

SITUATION ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF STUDENTS' HOUSEHOLDS DURING LOCKDOWN PERIOD

IN COLLABORATION WITH

St Paul's CM College, Kolkata

Maulana Azad College, Kolkata

Women's Christian College, Kolkata

Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, Howrah

Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya, 24 PGS(N)



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COVID-19 is the most important event of our times that has affected every aspect of human existence in an unprecedented way. The advent of human civilization is not perhaps challenged to such intensity before in the period familiar to our written history.

The Situation Assessment Survey of Students' Households is an important documentation of the college students of this period.

The team wants to convey their sincere thanks to Dr. Utpal Kumar Chattopadhyay, Director of All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health whose inspiration to the project is of utmost importance.

The names Dr. Bidisha Ghosh Dastidar, Principal, Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Habra, 24 Parganas (North), Dr. Ruma Bhattacharyya, Principal, Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, Howrah, Dr. Subhasis Dutta, Principal, Maulana Azad College, Kolkata, Dr. Subir Dasgupta, Professor, Department of Zoology, Maulana Azad College, Kolkata, Prof. Debasis Mandal, Teacher in Charge, St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College, Kolkata, Dr. Shirsendu Mukherjee Associate Professor, Department of Economics, St. Paul's C M College, Kolkata, Dr. Ajanta Paul, Principal, Women's Christian College, Kolkata, need special mention as they are instrumental in allowing to conduct the online survey with their students. Moreover, they have inspired the students to respond also.

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OVERVIEW AND KEY INFORMATION OF SITUATION ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF STUDENTS' HOUSEHOLD

All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health

Many countries around the world have implemented lockdowns, stay-at-home, and physical distancing measures to contain the spread of COVID-19. Our country is no exception. Under this unprecedented situation, the home, however, may not always be a very relaxing place for young students who are left without the normal routine and in addition, confined inside home for 24 hours. This survey was conceptualised to see the situation of students during lock down period. However, the assessment of situation of a student cannot be considered complete if we are not aware of the condition of the household they belong. In every corner, all have prospect for a better future. But, during lockdown a condition of lacking hope and dignity prevailed among some, as we understood. Another issue of this

survey was to judge whether digital classes made another layer of inequality among students of different echelon of the society. Till date gender, social stratum, parents' wealth still determines a student's place in society. Information was pouring in about non-availability of medical attendance for several chronic diseases. Above all, there was a gloomy, frightened scenario prevailed all over the country.

In this backdrop this online survey was conducted among students currently attending at any of the five colleges (Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, Maulana Azad College, St. Paul's CM College and Women's Christian College). A total of 2088 complete information was gathered during 15th to 31st May, 2020. Respondent students are mostly from urban and sub-urban areas of

Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas (N) and Kolkata, over one-third from regular Wage/Salaried, 45% from Self-Employed and 12% Labourer households. They are mainly from Hindu, General (over 70%) and largely (two-thirds) from 'lower-middle class' (family income per month ₹ 15000 or less). It is found that:

Average Household Size: 4.72

Average Per Person Room: 0.65

Median Household monthly Income: ₹ 10655.

Source of Drinking Water: 73% inside premises

43% from piped water

30% from tube-well/bore-well

Households facing some problem in Employment: 64.4%,

SC Group: 72%

Poorest segment: 81%

(per month household income ₹ 7500 or less)

Non-agricultural Labourer: 87%

Within Self Employed:

No business/service activity could be done: 42%

Business/service activity carried out in a very small scale : 18%

Within Wage/Salary earner:

Lost employment : 10%

Employment remains but wage/salary not received: 13%

Employment remains but less wage/salary received: 17%

Households who lost Employment: 90 % of them are from lower middle class

Financial Crisis took Place: 26%

Poorest segment: 42%

Food for 3 times are not available within financial crisis: 19%

Poorest segment: 22%

Collection of food from Govt Ration: 60%

Poorest segment : 81%

Richest Segment : 15%

Receipt of food from other: 9%

Poorest segment : 16%

Purchase from market: 57%

Poorest segment : 39%

Richest Segment : 88%

Arranged online classes by colleges:
95%

Participation by students if online class is arranged: 95%

99% students, who attended online classes, Smartphone was a device.

94% students, Smartphone was the only device they used to follow the online classes.

48% students are satisfied about online classes.

B A Students: 52%

B Sc Students: 41%

B Com Students: 22%

Problem in Online Classes:

Weak Internet Connection 78%

No Money to Buy Data Card 14%

Lack of Self-Motivation 9%

Difficulty in Operating 8%

Lack of Digital Literacy 6%

Problem in Time-management 5%

Worrying about future regarding completion of course (5 point Likert Scale): **Not worried: 11%**

Worried: 74%

Very Worried level is highest for poorest segment 60% while for richest level it is 36%

10% individuals in 31% households are having chronic disease(s).

9% households had some ailing person other than chronic disease, out of them 2% needed hospitalisation.

80% of those ailing persons got medical consultation, for rest 20% medical attention could not be given for some problem or other. Among hospitalisation cases, 40% faced tremendous problem.

15% households had problem in procuring medicines when required. For households with chronic diseases, 20% faced problem.

33% students had installed "Arogya Setu" app.

84% among all students were very agitated/frustrated/frightened during lockdown.

90% are highly stressful in poorest segment.

Being in stress is inversely proportional to the number of times moving out of home.

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Introduction:

1.1 Background:

1.1.1.1 COVID-19 pandemic (CO-Corona, VI-Virus & D-Disease) of 2020 can be considered as the worst misery for universal human existence perhaps since the World War II. Moreover, from some perspectives, it is worse than the WWII as the loss of life and affected areas are definitely larger. The fact that the reasons of the pandemic, its spread and the prevention are still beyond human control to a great extent – increase additional stress to human society.

1.1.1.2 “**Lockdown**” is a new entry in common vocabulary since March this year, as different countries have adopted it as a strategy to control the rising curve of the disease. India is no exception. The Government of India on March 22, 2020 ordered a voluntary curfew followed by a number of combat regulations in different phases. The first in this series was declared on March 24, 2020 whereby the Central Government has ordered a nationwide “**lockdown**” for 21 days, completely limiting the movement of above 1.3 billion population of the land, as a preventive measure and stopping all kinds of activities barring a few essential ones.

1.1.1.3 From June 1, 2020 onwards we have entered the fifth phase of the “**lockdown**” with major unlocking measures to keep the livelihood of the people and the nation moving. As a result, now we have:

1. ‘Lockdown’ - Phase I: March 25 to April 14, 2020 (21 days)
2. ‘Lockdown’ - Phase II: April 15 to May 3, 2020(19 days)
3. ‘Lockdown’ - Phase III: May 4 to May 17, 2020 (14days)
4. ‘Lockdown’ - Phase IV: May 18 to May 31, 2020 (14 days)
5. ‘Lockdown’ - Phase V: Unlock 1 – June 1 to June 30, 2020 (30 days)

1.1.1.4 Major strategies adopted for the “**lockdown**” period includes:

- i. Restriction of people from moving out of their homes and banning of any kind of public gathering.

- ii. Closure of all shops and other establishments barring hospitals, banks, medicine shops, grocery items and other essential services.
- iii. Work from Home (WFH) has been adopted as the major method of work for commercial and private establishments as well as for educational and research institutes.
- iv. Movements of public and private transport are restricted except for the movement of essential and emergency services.
- v. All the places of worship were closed.
- vi. All kinds of social, political, sports, entertainment, academic, cultural and religious activities are prohibited.

1.1.1.5 The spread of the disease and the intensity of “**lockdown**” as the major preventive measure adopted by the state naturally have extreme impact on the life and livelihood of the population of every socioeconomic category. At the same time being an exceedingly diversified country, all the sections of India are not equally affected.

1.1.1.6 COVID-19, the disease and “**lockdown**”, the preventive measure, can be termed as major watershed of our times as never before in human history, human lives and activities have been halted to such a huge level as combat measure against any disease. Surely, the state and condition of its population before and post March 2020 are not same. Almost all the families and individuals have been affected either physically and mentally, or from economic and social points of view. Not a single individual is spared either from its direct or indirect impact almost.

1.1.1.7 This may be intimated in this connection that Ms. Sarbani Guha Ghosal, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, did a minuscule survey of the students of her department on some social and economic issues. She then discussed this aforesaid context with the Statistics Department of the All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, headed by Dr. Bandana Sen (Dasgupta), and the whole project was thereafter planned. In this joint study the Political Science Department of the Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, Howrah headed by Ms. Sarbani Guha Ghosal was the active member along with the DOS members.

1.1.1.8 This survey is undertaken to assess the conditions of the college level students. Phase IV of “**lockdown**” has been selected as the timeframe as it was felt that it is absolutely a right time to evaluate the impact of the “**lockdown**” on human lives in real sense as, by the time, we have been accustomed to our eight weeks locked-down life format.

1.1.1.9 The college students have been selected as the subject group as this is quite a vulnerable age group who are about to enter into the larger competitive world of profession and livelihood. “**Lockdown**” has definitely postponed, if not completely halted for some, their future dreams, career plan, works and responsibilities. In this survey, involving five major colleges of urban and semi-urban areas, attempt has been made to assess the economic, social, physical and mental condition of the college level students.

1.1.1.10 The participant colleges are-

- 1. Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya, North 24 Parganas**
- 2. Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, Howrah**
- 3. Maulana Azad College, Kolkata**
- 4. St. Paul's C M College, Kolkata**
- 5. Women's Christian College, Kolkata**

1.1.1.11 This small effort can be considered as a part of solidarity within the community to overcome the difficult times together. Apart from the breakneck works of the researchers, scientists and medical professionals, we, from the domain of social science, also have a lot to contribute in overcoming these extraordinary circumstances. We sincerely believe we have the moral responsibility to look after the holistic condition of our students. It is no doubt a part to reveal the best of our humanity and our collective vision. At the same time, we believe that this survey will encourage availability and access to our knowledge about our students, without which teaching is going to be heartless. Moreover, this can provide, whatever small it may be, a guideline to our future education policy makers.

1.1.1.12 It was a joint academic endeavour. As a part of collaboration the Department of Statistics (DOS), All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIH&PH) prepared the questionnaire, processed the data, and analysed and

finally share the tabular and graphical representation of those data with all collaborators for their own use. The collaborators (all five colleges), on the other hand, instructed their students to fill up and submit the questionnaire online through their email.

1.2 Objective of the Survey:

1.2.1.1 A real time situation assessment of the students was attempted through this survey during this period of "**Lock down**", which is completely unprecedented. This "**lockdown**" was initially declared for seven (7) days from 25th March 2020, and then extended gradually by two months (each time by an addition of 15 days).

1.2.1.2 Declaration of 'Pandemic' by World Health Organisation was made on 12th March 2020 and from second week of March 2020, the information of newer patients of positive corona virus (COVID 19) in India started pouring in. Although this "**lockdown**" was not very much sudden, but of course extraordinary to the normal citizens in all respect. Moreover, all educational institutes had suspended their classes even from an earlier date (from 16th March 2020) in West Bengal. Thus, all the students were interned in their homes from middle of March 2020. By middle of April 2020, information of closure of small business, shutting down of all kinds of daily earning, beginning of the 'long-march' by migrant workers in different parts of the land engulfed us with deep distress. In the educational front online classes were initiated by different institutes in this juncture, to compensate normal coursework to some extent.

1.2.1.3 In this turbulent socio-economic backdrop, the need for assessing the situation of students was felt tremendously but personalised survey was impossible at this moment and online option of survey was only left. Thus this survey is aimed at, to know the information on social, economic, educational, health including mental health related issues from households with at least one enrolled college students, during "**Lockdown**".

1.3 Schedule of Enquiry (questionnaire):

1.3.1.1 Department of Statistics, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India prepared

the questionnaire needed to get required data as described above. As the targeted person from whom data are to be collected is a student (18-23 years of age), small and crisp format is used.

