A study on perception of the public towards lockdown to control covid-19, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT: A lockdown can be defined as an emergency protocol implemented by the authorities that prevents people from leaving a given area. There are diversified opinions of public on lockdown implementation. study has been conducted to know perceptions of the customers towards lockdown to control covid-19. A structured questionnaire was sent to around 800 respondents of different age, gender and occupation people and got responses from 393 people. The data is analysed using SPSS software. The results shown that **out of 393 respondents, majority 48.9%(251) respondents education qualification is Degree, followed by 19.8%(78) respondents education qualification is inter, followed by 19.6%(77) respondents educational qualification is PG, followed by5.1%(20)are Ph.D. holders, followed by 4.1% respondents are completed SSC, followed by 2.,5%(10) respondents educational qualification is below SSC in the study area.** , opinions regarding lockdown prevents global and local spread of corona are dependent on gender. , opinions regarding lockdown prevents global and local spread of corona are not dependent on educational qualification of respondents.

I.   Introduction:

A lockdown can be defined as urgent situationetiquette implemented by the system that prevents people from leaving a given area. A full lockdown will mean that the people in the given area must stay where they are and must not exit or enter a building or given area[1,2, 3,].

A anticipatory lockdown is a pre-emptive plan effected to deal with an remarkable situation or weakness in a system to obviate any peril to people, organization or system. The character

of the lockdown protocol ordered at a given time will be based on the type of menace and will feature the required suppleness to knob the situation faced during the times. [4]

subsequent the upsetting rise of corona virus infection in some regions, all countries declared a lockdown in. While a number of experts raised their own fears regarding the efficiency of this strategy, it seems to have worked [5, 6]

The natural history of a lockdown situation depends on the condition that necessitates it. A lockdown usually allows indispensable supplies, grocery stores, pharmacies and banks to continue to serve the people. Lockdown makes daily labour work more miserable and street vendors and people working in unorganised sector will become jobless. As per the expert's opinion lock down will effect physically as well as psychological well being of people. Same time lockdown will cut down corona virus cycle and helps in prevention and spreading of disuse from one to one. The government statistics also shown that lockdown is one of the way to cut down the number of cases.

II.NEED OF THE STUDY

COVID-19, caused by novel corona virus SARCoV2, is a contagious disease, comeout in the end of December 2019, at Wuhan seafood market, China. This disease is spiralling like a wildfire and rapidly spreading worldwide, overburdening the health system with newly infected cases. Many countries across the world including India, the USA, China, Italy, and German are implementing the lockdown measures to control the COVID-19 pandemic and to maintain the infection at manageable levels. Keeping the prospectus of future such pandemics, There are diversified opinions towards implementing the lockdowns to control covid-19. Economists say lockdowns slow down the growth rate and make more people jobless. Some public says lock down is the one of the best method to reduce the slowdown of covid-10 virus. Hence the study hasneen undertaken to know the perceptions of the public towards implementation of lock down

III.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study about the lock downs and challenges of lockdown in India
2. To study the perception of people towards implementing lock down by Andhra Pradesh government
3. To examine the influence of demographical factors of people on level of perceptions about lockdowns to restrict spread of Covid -19

III.1 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

▶   H01There is no association between Age and its level of perception towards the lockdown to restrict spread of Covid -19

▶ H10 There is no association between genderand its level of perception towards the lockdown to restrict spread of Covid -19

► H20There is no association between Occupation and its level of perception towards the lockdown to restrict spread of Covid -19

► H30 There is no association between location of the respondents and its level of perception towards the lockdown to restrict spread of Covid -19

TABLE IV.1   GENDER

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

► H40There is no association between Age and its level of perception towards the **Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19**

► H50 There is no association between gender and its level of perception towards the **Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19**

► H60There is no association between Occupation and its level of perception towards **Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19**

► H70 There is no association between location of the respondents and its level of perception towards the **Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19** lockdown

III.2

► RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

► **Research methodology**: The Descriptive Research method

► **Sampling techniques:**Stratified random SAMPLING

► **Sample size:**393 respondents

► **Target area**: Guntur District.

