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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON AWARENESS OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC AND SAFETY MEASURES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MYSORE DISTRICT

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Abstract

As a preventive measure against Covid-19 pandemic, as per the government order, university announced holidays for the students from 16 march 2020. Government Of India announced nationwide voluntary public curfew on 22 march followed by lockdown which paused the movement of 1.38 billion population of India. No one ever thought that they will be locked inside the four walls and entire businesses will shut. It was a shock for many migrants and business man. everything was stand still for 21 days. then there were phases of lockdown 2.0, lockdown 3.0, lockdown 4.0 for coming months and from june unlock 1.0 and in july unlock 2.0 was ordered. The universities are meant for traditional teaching adopted to online teaching as per the guidelines of UGC. An attempt is made to study the awareness level of university students towards covid-19 and the safety measures taken by them. around 550 students are surveyed through google forms and responses are analysed and presented in this paper.

Key words: Covid19, Pandemic, mask, social distancing, students

1. Introduction

The rapid and extensive spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has become a major cause of concern for everyone. The schools and colleges are closed one week before the lockdown as a best measure taken by the government . students are still at home and attending online classes . The aim of this study is to assess the awareness of COVID-19 disease and related infection control practices among students in Mysore district. The UG and PG students are considered for the study thinking that

they are educated and follow the norms and requirements of the crisis.

Research Methodology

The study is exploratory and descriptive in nature. Around 550 students studying graduate and post graduate degree in Mysore district are considered for the study. The data is collected through the Google forms and analysed using SPSS. The frequency and cross tabulation is used to analyse the data.

July - September 2020

| Table 1- Demography of students | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Particular | Sub-Category | Frequency | Percentage | | | | | |
| | Male | 226 | 41.1 | | | | | |
| Gender | Female | 324 | 58.9 | | | | | |
| | Total | 550 | 100.0 | | | | | |
| | UG | 383 | 69.6 | | | | | |
| Studying | PG | 167 | 30.4 | | | | | |
| | Total | 550 | 100.0 | | | | | |
| | Yes | 151 | 27.5 | | | | | |
| Staying in hostel | NO | 399 | 72.5 | | | | | |
| | Total | 550 | 100.0 | | | | | |
| | Govt job | 82 | 14.9 | | | | | |
| | Private job | 64 | 11.6 | | | | | |
| | Business | 96 | 17.5 | | | | | |
| | Agriculture | 180 | 32.7 | | | | | |
| Father occupation | Daily wage | | | | | | | |
| | employee | 102 | 18.5 | | | | | |
| | Job loss due to | 26 | 17 | | | | | |
| | lockdown | 26 | 4.7 | | | | | |
| | Total | 550 | 100.0 | | | | | |
| | Govt job | 28 | 5.1 | | | | | |
| | Private job | 17 | 3.1 | | | | | |
| | Business | 6 | 1.1 | | | | | |
| | Agriculture | 30 | 5.5 | | | | | |
| Mother Occupation | Daily wage | 22 | 60 | | | | | |
| occupation | employee | 33 | 6.0 | | | | | |
| | Job loss due to | 7 | 1.2 | | | | | |
| | lockdown | 7 | 1.3 | | | | | |
| | House wife | 429 | 78.0 | | | | | |
| | Total | 550 | 100.0 | | | | | |
| | upto Rs20000 | 311 | 56.5 | | | | | |
| | Rs.20001-30000 | 79 | 14.4 | | | | | |
| Monthly Income of | 30001-40000 | 45 | 8.2 | | | | | |
| the family | 40001-50000 | 19 | 3.5 | | | | | |
| | 50000 plus | 96 | 17.5 | | | | | |
| | Total | 550 | 100.0 | | | | | |

Out of 550 responses collected for the study reveals that, 41% are male and 59% are female. 69.6% are UG students, 30.4% are PG students. 27.5% staying in hostel during their studies. 33 parents which accounts for 6% have lost their job ISSN: 0975-9999 (P), 2349-1655(O)

due Pandemic, which is alarming fact. majority of the student surveyed belongs to income level Rs.20000 per month and 17.5% belongs to the income above Rs.50000 and more. so the survey involves both low income parents and high income parents.

The statements related to awareness and measures taken by students are analysed with cross tabulation with gender of the students.

| Crosstab | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | l am a | | | | | | | | |
| | | | strong ly disagr ee | take p disagr ee | | | stron gly agree | Total | P valu e | | |
| | male | N % | 6 1.1% | 6 1.1% | 23 4.2% | 108 19.6 % | 83 15.1 % | 226 41.1 % | | | |
| gend er | (| N | 6 | 8 | 38 | 166 | 106 | 324 | 0.8 | | |
| | fema le | % | 1.1% | 1.5% | 6.9% | 30.2 % | 19.3 % | 58.9 % | 0.8 | | |
| Total | | N | 12 | 14 | 61 | 274 | 189 | 550 | | | |
| | | % | 2.2% | 2.5% | 11.1 % | 49.8 % | 34.4 % | 100.0 % | | | |

Table 2

H1(0)- There is no difference in the gender of students and precautions taken by students

H1(1)- There is a difference in the gender of students and precautions taken by students

H1(0)- accepted, H1(1)- rejected, which states that there is no gender difference in their opinion.