1.3.1.2 The whole questionnaire is divided into several sections like –

- i. Personal information of the students
- ii. Household level information including housing pattern, economic activity, educational background etc.
- iii. Online classes and related academic issues
- iv. Health related issues of the household including physical and mental health

1.3.1.3 Following statement shows details of questions that are formed in the questionnaire:

Statement 1.1: Details of Questionnaire used in the Survey			
Sl. No.	Details	Type of enquiry	No. of questions
1.	Personal information of the student	Name of the college, Course he/she is pursuing, Address(District), Religion, Social Group, Use of Arogya Setu App	8
2.	Information relating to his/her household along with features of housing	Household size (male/female/children), number of earners, Primary Occupation, Highest education in household (male/female), type and quality of housing, source and availability of water	10
3.	Situation related to economic condition of the household	Problem faced in employment (in any earning to be specific) availability of full square meal, access of food items	8

4.	Education related issues including on-line classes during 'lockdown'	Availability of e-learning machines, whether comfortable with e-learning, and problems encountered with that, uncertainty feeling regarding examination	8
5.	Health related issues & situation of mental health of the students during "lockdown"	Whether have had medical problem during "lockdown" period and how did they cope with that, how frequently they went outside home and why, How did they cope up individually with the mental stress/strain during "lockdown"	10
<p>Actual schedule is attached as annexure (Appendix B) for ready references</p>			

1.4 Scope and Coverage:

1.4.1.1 It is already mentioned that our sample was students of the undergraduate level from five colleges, three from Kolkata (Maulana Azad College, St. Paul's CM College and Women's Christian College), Bijoy Krishna Girls' College of Howrah and Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya of North 24 Parganas. Very few post graduate students from Maulana Azad College, Kolkata also took part.

1.4.1.2 It is important to convey that location of college does not necessarily imply the students' residential proximity with its geography. Thus, the students from South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Kolkata, Howrah and Hooghly are well represented in the sample. Other South Bengal districts are also found in good number while a very small percentage of students from Districts of North Bengal and other state are also included. It is to be mentioned here that the selection of college was not random, as it was not possible to contact all college Principals during this lockdown period by DOS, AIHPH. It may be underlined in this connection that as it was an online survey, availability of internet connection was the basic prerequisite for the informants to fill up the

forms. So the coverage of this survey is students of the above five colleges having internet connection during 15th to 31st May 2020.

1.5 Framework and Limitation:

1.5.1.1 It is already mentioned that the survey is conducted through online mode. So all associated problem (primarily regarding coverage) of online surveys are very much present in this survey. Moreover, as the selection of college was non-random, no attempt was made to estimate population proportion from this sample. We have only presented the indicators for the sample proportion only. But as a good number of sample observations are received, it can be considered as a proper mixture of students, from all echelons of the society, from different social and economic category (common point being at least one member of the household is student of the five selected colleges).

1.5.1.2 However, following detail limitations encountered in this survey is mentioned below:

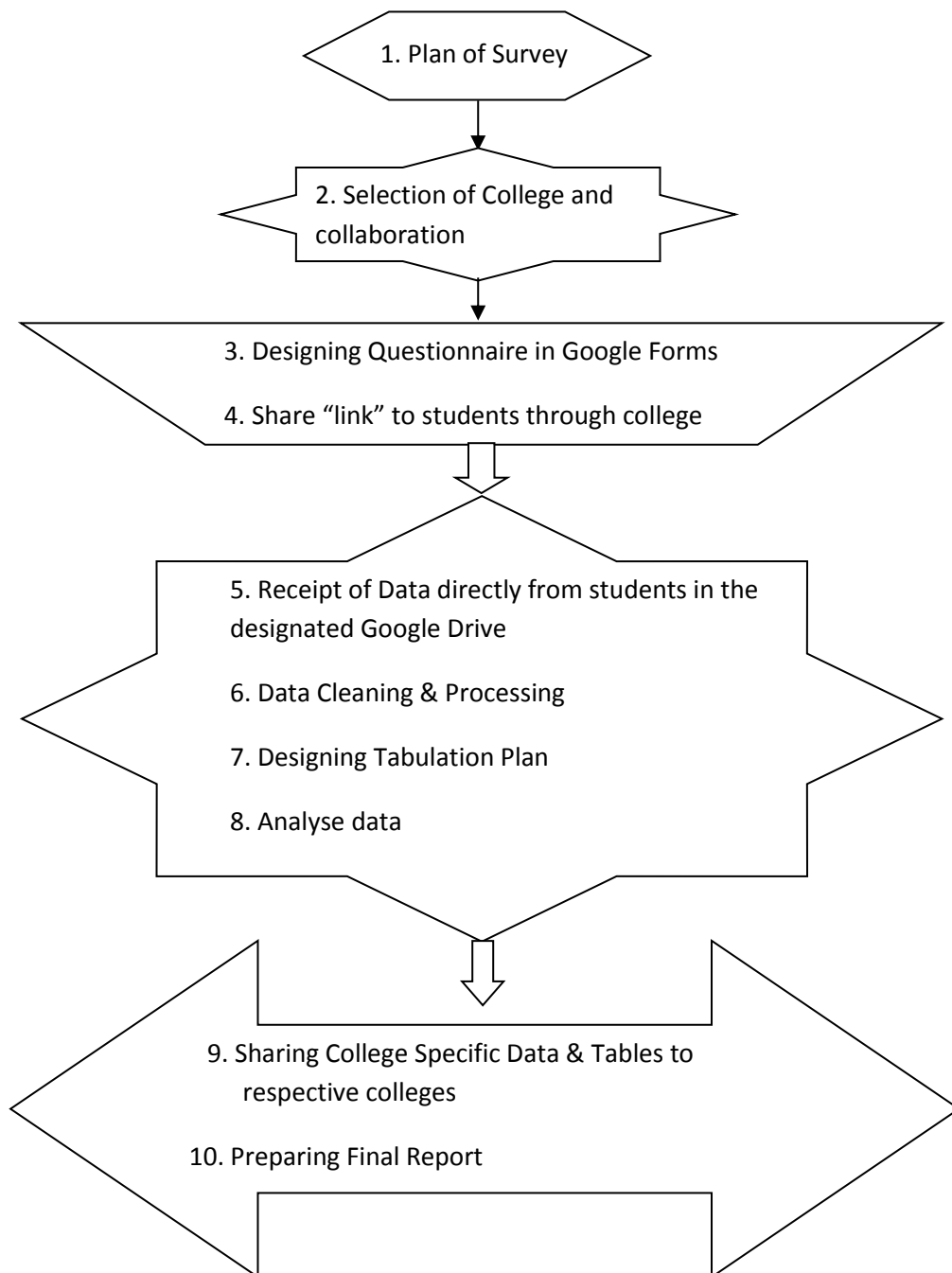
- i. **Fake Information**: Since there is less accountability, the chances for students just hitting buttons to finish are high. We got around 21 students who entered the form with their email account and submitted without filling a single reply, hence had to delete those responses. Software took care of such problem once they have started replying the first query. Students took surveys because they are told by the college, but checking of accuracy was not easy for us decide.
- ii. **Limited Sampling and Respondent Availability**: Certain group of students are less likely to have internet access and to respond to online questionnaires. So problem regarding online classes could not be properly checked.
- iii. **Possible Cooperation Problems**: Some students, despite instructed by the college authorities, did not take the survey with seriousness and thus lesser number than the targeted sample was received within the time frame.

- iv. ***No Interviewer***: The lack of a trained interviewer to clarify and probe can lead to less reliable data in some questions like (a) ownership of the house (b) extra measures taken for combat COVID 19.
- v. ***Problem in Comprehending Questions***: Although the questionnaire was devised bilingually, problem in understanding the question is not ruled out completely. In many cases, students wrote some description as 'Others', although appropriate matching code was available in the list and simply need to be clicked, making the data cleaning process cumbersome.
- vi. ***Amphun and its effect***: The devastating cyclone Amphun, which took over Kolkata and vast areas of North and South 24 Parganas as well of the district of Howrah on May 20, 2020, was a major hindering factor in data gathering. Extensive areas of the above districts were completely cut-off from communication network and electricity. We can pretty well presume that the number of respondents would surely increase in the normal natural circumstances. However, for definite methodological constraints we could not extend the survey time.

Methodology - Concepts - Definitions

2.1 Methodology

2.1.1.1 Starting date of the survey was 15th May and ending date was 31st May. The whole methodology of this survey is shown through the following diagram:



2.1.1.2 As intimated in the Introduction section, Department of Statistics, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health prepared the questionnaire in which Ms. Sarbani Guha Ghosal, Associate Professor of the Department of Political Science and Dr. Sraboni Chatterjee, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology of Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, Howrah cooperated. The "link" for online submission of filled in forms was generated and it was shared with all Principals of the collaborating colleges. As planned, all Principals requested all Heads of Departments (HODs) of their colleges to share the link in their departmental WhatsApp group. Maulana Azad College, in addition, shared the link in their College Cloud where all students need to sign up to access their online classes. A small bi-lingual instruction to fill-up the form was derived by DOS along with the "link". HODs instructed all students to fill it up and submit. Once a student submits a form, it was available in the server and DOS could access the same.

2.1.2 **Sample:**

2.1.2.1 As already mentioned that selection of college was done purposively, and at least one-third students of the colleges were aimed as respondents of this survey. A total of approximate 2500 students were targeted and 2109 filled-in questionnaire were finally received. Out of that, 21 were casually filled in (with email address only). Thus, those 21 entries were discarded. A status of coverage for each college is presented below:

Statement 2.1 : Coverage of Students –College wise			
Sl. No.	Name of the College	Total Students (approx.)	Filled-in forms received (%)
1.	Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya	750	230 (31%)
2.	Bijoy Krishna Girls' College	3500	1095 (31%)
3.	Maulana Azad College	700	399 (57%)
4.	St. Paul's C M College	1650	250 (15%)
5.	Women's Christian College	900	95 (11%)
6.	Other Colleges		19 (-----)
All		7500	2088

2.1.2.2 Statement 2.2 below, on the other hand shows coverage of sample respondents and their proportion district-wise.

Statement 2.2: Coverage of Students – District Wise					
District	Female	Male	Transgender	Total	% of students
Howrah	906	28	0	934	45%
24 Parganas (North)	324	110	0	434	21%
Kolkata	146	97	0	243	12%
Hooghly	219	10	1	230	11%
24 Parganas (South)	73	39	0	112	5%
Nadia	16	3	0	19	1%
Murshidabad	6	11	0	17	1%
Malda	6	8	0	14	1%
Uttar Dinajpur	0	10	0	10	0%
Purba Barddhaman	5	4	0	9	0%
Alipurduar	2	5	0	7	0%
Cooch Behar	2	5	0	7	0%
Purba Medinipur	1	6	0	7	0%
Paschim Barddhaman	4	2	0	6	0%
Paschim Medinipur	2	4	0	6	0%
Birbhum	1	4	0	5	0%
Bankura	1	3	0	4	0%
Dakshin Dinajpur	0	3	0	3	0%
Jalpaiguri	0	3	0	3	0%
Darjeeling	2	0	0	2	0%
Jhargram	1	0	0	1	0%
Purulia	1	0	0	1	0%
Jharkhand	4	1	0	5	0%
Bihar	0	2	0	2	0%
Haryana	1	1	0	2	0%
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	2	0%
Assam	1	0	0	1	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	0	1	0%
Maharastra	0	1	0	1	0%
All	1726	361	1	2088	100

2.1.3 Instrumentation:

2.1.3.1 "Google form" was used to devise the online format of questionnaire (Please see Section 1.3 for details of questions, and Appendix B for actual questionnaire). While deriving the same it was taken into consideration that it should not be too lengthy and at the same time we should be in a position to derive important indicators of social, economic and morbidity aspect of the household including educational and mental health of the student. A small note on instruction to the students (other than definitions) were developed bilingually and shared as follows:



Instructions:

1. The data are being collected as an academic endeavour and individual information would never be used.
2. Please enter your Gmail to enter the form.
3. All questions are fairly understandable. Please be honest to fill the form.
4. Once you submit it cannot be editable.
5. Barring to very few, all are in the 'multiple choice', you have to click one. If you click 'other' the cursor will blink into a new line, and you have to describe your reply. You cannot move to next question without answering the same with description.
6. There are some check-box forms of questions where more than one can be selected. Similar approach for 'others' is to be taken here.
7. For the last section 'mental health', please click the most appropriate from the list which describes you truly.
8. If inadvertently you have submitted an unfinished form, please send us mail to statisticsaiihph@gmail.com.

2.1.4 Data Collection:

2.1.4.1 The survey was online and hence data collection was just not detailed. As the Principal of the college and HODs are involved, the "link" for the Instrumentation could reach to the students effortlessly. As requested, the

students also started submitting from Day 1 (i.e. 15.5.2020). Because of the Super Cyclone Amphan hit Bengal Coast on 20th May, the internet connection was disrupted, and lesser forms were submitted after that. The end date could be extended as the social and economic problems encountered by the households could have been confounded by the problems faced due to Cyclone. Thus, we concluded data collection on 31st May as strategized initially.