► **Data collection techniques:** Primary and secondary data

► **Primary data:** Through online survey Secondary Data: through journals, websites, news papers and Government statistics

IV.ANALYSIS

	Female	**169**	**43.0**	**43.0**	**43.0**
Valid	**Male**	**224**	**57.0**	**57.0**	**100.0**
	Total	**393**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field survey

The above table shows that out of 393 respondents, majority 57 %(224) respondents are male, followed by 43 %(169) respondents are female in the study area.

TABLE: IV.2

AGE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	20-40	169	43.0	43.0	43.0
	40-60	73	18.6	18.6	61.6
Valid	60 AND ABOVE	36	9.2	9.2	70.7
	BELOW 20	115	29.3	29.3	100.0
	Total	393	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey

The above table shows that out of 393 respondents, majority 43%(169) respondents age is in the range of 20-40, followed by 29.3%(115) respondents are in the age group of below 20, followed by 18.6%(73) respondents are in the age range of 40-60, 9.2%(36) respondents are in the age group of 60 and above in the study area

Table: IV.3

LOCATION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	RURAL	140	35.6	35.6	35.6
Valid	SEMI URBAN	44	11.2	11.2	46.8
	URBAN	209	53.2	53.2	100.0
	Total	393	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey

The above table shows that out of 393 respondents, majority 53.27%(209) respondents are belongs to urban area, followed by 35.6%(140) respondents are belongs to rural area, followed by 11.2%(44) respondents are belongs to semi urban area in the study area.

Table: IV.4

RELIGION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	CHRISTIAN	77	19.6	19.6	19.6
	HINDU	251	63.9	63.9	83.5
	JAIN/MARWARI/OTHERS	22	5.6	5.6	89.1
	MUSLIM	43	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	393	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that out of 393 respondents, majority 63.9%(251) respondents belongs to Hindu religion, followed by 19.6%(77) respondents are Christians, followed by 10.9%(43) respondents are Muslims, followed by5.6%(22) respondents are Jains in the study area.

Table: IV.5

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	BELOW SSC	10	2.5	2.5	2.5
	DEGREE	192	48.9	48.9	51.4
	INTER	78	19.8	19.8	71.2
	PG	77	19.6	19.6	90.8
	PH.D	20	5.1	5.1	95.9
	SSC	16	4.1	4.1	100.0
	Total	393	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey

The above table shows that out of 393 respondents, majority 48.9%(251) respondents education qualification is Degree, followed by 19.8%(78) respondents education qualification is inter, followed by 19.6%(77) respondents educational qualification is PG, followed by5.1%(20) are Ph.D. holders, followed by 4.1% respondents are completed SSC, followed by 2.,5%(10) respondents educational qualification is below SSC in the study area.

Table: IV.6

OCCUPATION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	FARMER	18	4.6	4.6	4.6
	GOVT.EMPLOYEE	40	10.2	10.2	14.8
	HOUSEWIFE	31	7.9	7.9	22.6
	HOUSEWIFW	1	.3	.3	22.9
	OWN BUSINESS	54	13.7	13.7	36.6
	PRIVATE EMPLOYEE	76	19.3	19.3	56.0
	STUDENT	173	44.0	44.0	100.0
	Total	393	100.0	100.0	

Source: FIELD SURVEY

The above table shows that out of 393 respondents, majority 44.9%(173) respondents are students, followed by 19.3%(766) respondents are private employees, followed by 13.7%(54) respondents occupation is own business, followed by10.2%(40)are government employees, followed by 7.9%(31) respondents are housewives in the study area.

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HYPOTHESIS TESTING BETWEEN

H0:There is no association between GENDER AND OPINIONS REGARDING LOCKDOWN PREVENTS GLOBAL AND LOCAL SPREAD OF CORONA

Table: IV.7

Count

		Lockdown prevents the local and global spread of Corona virus					Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	
GENDER	Female	57	17	25	69	1	169
	Male	78	23	20	95	8	224

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| Total | 135 | 40 | 45 | 164 | 9 | 393 |

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.723	4	.151
Likelihood Ratio	7.355	4	.118
N of Valid Cases	393		

For this hypothesis the significant value (0.151) is greater than the level of significance (0.05), we accept our null hypothesis. Therefore, opinions regarding lockdown prevents global and local spread of corona are not dependent on gender.

