



## SOCIAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON COLLEGE GOING STUDENTS BETWEEN AGE (17-21)

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**Abstract :** In the late year 2019 globally the novel Coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) formed by the SARS-CoV-2 strain, became the most devastating public health emergency globally. And it became a Global Pandemic. It has greatly impacted lots of people specially the education sector. The pandemic brought severe educational and social recession, involving the shutdown of colleges and introduction of online learning. In this research paper we have systematically evaluated the Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on First year College going students between the age (17-21).

**Keyword:** Coronavirus, pandemic

### I. INTRODUCTION

The spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19), was originated from Wuhan, China in 2019 gave rise to a health crisis globally. The corona virus mainly infects the (system respiratorium) respiratory system in humans. Sore throat, cold, shortness of breath and restlessness are mainly the Symptoms of Covid-19[1]. Due to unexpected breakout of COVID-19, many institutions across the Nation were guided to send the students back to their hometowns to prevent the spread of disease and also to protect students from catching the disease. There was a significant change in students learning ecosystem and the standard of education being provided to them which caused a severe impact to their mental health. Moreover COVID-19 has many negative impacts on social and mental health of students like many students have faced Isolation, Loneliness, Stress, etc. The uninterrupted expanding of COVID-19 virus, resulted into the uncompromising quarantine, delayed in the continuing of educational institutes regularly across the country.

We know that there are more than 2200 million children across the globe which constitute the approximate of 28% of the earth's inhabitants, those of which aged within 10 to 19 make up to 16% of the earth's inhabitants. As COVID-19 had hit the world in the late 2019, nearly every country in the world imposed The lockdown [2]. Due to which the students had to stay at their homes and had to continue living inside their home for at least a year, which led to the major problems in the physical & the social growth of the students and as children on whole and we Strategic thinkers are here to Perform a survey on the students aged from 17-21 to know the problems and challenges they had to face during the Covid-19 pandemic both Mentally and physically. So we here have prepared a

Google survey in Which every student is allowed to record their answers in the survey Once, we made it accordingly so that we could easily distinguish between The male, female or any other gender in the survey for better understanding Of the effect of Covid-19 on students [3]. We have added questions in survey Which helped us understanding the student's condition on the basis of there? Living standards and there daily routine. We are going to conduct this survey By collecting the specific answers from a total of approximately 200 college going students.

The following article focuses on the assessment of psychological and social effects of the Covid-19 on the students specifically college going students. We surveyed an approximate of 230 students from the Chandigarh University in which in the start we tried to get some basic information from the students at first we got some basic information like ( gender , family background, economic condition etc. ) we asked for the Consent so that data collection does not cause any data rights problem we asked 2-3 questions about the personal information for the better understanding of the classification of the data in the survey , we asked prepared a total of 10 Questionnaire survey in which we asked some questions about the study load and some other topics like change is methodology of teaching and studying in the period of covid-19 and how effectively it made impact on the life's of the students which were in the one of the most important mental growing stage , we asked the students for the Impact on the students due to the changes in the method of teaching and learning and that weather it made the students learning experience better or worse and we also asked few questions whether the students stayed at home or they were in there Respected universities or college and we also asked that how it affected the social life of students during that time frame[4].

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## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We have tried to use various types of methods in whichever way they were possible. Firstly through poll fish surveys Research platforms we collected data from about 200 students form Chandigarh university in this age range 17-19 Regarding the social , physical , and emotional impacts of COVID 19.

The recruitment and data collection was done by using various kinds of software's with some integrated formulated calculations. The students who had a four year degree course out which only first year students were surveyed .we acquired the help of artificial intelligence (AI) . The AI TECH and algorithms are so advanced that they prevent every user from various frauds. We analyses the data using various soft wares for windows 10.