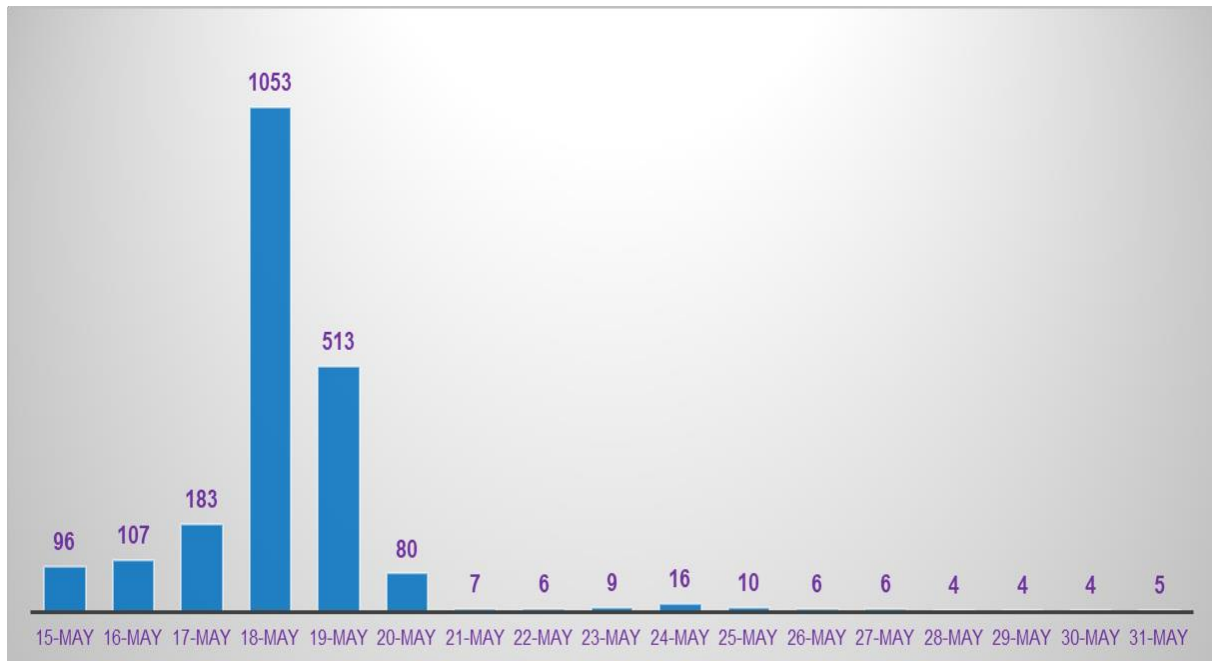


Figure 2.1: Day-wise submission of responses during the survey period

2.2 Concepts and Definitions

2.2.1.1 Like all surveys, some concepts and definitions were adopted in this survey and were written mostly in the body of the questionnaire itself for clarification before the respondents enabling consistency in data gathering and maintenance. The important concepts included in this study are mentioned below.

2.2.2 Household:

2.2.2.1 A household is a group of persons staying together in a single house and taking food from the same kitchen.

2.2.3 Earning and amount of earning of the family:

2.2.3.1 The earning received by any person of the household through employment or non-employment (like stipend, rent, pension, remittance etc.) This big umbrella was taken because in an online survey it will be difficult to make the students understand about employment and non-employment. Thus, any money coming to the household for use in purchasing goods and services are termed as earning for this survey. Prime earner refers to the person who earns most. Total amount earned **per month** in different ranges are collected.

2.2.4 Occupation, Problem of Employment, Economic Problem:

2.2.4.1 Some other information relating to economic aspect of the household are collected and possible problems/issues in "lockdown" period, also were enquired of. The nature of work of the primary earner was another question to deduce the pattern of economic condition of the household. The broad occupations were coded as follows:

- i. Salaried
- ii. Agriculture Labourer
- iii. Non-Agricultural Labourer
- iv. Self Employed (Agriculture)
- v. Self Employed (Manufacture)
- vi. Self Employed (Trade)
- vii. Self Employed (Service)
- viii. Not in any Economic Activity (including rent/remittance/pension earner)
- ix. Other

2.2.4.2 Problem in Employment/earning is an important aspect of "lockdown", as other than salary earner and/or earner of pension, rent, remittance etc. it is plausible that almost all types of work (mentioned above) was somehow affected by stoppage of normal work atmosphere during "lockdown". So some questions were framed regarding this aspect as follows:

- A) Whether employment in the household is affected during "lockdown"
- B) (if yes) Number of earners facing problem in his/her employment
- C) (if Yes) Type of Problem
- D) (if Yes) Is there any Financial Constraints in the household

E) (if Yes) Is there any problem of food consumption

2.2.4.3 However, Type of Problem in Employment/Workplace/Earning was collected through following codes:

- i. Employment remains but wage/salary not received
- ii. Employment remains but wage/salary received is lesser
- iii. Lost employment
- iv. Business/service activity was carried out in a very small scale
- v. No business/service activity could be done
- vi. Other

2.2.5 **Other Household Information:**

2.2.5.1 Type of House, Number of rooms, Source of Drinking water and Sufficiency of water: This section is targeted to draw an indicator whether the household is capable to maintain social distance and 'washing hand criterion' to combat COVID 19. Only three types of house was designed to collect data for determining the economic status of the household: (i) Pucca- wall and roof being concrete/brick, (ii) Semi Pucca- concrete/brick wall but roof being made up of something other than concrete and (iii) Katcha- Both wall and roof being made up of something other than concrete/brick. At the same time data regarding the number of rooms in the house was also collected to derive allocation of per capita room. This is an indicator of the population density of the family vis-a-vis the space. This information along with per capita room can enable us to derive "likelihood of maintaining social distancing" within a household. Source of drinking water and sufficiency of water were collected from all respondent household as codes and 'Likert Scale' respectively. Moreover, number of times household members move outside home and other persons visiting household are collected to know the awareness of the households towards the "lockdown" measures.

2.2.6 **Information on Morbidity:**

2.2.6.1 In this section, information regarding chronic patients, prevalent ailments and cases of hospitalisation of the household members were collected. Problems encountered in addressing these issues were also collected through the questionnaire.

2.2.7 Online courses and related issues:

2.2.7.1 As mentioned earlier, thrust was given to collect such data from the students. Whether college has arranged online class, whether the student attended, if attended, what type of devices are used, whether encountered any problem while attending, and the reaction of students regarding completion of course are collected.

2.2.8 Mental Health of the Students:

2.2.8.1 Strong and healthy physique cannot develop on a weak and disturbed mind. It is for this, attempts were made to evaluate the mental health of the students. Their feeling and mood swings during the lockdown period was attempted to evaluate by focussing on their ways of spending time, nature and frequency of their relaxation and agitation.

Survey Analysis: Students and their Household

3.1 General

3.1.1.1 The present enquiry on socioeconomic and socio-cultural issues of students and their households was carried out as a part of the academic inquisitiveness by Department of Statistics, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and other five colleges of Kolkata, Howrah and 24 Parganas (North). The objective of the survey was primarily to study the **self-reported** status of the students and their households on several socio economic aspects, morbidity status, experience of online classes, including experience of lockdown during COVID 19 pandemic situation.

3.1.1.2 It is important to note in this perspective that, households (or student within households) are segregated in sectors by their place of domicile, and not by the location of college. This may be also kept in mind that all these data are summarised based on the information “**as reported by the student.**” It is well recognized in literature that “self-reported morbidity” and/or “chronic disease” differs from morbidity rates measured by clinical examination or examination of bio-markers. But if due caution is exercised in interpretation, especially for disease-specific data, this information is still very useful- especially regarding data related to ambulatory and in-patient health care services.

3.2 Profile of Students and their Households

3.2.1 Distribution of Students in Districts, Gender and Social Groups:

3.2.1.1 In this survey, a total number of **2088** students responded from five colleges of which three are girls' college, whereas rest two colleges are coeducational. As a result, 83% of the total respondents were female and 17% were male (only one reported as transgender). Among the respondents, 45% students were from Howrah, 21% were from 24 Parganas (North), 12% were from Kolkata, 9% were from Hooghly and 5% were from 24 Parganas (South) (*see Statement 2.2, Chapter 2*). Students of other districts and other states are

very few. There were 10% OBC, 16% SC and 1% ST students; rest 73% belonged to General category (see Appendix Table - 4).

Salient Features regarding the Surveyed students:

- ➔ **Mostly from urban and sub-urban areas
Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas (N) and Kolkata.**
- ➔ **Over one-third from regular Salaried ,
45% Self-Employed and 12% Labourer.**
- ➔ **Largely (two-thirds) from 'lower-middle class'
(family income per month ₹ 15000 or less)**
- ➔ **Largely from Hindu, General (over 70%)**

3.2.2 Household Income:

3.2.2.1 Household income, or for that matter “**level of living**”, is highly related to the “**general health**” of the household members as well as to the extent of “**problems encountered**” during “**lockdown**”. Thus, as the background information, the distribution of students by income level is highly relevant for a correlative study on all the variables collected through this survey. Collection of reliable data regarding income is considerably difficult, so we only targeted total **monthly earnings** of the household. This procedure may underestimate the level of income in comparison with the actual, but expected to provide a reasonable proxy for relative ranking of the households according to level of living. ‘**Income Category**’ distribution of households is given in Statement 3.1.

Statement 3.1: Distribution /Proportion of Respondents' Household by Income Categories

Number of students whose household Income per month (in ₹)					
Up to 7500	7501 – 15000	15001- 25000	25001- 50000	More than 50000	All
779	630	301	217	161	2088
37.31	30.17	14.42	10.39	7.71	100

3.2.2.2 It is thus evident that 67% of the students are coming from a household with less than or equal to ₹15000 earning while only 8% belong to households with more than ₹50000 earning bracket.

3.2.2.3 It may be significant to know about number of earning members in a household and its distribution in this present sample. Distribution of households by number of earners is given in Statement 3.1a.

Statement 3.1a: Number of Earners in Household		
Number of earner	Household	
	Number	Proportion
1	1248	60%
2	571	27%
3	161	8%
More than 3	108	5%
Any	2088	

3.2.2.4 About 87% of the total household have only one (60%) or two earners (27%). Rest 13% have more than one earner, with only 5% having more than 3 earners. In the sample under observation more earners do not necessarily mean that the household belongs to the upper economic strata. There are about 50 households with more than 4 earners but total monthly income is less than ₹15000.

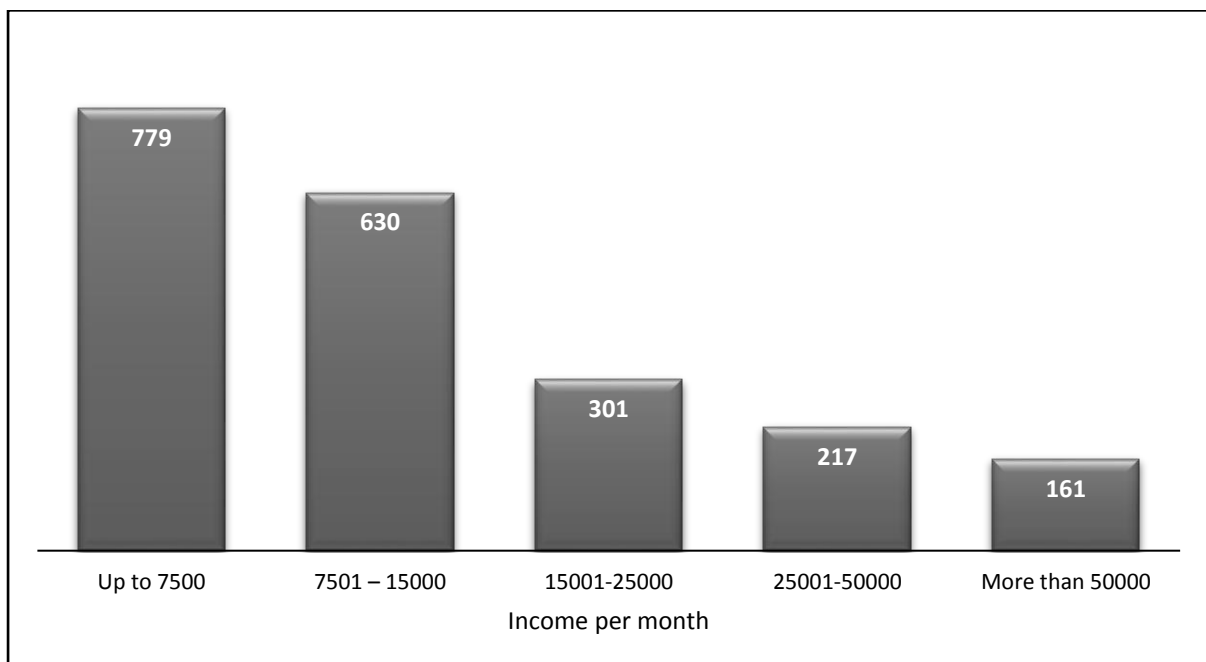


Figure 3.1: Distribution of Students' Household according to Income Category

3.2.3 Household Occupation:

3.2.3.1 Statement 3.2 depicts the occupation of prime earner of the household.

Statement 3.2: Distribution /Proportion of Respondents' Household by Occupation of Prime Earner			
SI No.	Occupation	Number of household	% of household
1	Wage/Salary earner	798	38.22
2	Agriculture Labourer	69	3.30
3	Non-Agricultural labourer	198	9.48
4	Self Employed (agriculture)	56	2.68
5	Self Employed (Manufacture)	197	9.43
6	Self Employed (Service)	202	9.67
7	Self Employed (Trade)	472	22.61
9	Others inc. Non-economic activity	96	4.59
10	Total	2088	100.00

3.2.3.2 The occupational structure and occupational distribution indicate the degree of diversification in the sample household in terms of their activity in different sectors of the economy. In this particular sample, the households are predominated with two occupations (61%) viz. wage/salaried (38%) and self-employed in trade (23%), followed by about 10% share each of non-agriculture labour, self employed in manufacture and self employed in service.