HYPOTHESIS

H20: THERE IS NO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AGE AND OPINIONS REGARDING LOCKDOWN PREVENTS GLOBAL AND LOCAL SPREAD OF CORONA

Table: IV.8

AGE * Lockdown prevents the local and global spread of Corona virus Crosstabulation

Count

		Lockdown prevents the local and global spread of Corona virus					Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	
AGE	20-40	45	17	19	83	5	169
	40-60	20	8	12	31	2	73
	60 AND ABOVE	11	9	4	12	0	36
	BELOW 20	59	6	10	38	2	115
Total		135	40	45	164	9	393

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.290	.001
	Cramer's V	.167	.001
N of Valid Cases		393	

Here the value of Cramer's V is 0.167. Based on the V value we conclude that there exist a weak association between the variables.

Table: IV.9

H30: THERE IS NO ASSOCIATION EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND *
Lockdown prevents the local and global spread of Corona virus

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION * Lockdown prevents the local and global spread of Corona virus Cross tabulation

Count

		Lockdown prevents the local and global spread of Corona virus					Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	BELOW SSC	4	2	1	3	0	10
	DEGREE	65	25	22	76	4	192
	INTER	38	6	8	26	0	78
	PG	20	7	10	36	4	77
	PH.D	2	0	1	17	0	20
	SSC	6	0	3	6	1	16
Total		135	40	45	164	9	393

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.119	20	.015
Likelihood Ratio	39.909	20	.005
N of Valid Cases	393		

For this hypothesis the significant value (0.015) is less than the level of significance (0.05), we reject our null hypothesis. Therefore, opinions regarding lockdown prevents global and local spread of corona aredependent on educational qualification of respondents.

Table: IV.X

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LOCATION AND OPINIONS REGARDING LOCKDOWN PREVENTS GLOBAL AND LOCAL SPREAD OF CORONA

H40: There is no association between LOCATION * Lockdown prevents the local and global spread of Corona virus

Count

		Lockdown prevents the local and global spread of Corona virus					Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	
LOCATION	RURAL	47	10	16	63	4	140
	SEMI URBAN	18	7	2	17	0	44
	URBAN	70	23	27	84	5	209
Total		135	40	45	164	9	393

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.138	.487
	Cramer's V	.097	.487
N of Valid Cases		393	

Here the value of Cramer's V is 0.097. Based on the V value we conclude that there exist a weak association between the variables.

Table: IV.X1

HYPOTHESIS TESTING BETWEEN AGE AND OPINIONS REGARDING SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT DECISION TO IMPLEMENT LOCKDOWN TO REDUCE GROWTH OF COVID-19 SECOND WAVE

H50: There is no association between AGE * Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19 second wave

Count

		Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19 second wave					Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	
AGE	20-40	53	17	30	67	2	169
	40-60	25	8	15	23	2	73
	60 AND ABOVE	17	4	9	3	3	36
	BELOW 20	44	5	26	36	4	115
Total		139	34	80	129	11	393

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.077	12	.037
Likelihood Ratio	24.164	12	.019
N of Valid Cases	393		

For this hypothesis the significant value (0.037) is less than the level of significance (0.05), we reject our null hypothesis. Therefore, opinions regarding support the government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of covid-19 second wave are dependent on age.

Table: IV.X1I

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENDER AND OPINIONS REGARDING SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT DECISION TO IMPLEMENT LOCKDOWN TO REDUCE GROWTH OF COVID-19 SECOND WAVE

Hypothesis6): There is no association betweenGENDER * Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19 second wave

Count

		Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19 second wave					Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	
GENDER	Female	60	12	38	56	3	169

Male	79	22	42	73	8	224
Total	139	34	80	129	11	393

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.081	.626
	Cramer's V	.081	.626
N of Valid Cases		393	

Here the value of Cramer's V is 0.081. Based on the V value we conclude that there exist a weak association gender and opinions regarding support the government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of covid-19 second wave.