While secondly we used the methods such as statistical data analyses by using graphs and charts. The Cross sectional data got collected through web based questionnaires and surveys from various US and Indian universities the responses that we received were 2543 completed responses of which 62 % were from 1<sup>st</sup> year college students ,18 %from Hispanic whites and 20% from various other students . It was expected that it would be difficult to parsimoniously and comprehensively cover up the wide array of impacts from COVID 19 on students regarding our selection of quantitative impacts. We chose 9 survey items. The following were measured by our 9 survey items:

Negative emotional state, pre occupation with COVID 19 feeling anxious, lazy, feared, worried. This allowed us to evaluate our study further.

Thirdly community based cross sectional study was done, for the students of Chandigarh University. A systematic surveying technique was employed. The data was entered into excel and exported to Google forms for analyses Another method we used for our was selection of 6 major cities in China. Wuhan, Beijing, Tianjin, Hangzhou, Suzhou and Shenzhen their death and disease situation and the geological and geographical situation. The most important reason to select these cities is that they are the most populated ones containing migrant workers and students of other provinces as well .The human mobility frequently largely increased the risk of imported cases, posing great challenges in preventing and controlling COVID -19.

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## III. LITERATURE SURVEY

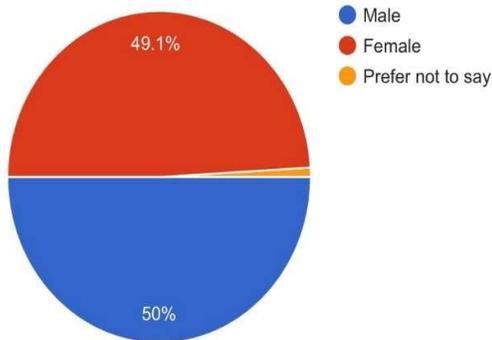
In late 2019, the China Health Authority sees several cases of an unknown disease in Wuhan City in central China. Many patients seem to be worked at or lived around the local Seafood Market. On January 7, WHO has come to result that a deadly virus has emerged and named COVID-19 and was identified from the throat swab sample of a patient. As of January 30, 7736 confirmed cases had been reported in China and 82 confirmed cases had been detected in 18 other countries. After seeing this WHO declared covid-19 as a public health emergency [12]. As it is an emergency so several countries came on a result, Quarantine or lockdown to minimize the spread of virus. All the public activities stopped and Bhutan first declared closing of schools and institutions and reduction of business hours during the second week of March 2020. After some time when the situation is not in control and some huge losses were faced by the country. In between, movements were allowed, offices began functioning, schools and colleges began with online mode of education. Most of the researches have shown that the most exposed groups to COVID-19 were children, college going students and the health workers who are more likely to be affected by the problems like stress, anxiety, depression, and other symptoms of distress [13]. The social distancing and

the security measures have affected the relationship among the people and their perception towards others. As reported in a recent survey administered during the COVID-19 pandemic, children and young adults are most likely getting being affected. The research involved a sample of 1500 parents of Indian and U.S students (range 17-21). In general parents observed that there were many emotional and behavioral changes in their children during the quarantine period and many children were seen to face the issues like Boredom, irritability, restlessness, nervousness, a sense of loneliness, uneasiness and worries[14]. From the comparison between the two groups – Indian and U.S parents – it emerged that the Indian parents reported more symptoms in their children than the U.S parents. Further data collected of a college students at the time of spread of epidemic in China showed how anxiety

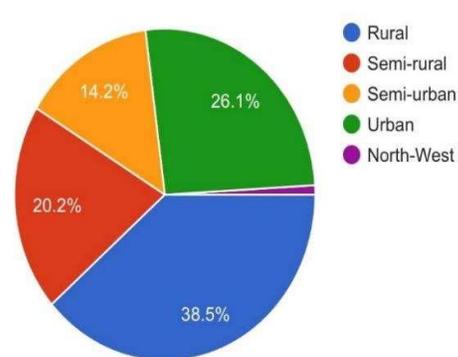
levels in young adults are mediated by certain protective factors , such as living in urban areas, the financial stability of family, etc. and On the contrary , having infected near and dear ones leads to worsening in anxiety symptom[15]. Furthermore, in addition, an online survey was conducted among the general population in China and It was found that college students are more likely to experiencing stress, anxiety, and depression than others during the pandemic. These results suggest that monitoring and promoting mental health of youths in order to reduce the negative impact of the quarantine is necessary. The lesson learnt from this pandemic is that Students, teachers should be oriented on use of different online educational tools. After the COVID-19 pandemic when the normal life resumes, students and more specifically teachers should be encouraged to continue using such online platforms to enhance the teaching and learning process.