3.2.4 Type of Structure of Dwelling:

3.2.4.1 Structure of the dwelling not only reflects the living condition of the household and its members but also has a direct bearing on the health conditions of the residents. The distribution of households by type of structure of their dwelling units is, therefore, given in Statement 3.3a for each district. It is seen that 80% of the households reside in *pucca* structures. The distribution in respect of the structure of dwellings is found to get worse for the 24 Parganas (North) district in terms of percentage of non-*pucca* structures. On the other hand, *pucca* structure is much more common in the Kolkata. In this discussion, 'other districts' and 'other state' are not commented as these are conglomeration of many districts (or states) of small frequencies, thus losing its own characterisation.

Statement 3.3a : Distribution of Respondents' Households according to Type of Dwelling Unit in Each District				
District	Structure of dwelling			
	<i>Kaccha</i>	<i>Semi Pucca</i>	<i>Pucca</i>	Any
24 Parganas (N)	27	95	312	434
24 Parganas (S)	3	17	92	112
Hooghly	7	33	190	230
Howrah	20	157	757	934
Kolkata	5	27	211	243
Other Dist.	14	14	93	121
Other State	1	1	12	14
All	77	344	1667	2088
Proportion	4%	16%	80%	100%

3.2.4.2 Generally the quality of dwelling structure is known to be associated with the level of living of a household. From this perspective it is useful to examine the dwelling type in relation to the income category. It is perfectly corroborated from Statement 3.3b below. If we see the distribution of the dwelling unit with respect to household income, as shown in statement 3.3b, it is seen that situation is worst for the weaker economic category, i.e. for household with monthly income less than ₹15000. Quite expectedly with increasing economic strata the percentages of respondents of having non-pucca dwelling structure have reduced.

Statement 3.3b : Proportion of Respondents' Households according to Type of Dwelling Unit in Each Income Categories					
Sl. No.	Income category	Household dwelling structure			
		<i>Kaccha</i>	<i>Semi Pucca</i>	<i>Pucca</i>	Total
1	Up to ₹7500	6.5	27.2	66.2	100
2	₹7501- ₹15000	2.7	16.8	80.5	100
3	₹15001-₹25000	1.7	5.3	93.0	100
4	₹25001-₹50000	1.4	4.1	94.5	100
5	More than ₹ 50000	0.6	0.6	98.8	100
6	Total	3.7	16.5	79.8	100



Figure 3.2: Household Dwelling Structure according to Income Category

3.2.5 Number of Rooms and Household Size:

3.2.5.1 Number of rooms in a household is a key indicator of the population density within the family. At first we are interested to know the distribution of household by its size and number of rooms separately, thus by combining the same we may derive the congestion factor of each household. In the context of this survey it is an indicator for the feasibility of maintaining social distancing process. Statement 3.4a shows distribution of household by household size. On the other hand Statement 3.4b shows distribution of household by number of rooms in a house. Statement 3.4c shows distribution of household by number of rooms in a house in comparison with household size.

Statement 3.4a Distribution/Proportion of Respondents' Household by Household Size			Statement 3.4b Distribution/Proportion of Respondents' Household by Number of Rooms		
Household size	No. of HHD	% of HHD	Number of Rooms	No. of HHD	% of HHD
Less than 3	38	2	Less than 3	1084	52
3	551	26	3	419	20
4	735	35	4	239	11
5	339	16	5	346	17
More Than 5	425	20	More Than 5	-	-
all	2088	100	all	2088	100

3.2.5.2 Statement 3.4a depicts that 35% households have four members in the household, whereas 26% have three members and 16% have five members. One fifth of households have more than 5 members. A meagre 2% household have less than 2 members. On the other hand statement 3.4b explains that three fourth (72%) households have three or less rooms. Thus it becomes pertinent to know the association of number of rooms versus household size, which is given below in statement 3.4c.

3.2.5.3 This statement 3.4c below clearly indicates that the relation between household size and number of rooms is not that fair and just but there exists ample cases where quite a big household somehow manages in less number of rooms, and at the same time opposite leisurely arrangement also prevails. This gives rise to the need of in-depth study of income of a household and affording bigger house irrespective of the household size.

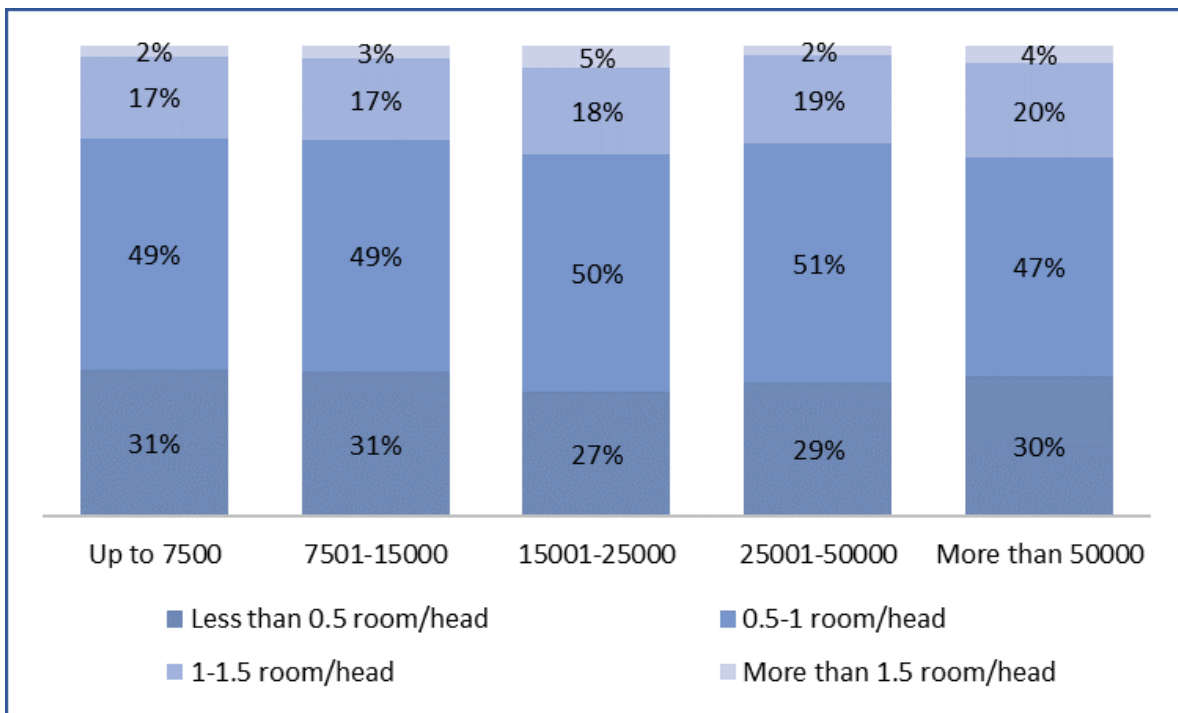


Figure 3.3: Proportion of Per-head Room across Income Categories

3.2.5.4 It is important to know the extent of possibility of maintaining social distancing and difficulty of staying inside the house during “**lockdown**” period.

Statement 3.4c: Percentage of Respondents' Households by Number of Rooms for each Household Size						
Household Size	Number of rooms in the household					
	1	2	3	4	5	All
2	26	39	16	8	11	100
3	19	42	21	9	9	100
4	17	44	19	9	12	100
5	10	39	23	17	11	100
6	12	28	27	11	22	100
>6	4	13	16	17	50	100
All	15	37	20	11	17	100

3.2.5.5 Statement 3.4d shows distribution of number of rooms in a house in relation to household monthly income. The statement visibly describes that number of rooms in a household increases with number household income. As far as more number rooms in a house is concerned, it is evident that proportion increases substantially as we move from lower income group to upper income group; about 60% houses with four or five rooms is resided by households with highest income category. As high as 70% households with lowest income category, however, stays in houses with one or two rooms.

Statement 3.4d: Percentage Proportion of Respondents' household with Number of Rooms in Different Income Category						
Income category	Number of households with number of rooms					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Up to ₹7500	26	45	15	6	8	100
₹7501- ₹15000	13	41	18	13	15	100
₹15001-₹25000	5	29	26	16	26	100
₹25001-₹50000	2	31	30	17	20	100
More than ₹50000	1	9	30	17	43	100
Total	15	37	20	11	17	100

3.2.6 Variation in Source of Drinking Water:

3.2.6.1 Safe drinking water is regarded as basic human rights by the United Nations and by safely managed water it refers to “drinking water services located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination”. Unfortunately according to the UNICEF report less than 50% of the Indian population has access to safe drinking water. The quality of drinking water is a

very important determinant of health condition. The source from where drinking water is collected by the household roughly indicates its quality and thus the awareness of the households of the need for safe drinking water. Information collected on the major source of drinking water used by the household during the major part of a year has been presented in Statement 3.5. The most prevalent source is “piped water in dwelling/ premises/ yard”. Next source in importance, as reported, were “tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (inside premises)” and “piped water outside the dwelling/premises”. The proportions of households reporting the use of drinking water for the major part of the year from these two sources were 43 per cent, 29 per cent, and 15 per cent respectively. Thus these three sources together provided drinking water to 91 per cent of households. A small but significant proportion of households, even in 2020, collected their drinking water either from a “supplied in container”, or from a “tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (outside)”. This constitutes 9 per cent households of the sample.

Statement 3.5: Proportion of Household with Major Source of Drinking Water					
Piped water in dwelling/ premises/ yard	Tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (inside premises)	Piped water outside dwelling/ premises etc.	Tanker/ truck/drum (supplied in container)	Tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (outside)	All incl. others
896	606	306	176	97	2088
42.9	29.0	14.7	8.4	0.3	100

3.2.6.2 Variation in sourcing drinking water categorically provides plausible rationale behind living standard. Statement 3.5a shows percentage of households within a specific income category by source of drinking water.

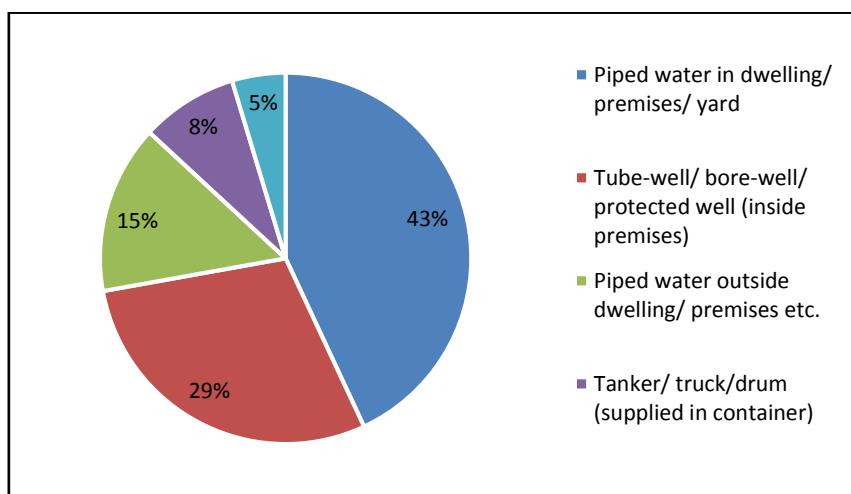


Figure 3.4: Source of Drinking Water to the Respondent Households

Statement 3.5a : Percentage Distribution of Household by Source of Drinking Water for Each Income Category						
Source of Drinking water	Percentage of Household in Different Income Category					
	Up to 7500	7501-15000	15001-25000	25001-50000	More than 50000	Total
Piped water in dwelling/ premises/ yard	34.8	39.0	55.1	52.5	61.5	42.9
Piped water outside	17.6	16.7	12.3	7.8	6.2	14.7
Tanker/ truck/ drum (supplied in container)	4.5	10.6	8.6	12.4	13.0	8.4
Tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (inside premises)	39.7	29.4	17.3	18.0	13.0	29.0
Tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (outside)	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	3.3	4.0	5.3	9.2	6.2	4.6
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.2.6.3 The table above noticeably indicates that lower in the income category, dependence on sourcing drinking water outside premises is more. About one fifth household of lower economic category still fetches drinking water from outside, whereas the similar case is only 5% for highest income group.