Table: IV.X1II

HYPOTHESIS TESTING BETWEEN OCCUPATION AND OPINIONS REGARDING SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT DECISION TO IMPLEMENT LOCKDOWN TO REDUCE GROWTH OF COVID-19 SECOND WAVE

H70:There is no association between OCCUPATION * Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19 second wave

Count

		Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19 second wave					Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	
OCCUPATION	FARMER	7	0	7	3	1	18
	GOVT.EMPLOYEE	5	8	11	16	0	40
	HOUSEWIFE	7	10	3	9	2	31
	HOUSEWIFW	0	0	1	0	0	1
	OWN BUSINESS	25	3	9	15	2	54
	PRIVATE EMPLOYEE	29	5	16	23	3	76
	STUDENT	66	8	33	63	3	173
Total		139	34	80	129	11	393

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	59.435	24	.000
Likelihood Ratio	53.811	24	.000
N of Valid Cases	393		

For this hypothesis the significant value (0.000) is less than the level of significance (0.05), we reject our null hypothesis. Therefore, opinions regarding support the government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of covid-19 second wave are dependent on occupation.

Table: IV.X1V

HYPOTHESIS TESTING BETWEEN LOCATION AND OPINIONS REGARDING SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT DECISION TO IMPLEMENT LOCKDOWN TO REDUCE GROWTH OF COVID-19 SECOND WAVE

H70: There is no association between LOCATION * Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19 second wave Crosstabulation

Count

		Will u support the Government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of Covid-19 second wave					Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	
LOCATION	RURAL	46	15	31	44	4	140
	SEMI URBAN	15	3	8	15	3	44
	URBAN	78	16	41	70	4	209
Total		139	34	80	129	11	393

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.231	8	.733
Likelihood Ratio	4.546	8	.805
N of Valid Cases	393		

For this hypothesis the significant value (0.733) is greater than the level of significance (0.05), we accept our null hypothesis. Therefore, opinions regarding support the government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of covid-19 second wave are not dependent on location.

V. FINDINGS:

Out of 393 respondents, majority 57%(224) respondents are male, followed by 43%(169) respondents are female in the study area.

out of 393 respondents, majority 44.9%(173) respondents are students, followed by 19.3%(766) respondents are private employees, followed by 13.7%(54) respondents occupation is own business, followed by10.2%(40)are government employees, followed by 7.9%(31) respondents are housewives in the study area.

Out of 393 respondents, majority 53.27%(209) respondents are belongs to urban area, followed by 35.6%(140) respondents are belongs to rural area, followed by 11.2%(44) respondents are belongs to semi urban area in the study area.

393 respondents, majority 63.9%(251) respondents belongs to Hindu religion, followed by 19.6%(77) respondents are Christians, followed by 10.9%(43) respondents are Muslims, followed by5.6%(22) respondents are Jains in the study area.

Opinions regarding support the government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of covid-19 second wave are dependent on location.Opinions regarding support the government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of covid-19 second wave are not dependent on occupation.

We conclude that there exist a weak association gender and opinions regarding support the government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of covid-19 second wave.

Opinions regarding support the government decision to implement lockdown to reduce growth of covid-19 second wave are not dependent on age.

Opinions regarding lockdown prevents global and local spread of corona are not dependent on educational qualification of respondents

 opinions regarding lockdown prevents global and local spread of corona are dependent on gender.

V.1 Suggestions:

The findings indicate that 15 days after the lockdown, daily cases of COVID-19 and the growth factor of the disease showed a declined trend, rural people are supporting the Government lockdown decision rather urban people because of lack of awareness, fear of jobs, and food security. The governments have to create enough awareness about lockdown and its benefits in rural areas. Governments have to assure the rural people about food security by offering free ration to the poor people.

Conclusion:

COVID-19's each day increasing cases and deaths have led to lockdown, quarantine and some precincts. This study offers initial evidence that the people are having positive opinion towards lockdown and people believeslockdown will suppress COVID-19 pandemic. In addition people are ready to support in case lockdowns will be extended to curtail COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

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