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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					
Father	Agriculture	180	32.7					
occupation	Daily wage	102	19.5					
	employee	102	18.5					
	Job loss due to	26	4.7					
	lockdown	20	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							
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										
			I am a	I am aware of the covid19 and take precautions						
			strong ly disagr ee	disagr ee	neutr al	agre e	stron gly agree	Total	P valu e	
gend er	male	N %	6 1.1%	6 1.1%	23 4.2%	108 19.6 %	83 15.1 %	226 41.1 %		
	fema le	N %	6 1.1%	8 1.5%	38 6.9%	166 30.2 %	106 19.3 %	324 58.9 %	0.8 01	
Total		N %	12 2.2%	14 2.5%	61 11.1 %	274 49.8 %	189 34.4 %	550 100.0 %		

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.

Table	3
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Crosstab									
			l wea	ar mask v	heneve	r I go o	ut		P value
			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		Ν	9	2	16	168	355	550	
		%	1.6%	.4%	2.9%	30.5%	64.5%	100.0%	

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 Table 4

				1 a	ule 4				
Crosstab									
				I wash r	ny hands re	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	6	2	35	219	288	550	
		%	1.1%	.4%	6.4%	39.8%	52.4%	100.0%	

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

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	_		_	Crosstat	)				
				l mainta	in social di	stancing			P value
			strongly						
			disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	Total	
gender	male	N	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		N	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 haj	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 Cou		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.

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	1			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 Cou		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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