3.2.7 Educational Status in the household:

3.2.7.1 A balance of education at home and academic institute actually facilitates proper learning. It is for this reason educational status of the family members is taken into consideration. Highest education level of the male and female member of the household was collected to get some idea about the status of education in the household. Statement 3.6 below shows number and percentage of household in accordance with the highest education level of male and female member. The highest education level within male member is still primary or less for 15% households; the similar percentage is 7% for female members whereas the same for graduate and above is about 45% for both male and female members.

Statement 3.6: Number and Percentage of Respondent's Household as per the Highest Education Level of Male & Female Member				
Highest Education Level	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Number of Households		% of Households	
Illiterate	37	28	2%	1%
Primary	270	132	13%	6%
Secondary	386	277	18%	13%
Higher Secondary	475	742	23%	36%
Graduate	721	689	35%	33%
Post Graduate	176	220	8%	11%
Other	1		0%	-
NA[§]	22		1%	-
Total	2088	2088	100	100

§: No male member in the household

3.3 Problem of Employment and related issues in the Households

3.3.1.1 This is of utmost concern now that India's workers are facing an uncertain future and job losses loom large in the wake of one of the worst economic crises. International Labour Organisation estimated that globally more than 25 million jobs would be threatened due to the spread of corona virus. It is estimated that four out of five people (81 per cent) in the global workforce of 3.3 billion are currently affected by full or partial workplace closure. The ILO, in its report, describes COVID-19 as the "worst global crisis since World War II."

3.3.1.2 In India, the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) in its report (please refer cmie.com) exposed that the unemployment rate has increased from 8.75 in March 20 to 23.52 in April 20, 23.48 in May 20 (please refer cmie.com). Data from CMIE's Consumer Pyramids Household Survey reveals youngsters in the age group 20-24 years accounted for 8.5 percent of the total employed persons in the country in 2019-20. But, they accounted for 11 percent of those who lost jobs. Around 34.2 million of these young men and women were working in 2019-20. In April 2020 their numbers were down to 20.9 million. Over 13 million youngsters lost their jobs in the lockdown. Another 14 million jobs were lost in the age-group 25-29 years, the CMIE report said. "This loss again, was disproportionately high. This group accounted for 11.1 percent of total employment in 2019-20 but it accounted for 11.5 percent of the job losses," the report said.

3.3.1.3 Over 27 million youngsters in their 20s lost their jobs in April. This has serious long-term repercussion, the report said, adding it is during this age that young India builds its career in the hope of a bright future. If the career of this cohort is disrupted or postponed by even a year it will have to compete with the new cohorts joining the labour force after them - arguably, for fewer jobs. Young India will not be able to build the savings it will require later in life, the report said. In April, 33 million men and women in their 30s lost jobs. Around 86 percent of the job losses were among men.

3.3.1.4 The CMIE report said, job losses among the vulnerable are likely to raise the proportion of households in debt. It will also possibly raise debt delinquency. Job losses among the young population would have implications on savings. Household cash reserve also depreciates to a considerable amount during this period. The loss of jobs among the young deprives households of the extra cash that is mostly saved for either buying a house or durables or for retirement. This loss of savings will have long-term implications, the report said.

3.3.1.5 With the backdrop of household profile in Section 3.2 it is extremely important to know the extent of difficulty faced by the household regarding their employment and earning amidst the lockdown period in this sample. As mentioned earlier, as many as six interrelated questions were placed before the respondents through the questionnaire and the replies were analysed in detail and compiled in Table-11 and Table-12 of appendix A. In this section those tables with different characterisation will be discussed in detail. Out of 2088 households 1726 members of 1344 households, which is as high as 18% of the total persons (within households) and 64% of the total households, faced some trouble or other in his/her employment (earning) during this unprecedented 'lockdown' scenario. Statement 3.7a shows district-wise distribution of households and persons who encountered some difficulty in his/her employment (earning) during 'lockdown'. In Howrah 72% households were reported to be affected followed by 24 Parganas (North) and Hooghly and 24 Parganas (South) (around 60%). In Kolkata half of the surveyed household was negatively affected.

Statement 3.7a: Distribution of Respondents' Household and Person within Household Facing Problems Related to Employment During Lockdown				
District	Surveyed Household	Faced problem regarding employment		
		No. of Household	% of Household	No. of Affected Persons
24 Parganas (North)	434	276	63.6	356
24 Parganas (South)	112	64	57.1	81
Hooghly	230	138	60.0	165
Howrah	934	676	72.4	884
Kolkata	243	127	52.3	156
Other Dist.	121	54	44.6	71
Other State	14	9	64.3	13
Total	2088	1344	64.4	1726

3.3.1.6 It may be equally essential to know the extent of distress for different social groups. If we see corresponding percentages of surveyed household belonging to a particular social category, we may have some idea regarding that. Statement 3.7b shows Social Group-wise distribution of households and persons who encountered some difficulty in his/her employment (earning) during 'lockdown'. Within this surveyed households, those belonging to OBCB and SC were worst affected (more than 70%), followed by households belonging to General category and OBCA.

Statement 3.7b: Social Group-wise Distribution of respondents' Household and Persons Facing Employment Problems During Lockdown			
Social Group	Faced Employment Problem		
	No. of Household	% of Household	No. of Affected Persons
General	958	63.0	1237
OBC A	48	54.5	63
OBC B	93	73.2	127
SC	238	71.9	290
ST	7	33.3	9
Total	1344	64.4	1726

3.3.1.7 We are aware of the fact that households with lower level of income are generally not in a position to decide on job options because of pressing daily need for managing household expenses. Thus, they usually accept all sorts of employment without examining its certainty. This category of population is mostly hit on any catastrophic situation; natural, economic or social. Statement 3.7c shows Income Category-wise distribution of households

and persons who encountered some difficulty in his/her employment (earning) during 'lockdown'.

Statement 3.7c: Distribution of Respondents' Household and Person Facing Problems During Lockdown for Different Income Category			
Income Category (per month)	Employment Problem Faced		
	No. of Household	% of Household	No. of Affected Persons
Up to ₹7500	633	81.3	766
₹7501- ₹15000	462	73.3	617
₹15001-₹25000	164	54.5	231
₹25001-₹50000	66	30.4	76
More than ₹50000	19	11.8	36
Total	1344		1726

3.3.1.8 In the surveyed household too, similar picture is revealed. More than four fifth of the households belonging to the lowest income category have experienced negative effect in their respective employment. Observing the table it is quite evident that more we move from lower economic strata to higher economic strata (characterised by their monthly income level), percentage of households whose employment are affected becomes less, and in highest income category it is only 12%.

3.3.1.9 Statement 3.7d shows distribution of households and persons who encountered some difficulty in his/her employment (earning) during 'lockdown' for particular occupation of prime earner. It shows that highest percentage (87%) of affected household belongs to Non-Agricultural Labourer followed by Agricultural Labourer (80%); whereas about three fourth of Self Employed households whose prime earning comes from either in Manufacture, or Trade or Service were, badly affected by closure of all works during Lockdown. As expected least (46%) affected group of household was Salaried household.

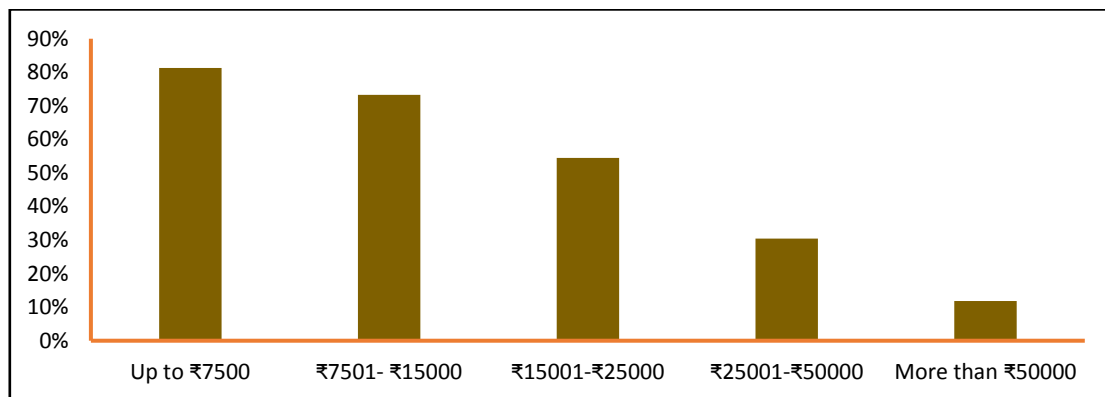


Figure 3.5: Proportion of Households Facing Employment Problems during Lockdown for Different Income Category

Statement 3.7d: Distribution of Household and Person Facing Employment Problems During Lockdown in Different Occupation			
Occupation of Prime earner of Household	Faced problem regarding employment		
	No. of Household	% of Household	No. of Affected persons
Wage and Salary earner	371	46.5	459
Agriculture Labourer	55	79.7	69
Non-Agricultural labourer	173	87.4	216
Self Employed (Agriculture)	39	69.6	48
Self Employed (Manufacture)	152	77.2	214
Self Employed (Service)	152	75.2	192
Self Employed (Trade)	358	75.8	475
Others inc. not in any economic activity	46	45.8	53
Total	1344	-	1726

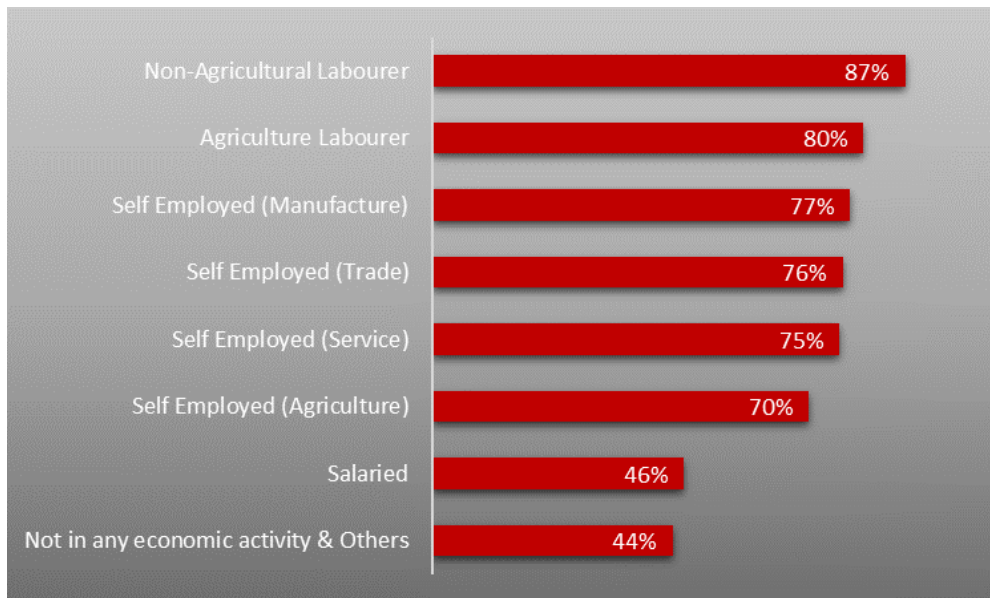


Figure 3.6: Problem in Employment during Lockdown over different occupations

3.3.2 Detail of Problems Encountered:

3.3.2.1 Till now we have discussed the overall percentages of household who were adversely affected in their economic lives, but it is also important to know the nature of problems encountered by them. Through the schedule below we have categorised the problem into following narratives:

OCCUPATION	Self Employed : Manufacture, Service & Trade	(i) No Business/Service activity could be done (ii) Business/Service activity was carried out in a very small scale
	Wage & Salary Earner	(i) Lost Employment (ii) Employment remains but salary/wage not received (ii) Employment remains but lesser salary/wage received

3.3.2.2 It is to be kept in mind that there may be more than one earning member in a household and all may have separate types problems; thus total frequency of problem may go beyond 1344 (exact number of household who faced some problem or others). Hence we use the actual number of household (1344) while deriving percentages. Statement 3.8a shows details of problem faced by the different households and its percentage over the total affected household.

