire 1.3 billion population of India.^{[15][16]} On 14 April, the prime minister extended the ongoing nationwide lockdown till 3 May. On 1 May, lockdown across the country was further extended by two more weeks till 17 May. On 17 May, NDMA further extended the nationwide lockdown till 31 May. Dr V Ravi, Head of Neurovirology, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, said that up to 50 percent people in India would be infected by COVID-19 by the year-end if further relaxations are introduced to lockdown rules after May 31.

Michael Ryan, chief executive director of the World Health Organisation's health emergencies programme, said that India had "tremendous capacity" to deal with the corona virus outbreak and, as the second most populous country, will have enormous impact on the world's ability to deal with it. Other commentators worried about the economic devastation caused by the lockdown, which has huge effects on informal workers, micro and small enterprises, farmers and the self-employed, who are left with no livelihood in the absence of transportation and access to markets. Observers state that the lockdown has slowed the growth rate of the pandemic by 6 April to a rate of doubling every 6 days,^[24] and, by 18 April, to a rate of doubling every 8 days.

The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT), in its report based on data from 73 countries, reports that the Indian Government has responded more stringently than other countries in tackling the pandemic. It noted the government's swift action, emergency policy making emergency investment in healthcare, fiscal measures, investment in vaccine research and active response to the situation, and scored India with a "100" for its strictness.^{[26][27]}

Objectives:

1. To find out the activities carried out by the respondents.
2. To know the perception of the respondents about online learning.
3. To check the rapport builds by the respondents with their family members.
4. To note the measures taken by the respondents to enhance their potential.

Case Studies

Case :A said that use to spend the time by praying, then playing shuttle cock in the morning. After that helping her mother in the kitchen, doing some household works like cleaning the vessels, washing the clothes and ironing the dresses etc., Case A shared that these kind of works was not done by her earlier but during this lockdown period ,the respondents expressed that no choice. Finally, Case A expressed that being at home made to engage in some kind of house hold activities. Not only that, it also helped to strengthen their relationship with their loved ones. Recalling the past experiences and learnt what to do and what not to do out of their life time experiences etc., Case A felt happy that her parents recollected the past memories and this made to come closer with one another.

Case:B shared that this lockdown gave a way to participate in online quiz, learnt to engage indoor games, start to do the online part time job and generate income being at home. Not only that Case B learnt to do the works on time based on time schedule earlier case B use to be very lethargic and cool but after joining this online job more engaged in the work which Case B is more interested. Learnt to spend time with the siblings and exchange of knowledge with them makes to understand their interest and accept them with full heart.

Case:C said that more time is utilized to care oneself, then helping the members at home with their household activities namely cleaning the floor, ceiling etc., Helping the mother in the kitchen with the trial of different recipes. Started a new channel and uploading various kinds of matters and attract the public and feels

happy with their comments replied to them. Case C expressed that not very big matters are shared. Simple and minute matters were discussed with the support of the grandparents because they have plenty of experiences what they shared with us was shared in their channel. So the comments which have been received from the public made me to realize that grandparents are the treasure house which Case C failed to recognize but anyway atleast now, this lockdown made me to realize.

Case:D narrated that this lockdown is a crucial period but this also made me to appreciate why because this lockdown period gave way to recall the traditional games played during the childhood period. Made everyone to be connected understand each other. This lockdown was a break from routine life and allowed to try for alternative ways to keep engaged oneself because all these days we spent more time for work and life was highly mechanic and mentally stressful. But this lock down changed everything and made Case D to find time for oneself.

Case:E The experience shared by case E is during this lockdown she engaged in exploring the pursuing in online course and she identified several positive exposure to the course. The five main aspects she acrossed a)A New pace of learning in an online environment, b) New learning style, c) immediacy of feedback, d) method of content delivery, and e) issues around navigating content..

Case:F limelight upon the huge spike in the number of people watching videos online during the lockdown. She tried and succeeded as a you tuber in excelling her profieciency cum hobbies in cooking , interior designing, gardening, dancing or art & crafts, by creating professional-quality videos to get followers on YouTube.

Case:G used this lock down period by learning and stitching to masks and gloves to generate petty income during these difficult times and joining hands

with their parents to reap monetary benefit by working with SHG members to make easy sale of their own prepared health care products.

Case:H shared that she utilized lockdown duration by enhancing her creativity and profession in Art & Craft Products and tried to Use the unused items in house in different art and craft products, which she sold through her personal contacts, neighbours, and tried to start her own website and social media pages to reach online customers and to earn income for her family.

Case:I shared his experience that as a one among the Students community she spent time [to make good on social commitment](#) by extending her attitude towards social purpose and set of values, or care for her own neighbours, domestic residing people by giving awareness about keeping social distance, issuing gloves and mask, sanitiser etc., through NSS, Rotract Club and other stakeholders.

Case:J shared that during this lockdown period she understood the situation and get into career prospect, by enrolling in free online webinar, E-Quiz to enlighten awareness in her own discipline and to know unknown platform.

Conclusion:

Even though COVID 19 has created cognitive dissonance in students mind towards various situations they have faced in their day to day life in association with the society, family, and learning. It has created the revolution in Indian higher education, as there was lots of resistance in towards adapting to technology and virtual engagement but still it paved way to rapport building, students', creativity involvement in E-Learning is more than the regular class engagement. This lockdown made the respondents to engage in household activities and helped to be connected with their loved ones at home.

e-References:

- 1.My gov.in
- 2.https://mygov.in/covid-19