## IV . RESULTS

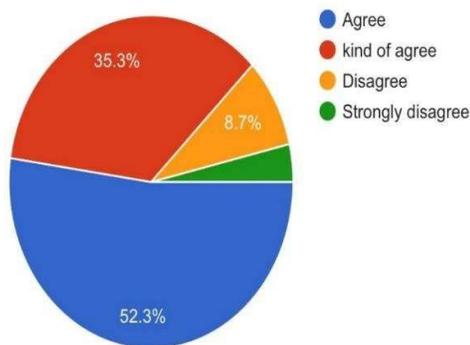
1) **Figure 1**



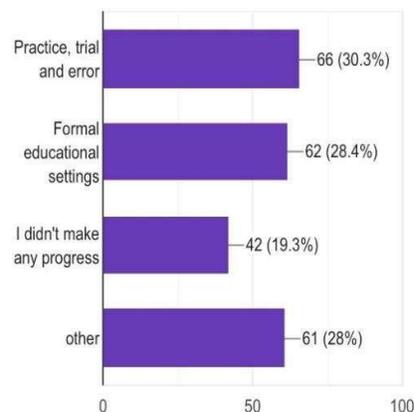
2) **Figure 2**



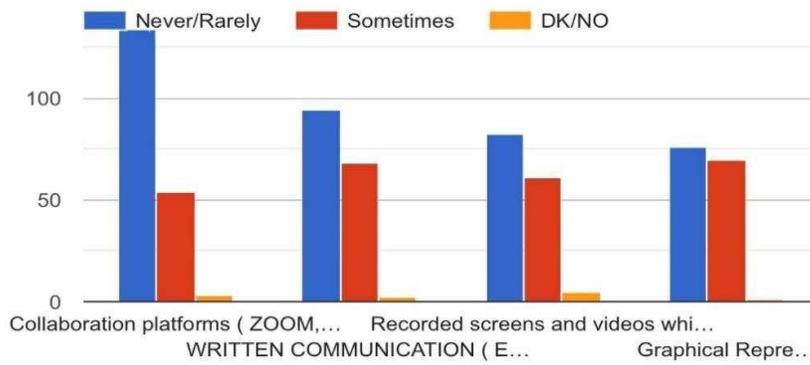
3) **Figure 3**



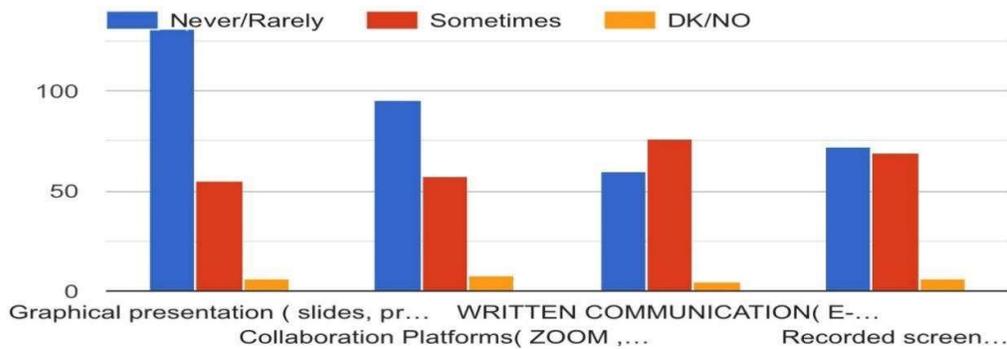
4) **Figure 4**



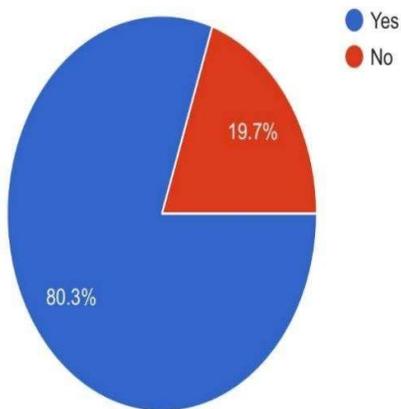
5) Figure 5



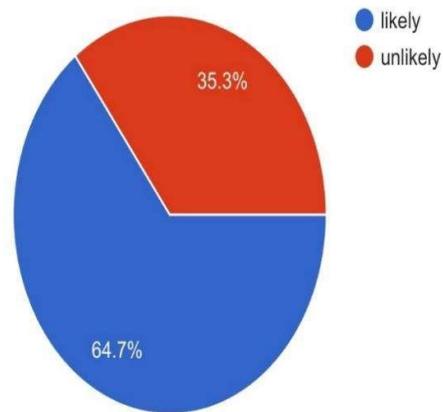
6) Figure 6



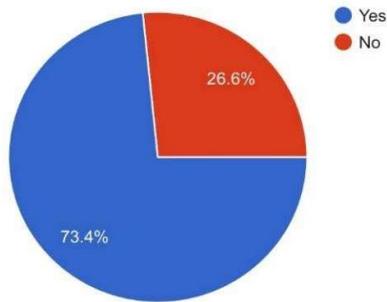
7) Figure 7



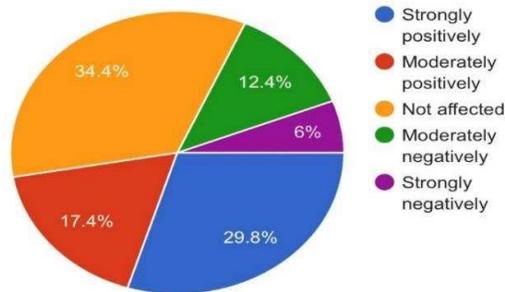
8) Figure 8



9) Figure 9



10) Figure 10



## The Survey

Two screening questions were used to determine survey eligibility. These questions inquired whether participants are male or female aged between 18-21 and whether they are first year college students or not. The survey consisted of 10 multiple choice questions. For some of the questions, multiple selections amongst the multiple choices were allowed.

A total of 200 students responded, of whom 49.1% were females and 50% were males and all were first year students studying at Chandigarh University. Figure 1 above shows the gender ratio whereas figure 2 represents which region is impacted the most in our country. Near about 52.3% students have agreed that their life has been affected psychologically because of low social support of their family of which graph has been shown in figure 3.

In 4<sup>th</sup> question students were asked about if they have made any progress during the time of pandemic. Almost 30% students made progress in terms of Practice, trial and error and 20% student didn't made any progress whose graph have been shown in figure 4. Figure 5&6 indicates how often students used the listed digital tools before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. In question 7<sup>th</sup> students were asked about the risk of getting depressed to which almost 80% students agreed. And figure 8 shows how the SOCIO-POLITICAL condition of the country affected the thought process of students.

In question 9<sup>th</sup> students were asked whether they found difficult to stay at their homes during the COVID-19 crisis and 73.4% agreed with this. And at last students were asked how their social life got affected due to COVID-19 Pandemic and the graph in figure 10 clearly represents that and in this moderate response was there.

## V. CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 outbreak has given us a universal direction to almost every aspects of life. The cases increased at a great pace day-by-day outdoor at public gatherings and events.

And also at educational institutes, which at last proved to provide some safety measures the major thing that impacted the health of the students was the worry of their loved ones about their soulful life and tragic mishappenings.

Our studies suggest that the psychological impacts (depression anxiety, and stress) among university students related to COVID-19 were the top of the line impacts. So for future generalization and transformation and most importantly improvisation of our research, we have planned to collaborate with researchers and professors around our country and across the globe, so that this survey can be conducted on a large extent among other colleges and students.

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