Statement 3.8a: Number of Household and Percentage of household (over the total affected households) vis-a-vis Specific Problem Faced			
Sl. no	Problem Detail	Faced problem by	
		No. of hhd	% of hhd
1	Lost employment	133	9.90
2	Employment remains but wage/salary not received	171	12.72
3	Employment remains but less wage/salary received	233	17.34
4	No business/service activity could be done	562	41.82
5	Business/service activity carried out in a very small scale	245	18.23
6	Other	51	3.79
	Total	1395 ^{&}	

*&: total is more than 1344 as more than one entry is possible for one household.
% is derived on total affected household i.e. 1344*

3.3.2.3 It is equally important to throw light in the living standard (characterised by Income Category). Statement 3.8b shows percentage of household falling in specific problem over different income category. “Lost Employment” took place only with households in lower economic echelon; maximum (64%) is seen in lowest group (i.e. monthly income ‘Up to ₹7500’). Actually households belonging to this lowest income category confronted most adversity of all forms. For all kind of troubles, this poorest band of the surveyed household depicted the maximum percentage among all the income categories. On the other hand, the richest band of the surveyed household characterised by monthly income being ‘More than ₹50000’ confronted the least percentage within each of the specific problem. None of this household group lost any employment; and only 1-2% faced other problems. Most these group are either salaried worker or self-employed in service activity like lawyer, doctor etc. with high educational background.

Statement 3.8b Percentage of Household with Specific Problems in Different Income Category						
Problem Encountered	Households belonging to income category (Rs.)					
	Up to ₹7500	₹7501- ₹15000	₹15001- ₹25000	₹25001- ₹50000	More than ₹50000	Total
Lost employment	63.9	27.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	100
Employment remains but wage/salary not received	50.9	33.3	11.7	2.9	1.2	100
Employment remains but less wage/salary received	42.5	33.0	15.5	7.3	1.7	100
No business/service activity could be done	47.2	35.2	10.9	5.0	1.8	100
Business/service activity carried out in small scale	38.0	39.2	14.7	5.7	2.4	100
Other	39.2	25.5	15.7	13.7	5.9	100

3.3.2.4 Association of specific problems encountered in different income category can be observed from another perspective also. Statement 3.8c shows percentage of household falling in specific income category over different problems.

Statement 3.8c Percentage of Household Falling in Specific Problem income category over different problems.					
Encountered problem	Households belonging to income category				
	Up to ₹7500	₹7501- ₹15000	₹15001- ₹25000	₹25001- ₹50000	More than ₹50000
Lost employment	13.1	7.5	6.9	0.0	0.0
Employment remains but wage/salary not received	13.4	11.9	11.6	7.0	8.0
Employment remains but wage/salary received is lesser	15.3	16.1	20.8	23.9	16.0
No business/service activity could be done	40.8	41.5	35.3	39.4	40.0
Business/service activity was carried out in a very small scale	14.3	20.1	20.8	19.7	24.0
Other	3.1	2.7	4.6	9.9	12.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.3.2.5 Now within a particular income category pre-dominance of a particular problem is examined. Among all the income strata highest predominance of 'No business/service activity could be done' is observed. In

lowest echelon it 41% households faced this particular problem; whereas that of all other problem (except other) is around 14%.

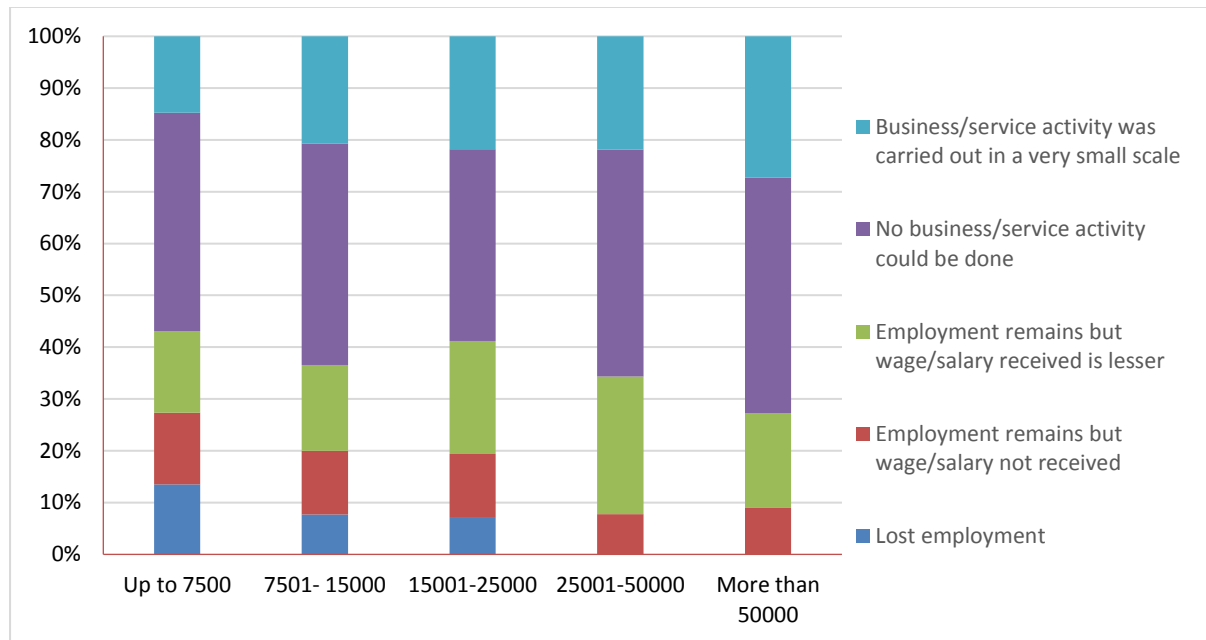


Figure 3.7: Types of Employment related problem during Lockdown across Income Category

Statement 3.8d: Percentage of Various Problems Faced among Households in Particular Occupational Category						
Occupational category	Type of problem faced					
	Lost employment	Employment remains wage/salary not recd	Employment remains but less wage/salary recd	No business/service activity could be done	Business/service activity carried out in a small scale	Other
Wage & Salary earner	6.98	25.84	36.18	19.12	6.98	4.91
Agriculture Labourer	16.07	16.07	14.29	30.36	16.07	7.14
Non-Agricultural labourer	29.78	10.67	21.35	28.09	7.87	2.25
Self Employed (agriculture)	10.00	10.00	10.00	42.50	20.00	7.50
Self Employed (Manufacture)	3.21	7.05	5.77	60.90	19.87	3.21
Self Employed (Trade)	2.41	3.48	4.01	53.48	33.42	3.21
Self Employed (Service)	11.46	5.73	7.01	57.96	16.56	1.27
Others inc. not in econ. activity	17.02	12.77	17.02	38.30	10.64	4.26
Total	9.27	12.69	16.69	40.36	17.80	3.64

3.3.2.6 The statement 3.8d above shows different types of problems faced among households in particular Occupational Category. Here as stated earlier, the occupational category of a household is defined by the occupation of prime earner; there could be other people in other occupation of the same household. Within households type 'Wage and Salary earner, about one fourth did not receive their salary, whereas more than one third received in lesser amount; and 7% lost their employment. In 'Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Labour' about 30% households either did not receive their salary or received in lesser amount whereas about another 30% of Non-Agricultural labour household and 16% Agricultural Labour households lost their job. However, 60% of Self Employed households (engaged in manufacturing, Trade and Service) could not carry out their business/service. The similar percentage for those who are engaged in agriculture is less (about 40%). Among self employed, the percentage of households who could carry out their business/service in smaller scale varies from 16% to 33%.

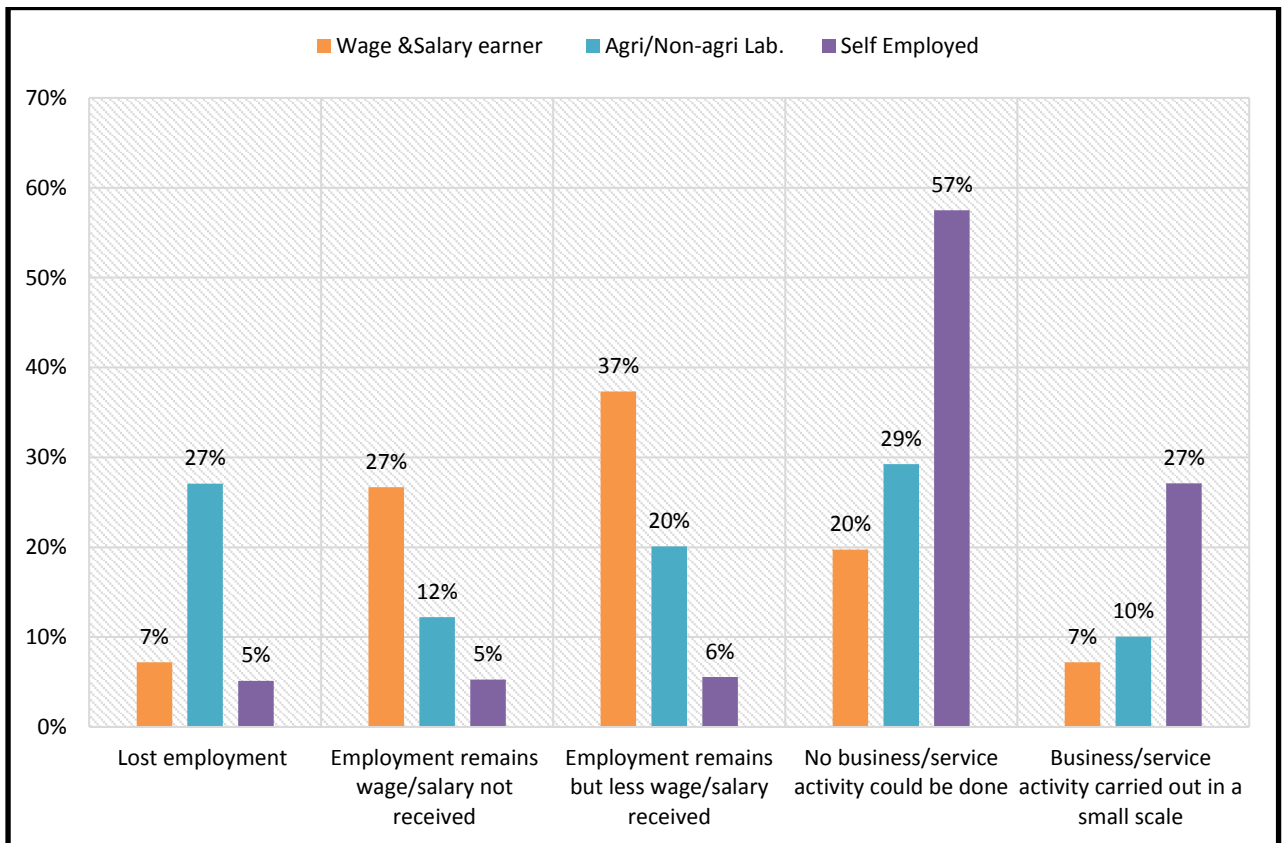


Figure 3.8: Major problems faced by the Households according to Major Occupation Group

3.3.3 Financial Crisis:

3.3.3.1 An additional question in Likert's Scale is asked to those who have reported problems in employment on whether the household is in financial crisis (1 being least and 5 being severe).

Statement 3.9: Percentages of Household with Various Levels of Financial Crisis in Likert's Scale in Different Income Group						
Income Category (per month)	Household Financial Crisis Scale					Total
	Code 1 No Problem	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Severe Problem	
Up to ₹7500	18%	11%	29%	19%	23%	100%
₹7501- ₹15000	25%	16%	33%	15%	10%	100%
₹15001-₹25000	44%	19%	26%	8%	4%	100%
₹25001-₹50000	59%	19%	18%	2%	3%	100%
More than ₹50000	83%	12%	3%	1%	1%	100%
Total	33%	15%	27%	13%	13%	100%

3.3.3.2 Statement 3.9 above depicts the percentages of household describing extent of financial crisis in Likert's Scale within an income group. 13% of these households replied with severe problem whereas 33% are expressing 'all right'. As expected, the middle point (indifferent: still under Control) is selected by nearly one third of the households.