| Crosstab | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|--|--|
| | | | l wea | I wear mask whenever I go out | | | | | | | |
| | | | strongly disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree | Total | | | |
| gender | male | Ν | 5 | 2 | 6 | 73 | 140 | 226 | | | |
| | | % | .9% | .4% | 1.1% | 13.3% | 25.5% | 41.1% | | | |
| | female | Ν | 4 | 0 | 10 | 95 | 215 | 324 | 0.340 | | |
| | | % | .7% | .0% | 1.8% | 17.3% | 39.1% | 58.9% | | | |
| Total | | N | 9 | 2 | 16 | 168 | 355 | 550 | | | |
| | | % | 1.6% | .4% | 2.9% | 30.5% | 64.5% | 100.0% | | | |

Table 3

H2(0)- There is no difference in the mask wearing pattern of the students

H2(0)- accepted, H2(1)- rejected, which states that there is no gender difference in their opinion

H2(1)- There is a difference in the mask wearing pattern of the students

| | | | | | | | | | - | |
|----------|--------|---|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------------|--------|---------|--|
| Crosstab | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | l wash r | ny hands r | egularly | | | P value | |
| | | | strongly | | | | | | | |
| | | | disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree | Total | | |
| gender | male | N | 4 | 0 | 16 | 93 | 113 | 226 | | |
| | | % | .7% | .0% | 2.9% | 16.9% | 20.5% | 41.1% | | |
| | female | N | 2 | 2 | 19 | 126 | 175 | 324 | 0.419 | |
| | | % | .4% | .4% | 3.5% | 22.9% | 31.8% | 58.9% | | |
| Total N | | N | 6 | 2 | 35 | 219 | 288 | 550 | | |
| | | % | 1.1% | .4% | 6.4% | 39.8% | 52.4% | 100.0% | | |

Table 4

H3(0)- There is no difference in the washing hands of the students

H3(1)- There is a difference in the

washing hands of the students

H3(0)- accepted, H3(1)- rejected, which states that there is no gender difference in their opinion

| | | | | Crosstab |) | | | | |
|--------|--------|---|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | I maintai | in social dis | stancing | | | P value |
| | | | strongly | | | | | | |
| | | | disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree | Total | |
| gender | male | Ν | 5 | 3 | 25 | 94 | 99 | 226 | |
| | | % | .9% | .5% | 4.5% | 17.1% | 18.0% | 41.1% | |
| | female | N | 1 | 4 | 27 | 137 | 155 | 324 | 0.202 |
| | | % | .2% | .7% | 4.9% | 24.9% | 28.2% | 58.9% | |
| Total | | Ν | 6 | 7 | 52 | 231 | 254 | 550 | |
| | | % | 1.1% | 1.3% | 9.5% | 42.0% | 46.2% | 100.0% | |

Table 5

H4(0)- there is no difference that students maintaining social distancing

p value is 0.202, which is greater than 0.05, H4(0)- accepted and H4(1)- rejected, which states that there is no gender difference in their opinion.

H4(1)- there is a difference that students maintaining social distancing

| | | | | 1 a | ole 6 | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|------------|----------|--------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------|---------|--|
| Crosstab | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | I am har | opy that ins | titute is clo | sed during | covid19 | | P value | |
| | | | strongly | | | | | | | |
| | | | disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree | Total | | |
| gender | male | N | 30 | 22 | 46 | 49 | 79 | 226 | | |
| | | % | 5.5% | 4.0% | 8.4% | 8.9% | 14.4% | 41.1% | | |
| | female | N | 14 | 35 | 70 | 102 | 103 | 324 | 0.001 | |
| | | % | 2.5% | 6.4% | 12.7% | 18.5% | 18.7% | 58.9% | | |
| Total Count | | Count | N | 57 | 116 | 151 | 182 | 550 | | |
| | | % of Total | % | 10.4% | 21.1% | 27.5% | 33.1% | 100.0% | | |

H5(0)- there is no difference in the happiness of the students for closing of the institute

H5(1)- there is a difference in the happiness of the students for closing of the institute

p value is less than 0.05 which means H5(0) rejected and H5(1) accepted.

there is difference in the students opinion and it shows that female are more happy that institute is closed due to coid19.

SELP Journal of Social Science

| Crosstab | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|----------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | | | l fee | el safe at ho | ome than g | oing to col | lege | | P value |
| | | | strongly | | | | | | |
| | | | disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree | Total | |
| gender | male | Count | 7 | 4 | 23 | 73 | 119 | 226 | |
| | | % of Total | 1.3% | .7% | 4.2% | 13.3% | 21.6% | 41.1% | .010 |
| | female | Count | 3 | 2 | 14 | 112 | 193 | 324 | |
| | | % of Total | .5% | .4% | 2.5% | 20.4% | 35.1% | 58.9% | |
| Total | | Count | 10 | 6 | 37 | 185 | 312 | 550 | |
| | | % of Total | 1.8% | 1.1% | 6.7% | 33.6% | 56.7% | 100.0% | |

Table 7

H6(0)-There is a no significant difference between the opinions of the students to be at home

H6(1)-there is a significant difference in the opinions of the students to be at home

P = 0.10 which is less than 0.05 which means null hypothesis H6(0) is rejected and alternate hypothesis H6(1) accepted. which means there is a difference in the opinion of the students.

There is difference in the students opinion and it shows that female feel safe at home than coming to college/institute.

Conclusion:

It is found from the study that, pandemic is affected university UG and PG students. it is significant that parents have lost job due to pandemic and it may affect the students education. Students have awareness about covid19 and taking precautionary measures such as wearing mask. washing hands regularly, maintaining social distance and staying at home. The government and university circulars and programmes are successful creating awareness. Though they are happy that institutions /colleges are closed, they have uncertainty about their studies.

Government need to take a decision based on the severity of the spread of the disease and plan accordingly.

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