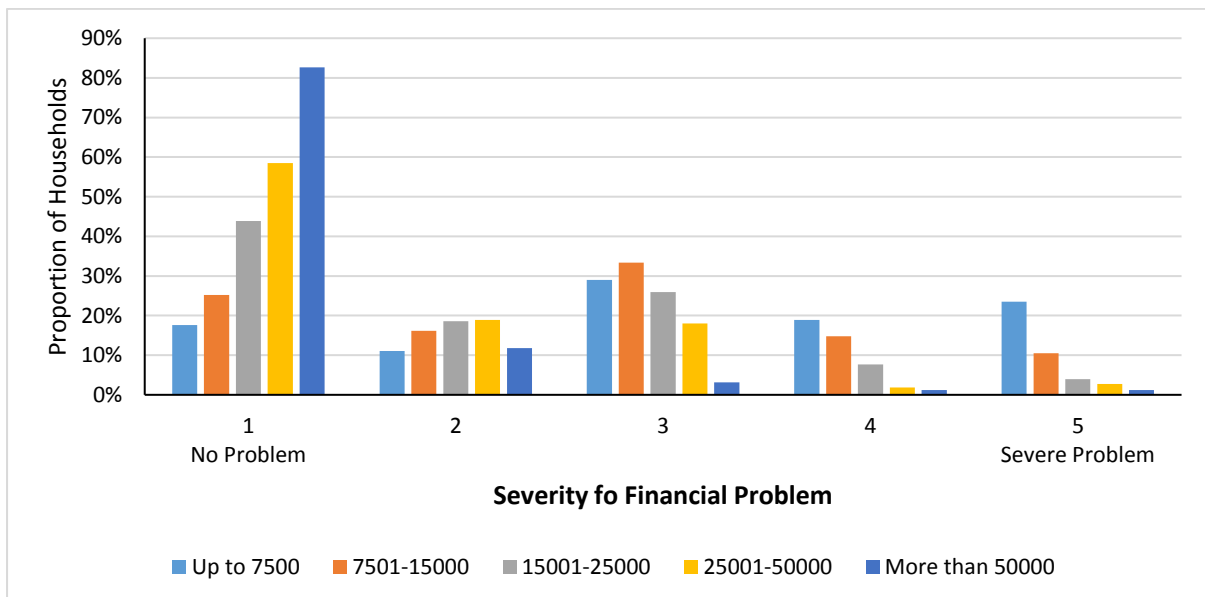


Figure 3.9: Severity of Financial Crisis across Income Categories

3.3.4 Availability of Food:

Statement 3.10: Availability of Meals 3 times a Day for Members of Household in Financial Crisis				
	Households' status vis-à-vis Food Availability			% of hhds with problem
	Not available	Available	Total	
Up to ₹7500	72	258	330	21.8
₹7501- ₹15000	27	132	159	17.0
₹15001-₹25000	6	29	35	17.1
₹25001-₹50000	1	9	10	10.0
More than ₹50000	0	4	4	0.0
Total	106	432	538	19.7

3.3.4.1 For households expressing themselves in severe or near severe financial crisis (4 and 5 in Likert's scale in Statement 3.9), procurement of three full meal (Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner) for all the household members is difficult. Statement 3.10 portrays the situation of financially distressed households. Around 20% households with severe and near severe financial crisis are not able to procure 3 square meal daily. As expected among those households, situation is very bleak for poorer section, where 22% are not getting the same followed by next two income groups (₹7501 to ₹15000 & ₹15001-₹25000) where around 17% are deprived of the essential food. Among the richest income band this incident is not available.

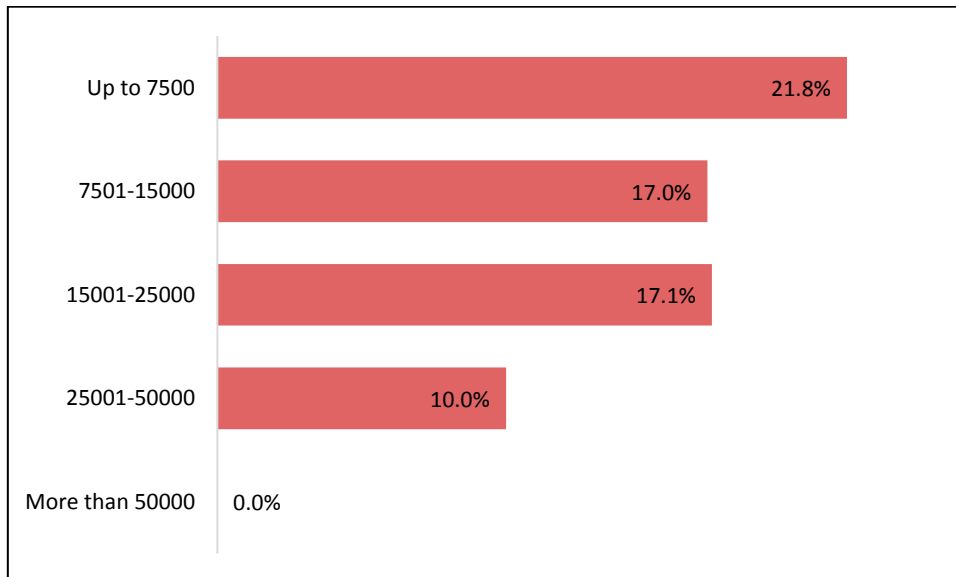


Figure 3.10: Proportion of Households, who are in Financial Problem, not getting 3 meals during Lockdown

3.3.5 Collection of Food:

3.3.5.1 It is also important, in this juncture to know the method of food procurement of the surveyed households. Whether these households took recourse to external help (religious organisation, political parties or NGOs/persons etc.)? Dependence on Government rations was also a major point of inquest. Statement 3.11 depicts the case in relation to multiple income categories. One household was given option to select more than one, so it is not a percentage distribution. Percentage is derived in respect to actual households in a particular income category. As expected, dependence on government ration is maximum for lowest income category. Contrarily 'Purchase from Market' is most prevalent in the upper economic band. Similarly, external assistance from others (Religious organisation/ Political entity/NGO etc) is also highest for the lowest income strata.

Statement 3.11 : Methods of Food Procurement in Household with Different Income Category				
Income category	Percentage of households arranging food from			
	Government Ration	Receipts from Others	Purchase from Market	Other
Up to ₹7500	81.0	15.9	39.4	2.7
₹7501- ₹15000	64.8	8.1	57.0	3.2
₹15001-₹25000	45.8	3.7	70.4	6.0
₹25001-₹50000	25.8	1.8	81.6	6.0
more than ₹50000	14.9	2.5	87.6	6.8
Total	60.2	9.3	57.3	4.0

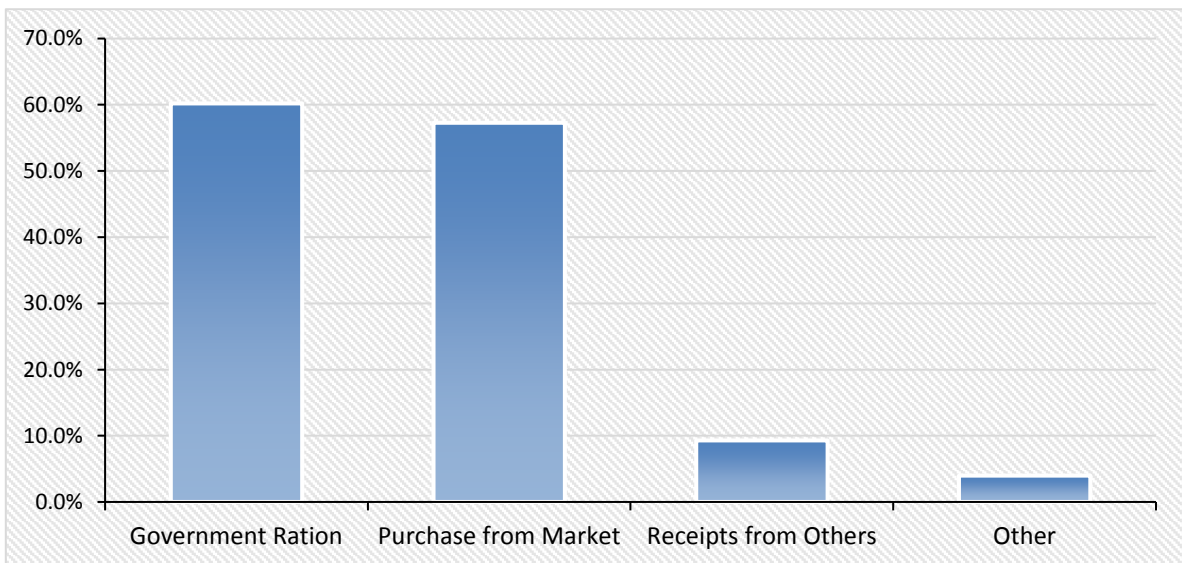


Figure 3.11: Source of Food during Lockdown

Survey Analysis: Education and Online Classes

4.1 General

4.1.1.1 In the academic sector during the COVID 19 period, the issue of the online class perhaps has emerged as the most debatable issue. With the declaration of the “lockdown” as the preventive method in different countries, educational institutions across globe were compelled to suspend physical classroom and shifted on online class. Though the Indian students are not completely unaware of this concept, but in the pre-COVID19 period, online class was predominantly confined into private sector initiatives of education. But for continuing academic activities the government and the government aided institutions (all our institutions under survey) also started to adopt online methods. However, there is a fundamental difference between conducting online class and using digital means for academic activities, including teaching and learning and thus the entire process demands serious introspection.

4.1.1.2 In this chapter our objective is to highlight education related issues of the students and their experiences with online classes. Schools and colleges across India have been shut since mid-March in order to enforce social distancing clause in the truest sense. Now with the nationwide lockdown in force until June 30, 2020 (at least), physical classes are unlikely to resume soon. In order to ease the educational suffering of the students and to continue their learning process in an unabated way, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has been constantly asking schools and colleges to teach students through online classes, while making several platforms available to aid the exercise. The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has also developed a curriculum to suit the online education pattern. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), meanwhile, advised “the use of community radio and television broadcasts” as alternatives “to lessen already existing inequalities”. “These are solutions we are addressing with our Global Coalition partners”, UNESCO Director General Audrey Azoulay said in the report. The Indian government has been pushing for initiatives on the same lines by making lessons available on

DTH platforms and is also exploring the possibility of disseminating lessons through All India Radio. However, the University Grants Commission, the parent body for higher education in the country, has emphasized on Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) years before and now with the lockdown in operation, all the regular courses also have to opt for online.

4.1.1.3 However, online teaching and learning is not a very easy process and it is absolutely a lot more than speaking in a microphone with a camera at one end and connecting a laptop/ phone and listening to it on the other end. Actually lot of challenges are present in both side of the spectrum. A whole gamut of digital exercise are involved in between that in a country like India, is surely going to create strong digital divide. UNESCO and UNICEF also expressed their fear as to them the digital shift may alienate financially disadvantaged section of students who don't have access to the technology. In a report issued on 21 April, 2020 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), a multi-dimensional agency, highlighted another concern about the online shift. Giving a global perspective, UNESCO noted, "Half of the total number of learners — some 826 million (82.6 crores) students — kept out of the classroom by the Covid-19 pandemic who do not have access to a household computer and 43 per cent (706 million or 70.6 crores) have no internet at home, at a time when digitally-based distance learning is used to ensure educational continuity in the vast majority of countries."

4.1.1.4 Besides the question of access there is also security threat. Earlier on May, for example, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs flagged security concerns about the Zoom app for video conferencing, which emerged as the mainstay across India — for government meetings as well as private appointments and online lessons — in the early days of the lockdown.

4.2 Course wise Distribution of Students

4.2.1.1 All the streams and levels of the colleges are covered in purview of this survey. Other than undergraduate courses, some colleges have post graduate level too. Thus, some of the respondents, though very few, are from postgraduate level. In the undergraduate level there are a significant number of

student respondents from general and honours courses in each stream viz. B A, B Sc, B Com.

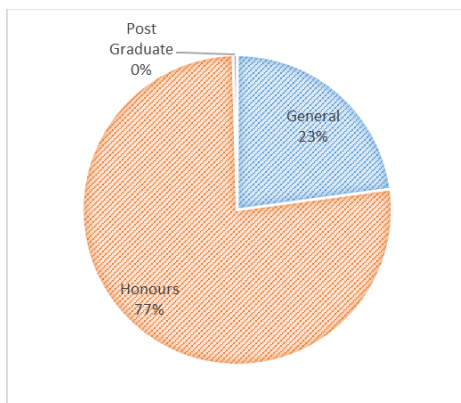


Figure 4.1: Distribution of Students across Courses

4.2.2 Proportion of Students in Districts:

4.2.2.1 Let us first have an idea of students and their educational status. Statement 4.1 shows distribution of students by type of course they are attending in different districts:

Statement 4.1: District wise Distribution of Students in Different Courses								
District	B A (GEN)	B A (HONS)	B Sc (GEN)	B Sc (HONS)	B Com (GEN)	B Com (HONS)	M A/ M Sc	Total
24 Parganas (N)	152	165	14	92		9	2	434
24 Parganas (S)	9	59	3	40		1		112
Hooghly	23	96	5	94	4	8		230
Howrah	217	490	9	180	7	30	1	934
Kolkata	20	117	5	78		19	4	243
Other Dist.	6	48		66		2	1	123
Other State		5	2	3	1		1	12
Total	427	980	38	553	12	69	9	2088

4.2.3 Across Income Group:

4.2.3.1 The distribution of students in different courses vis-a-vis their income group clearly reveals a relation in stream selection. Higher education in science is comparatively expensive than higher education in arts & humanities in our country till date. The data presented in Statement 4.2 also corroborates this fact to some extent. As science education demands laboratory fees and excursion fees, very often the students from the lower economic groups do not opt for science education, particularly in honours courses. It is found that in the population under our survey, 55 per cent students from the lower economic

group (income less than ₹15000 p.m) are studying in B.A. honours course whereas only 14 per cent student from the same economic bracket have opted for graduation with honours in science subjects. Likewise, in the highest economic group (income higher than ₹50000 p.m), 33 per cent student are from B.A. with honours and 57 per cent are studying in B.Sc honours courses.

Statement 4.2: Distribution of Students in Different Income Group & Academic Course								
Income Category	Courses							Total
	B A (GEN)	B A (HONS)	B Sc (GEN)	B Sc (HONS)	B Com (GEN)	B Com (HONS)	M A/ M Sc	
Up to ₹7500	204	429	7	116	3	19	1	779
₹7501- ₹15000	157	291	16	131	4	30	1	630
₹15001-₹25000	46	130	7	104	5	6	3	301
₹25001-₹50000	16	76	4	109		10	2	217
More than ₹50000	4	54	4	93		4	2	161
Total	427	980	38	553	12	69	9	2088

4.3 Online Classes

4.3.1.1 Due to the catastrophic situation generated by COVID-19 and adoption of national “lockdown” of different phases as the preventive strategy, teaching and learning through physical classroom is not at all approaching fast in the country. It seems quite clearly that in course of gradual unlocking of the state, educational institutions perhaps would be the last public place to be unlocked. Amidst this situation almost all institutions of higher education have gone for some kind of online classes despite huge unresolved problems and debates. The Union Ministry for Human Resource Development, the UGC as well as the Higher Education Department of the State Government, all together, have emphasized on organizing regular online class to complete the syllabus. However, regarding the method and platform, no uniform decision has been issued yet. Thus, it is found that since the beginning of April 2020 almost all colleges have opted for online class following methods most suitable for the students.

4.3.1.2 In this section we present the response of the students combining two questions. One is whether their departments have organized online classes and the next one is whether they have participated in those when conducted.

4.3.2 Arrangement of Online Class:

4.3.2.1 Statement 4.3 depicts the prevailing pattern of online class organized by the colleges. Quite laudably, 100 per cent respondents of Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya, North 24 Parganas, opined that the college have arranged online class in this course of time. Students of Women's Christian College, Kolkata and Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, Howrah followed closely with 95% & 93% of its respondent respectively. Very interestingly, positive response by the students are distinctly higher in the district colleges of North 24 Parganas and Howrah than the colleges located at the heart of the metropolitan city of Kolkata (except one) and all the colleges which topped the list are exclusively girls' college.

4.3.2.2 However, we have to remember here that online class is not any easy going activity and as the lockdown of 2020 set off quite suddenly, without adequate time for preparation, many institutions and students were unable to reap the fruit.

Statement 4.3: Response on arrangement of On-Line Class by the colleges					
Name of the College	No	Yes	Total Respondent	% of No	% of Yes
Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya	0	230	230	0%	100%
Bijoy Krishna Girls' College	79	1016	1095	7%	93%
Maulana Azad College	105	294	399	26%	74%
St. Pauls C M College	48	202	250	19%	81%
Women's Christian College	5	90	95	5%	95%
Other College	8	11	19	42%	58%
Total	245	1843	2088	5%	95%

4.3.3 Participation in Online Class:

4.3.3.1 Statement 4.3 above has reflected the unpreparedness of some of the departments of the colleges covered. In this statement (4.4) we present the response of the students on the next one, i.e. whether they have participated in those when conducted.

4.3.3.2 The interesting fact deciphered from Statement 4.4 is that wherever online classes were organized, most students have participated rather than abstaining from it. Thus, we find that the number of participating respondents is much higher than the nonparticipant ones. In cases where online

classes were conducted, 1749 students participated while 94 only remained out. However the reasons for participation and non-participation may be various and those demands separate analysis involving socioeconomic and psychological perspectives. But for the time being, it is not within the purview of the present survey scheme. Similarly the willingness and affordability of the students are also not explored here in 245 cases where the departments were not able to conduct such online class.

Statement 4.4: Relation between Online Class & Student Participation			
College organizing Online Class	Participation of Students		
	No	Yes	Total
No	245	0	245
Yes	94	1749	1843
Total	339	1749	2088

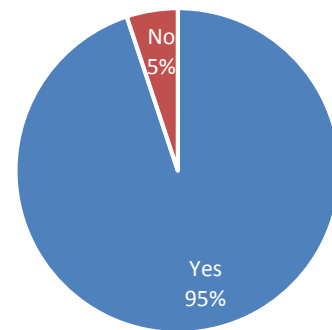


Figure 4.2: Proportion of Students attending online classes where it was arranged

4.3.4 Non-participation and Income Group:

4.3.4.1 A fascinating factor about Statement 4.5 is that non-participation in online classes is not highest in the lowest economic category as anticipated earlier. It is actually highest (about one fourth among the total students within that categories) in the higher income category, i.e., among respondents whose monthly income ranges between ₹.25000 to ₹.50000 and more than ₹.50000. In comparatively lower income group 12-18 per cent student were out of the online classes.

Statement 4.5: Non participation of Online classes by students of different income categories			
Income categories	Not attending online class		Total students
	No. of students	% of students	
Up to ₹7500	90	11.6	779
₹7501- ₹15000	104	16.5	630
₹15001-₹25000	53	17.6	301
₹25001-₹50000	52	24.0	217
More than ₹50000	40	24.8	161
Total	339	16.2	2088

4.4 Devices for Online Classes

4.4.1.1 Access to a proper device with adequate connectivity facility is the key factor for participation in online classes. In our country, as economic stratification is extremely steep, very often digital facility remains behind the reach of the people simply for economic reasons.

4.4.2 Availability of Devices:

4.4.2.1 We have asked the students regarding the devices they availed while participating in online classes. As access to digital world is always subject to economic variables, we have analyzed the nature of device used by the students, in relation to their economic category as manifested through the monthly income of the household in this survey. In the questionnaire we have allowed them to select all kind of devices, those they have availed and have not limited their choice. Statement 4.6a and 4.6b will thus give an idea about their access to multiple kinds of digital device.

Statement 4.6b: Availability of Devices among the students (N=1749)		
Device used	No. of students	% of students
Desktop Computer	33	2
Laptop	79	5
Mobile Phone (smart phone)	1735	99
Tablet	16	1

4.4.2.2 It is a revealing fact that for 99% students, who attended online classes, Smartphone was a device. But for 94% students, Smartphone was the only device they used to follow the online classes. In terms of individual possession of device, position of the tablet and desktop is the least.

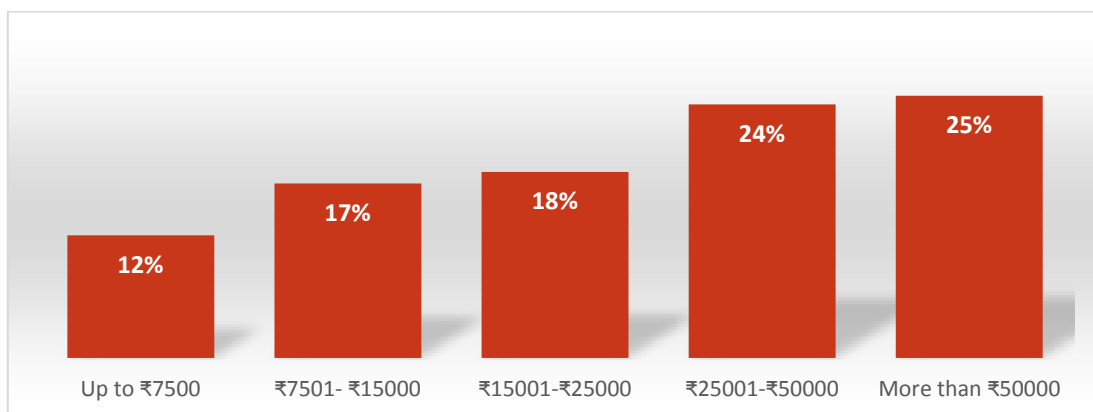


Figure 4.3: Proportion of Students not attending Online Classes over different Income Groups

Statement 4.6b: Availability of Devices among the students (N=1749)			
Number of devices available and its Details		No. of students	% of students
1 device	Desktop Computer	3	0.17
	Laptop	8	0.46
	Tablet	3	0.17
	Mobile Phone (smart phone)	1640	93.77
2 devices	Mobile Phone (smart phone), Desktop Computer	20	1.14
	Mobile Phone (smart phone), Tablet	4	0.23
	Mobile Phone (smart phone), Laptop	56	3.20
3 devices	Mobile Phone (smart phone), Laptop, Desktop Computer	6	0.34
	Mobile Phone (smart phone), Tablet, Laptop	6	0.34
4 devices	Mobile Phone (smart phone), Tablet, Laptop, Desktop Computer	3	0.17

4.4.3 Devices Used across Income Group:

4.4.3.1 Students from poorest class among the surveyed households, 99 per cent used Smartphone, which was the only available device with them to attend online classes. Whereas it is more than one third in the highest income group, with all the devices to attend the same. Quite expectedly lower the income category, use of phone is more, as it is now an essential device for the Indian population to maintain their regular socioeconomic activities. Craving for Smartphone is perhaps most among the lower income group compared to other digital gadgets. Correspondingly, access to laptop/desktop/tablet increases as we move to the higher income groups.

Statement 4.7: Income Distribution and Device Accessed by the Students				
Income Category (per month)	Device Accessed			
	Only Smart Phone	Smart Phone & Laptop/Desktop/Tablet	Laptop/Desktop/ Tablet	Any
Up to 7500	683	6		689
7501-15000	510	12	4	526
15001-25000	223	22	3	248
25001-50000	144	17	4	165
More than 50000	80	38	3	121
Total	1640	95	14	1749

4.5 Acceptability of Online Classes

4.5.1.1 In the following section we have tried to make a satisfaction survey of the respondents regarding online classes to have a clear picture of acceptability of the same. The survey has attempted to evaluate the satisfaction level by framing the question in a five point Likert scale format; ranging from “not satisfied” to “very much satisfied” range.

4.5.2 Feeling about Online Classes:

4.5.2.1 The feeling of satisfaction about online classes among the participants of the same and among the total respondents, are considered here.

Statement 4.8: Satisfaction Level of the Respondents for On-Line Class							
Satisfaction Level					Number of students		
Code 1 Not satisfied	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very much satisfied	Attended	Not Attended	all
163	194	559	397	436	1749	339	2088
7.8%	9.3%	26.8%	19.0%	20.9%	83.8%	16.2%	100
9.3%	11.1%	32.0%	22.7%	24.9%	100	-	-

4.5.2.2 Interestingly, from the above Statement, it appears that 163 respondents (9.3 percent) only out of 1749 participants were not satisfied at all. Contrary to this, 436 student respondents (25%) were satisfied very much and 397 respondents (23%) were satisfied to some extent with the ongoing process of learning. It can thus be derived that about 50 per cent of those who have participated in the online classes were satisfied more or less. Whereas, 339 respondents (16 per cent) out of a total of 2088, did not took part in this activity.

4.5.3 Acceptability of Online Classes across course type:

4.5.3.1 Statement 4.9a states that 52% of the students continuing graduation in Arts are overall satisfied through the process of online class they are going through. In the contrary, they are only 41% among the students who are pursuing graduation in Science, may be due to non accessibility of practical classes. 43% of the Masters level students are not satisfied to certain extent and the proportion is same in case of feeling indifferent. This perhaps indicates the acceptability of the online class by them in a negative mode. Whereas, majority

of the students pursuing graduation in Commerce, are indifferent (43%) on their feeling about online class and 15% are feeling satisfied to some extent.

Statement 4.9a : Distribution of Satisfaction level for online class on type of the course						
	Code 1 Not satisfied	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very much satisfied	All
B A	9%	10%	30%	23%	29%	100%
B Sc	10%	13%	35%	23%	18%	100%
B Com	15%	20%	43%	15%	7%	100%
Masters	14%	29%	43%	14%	0%	100%

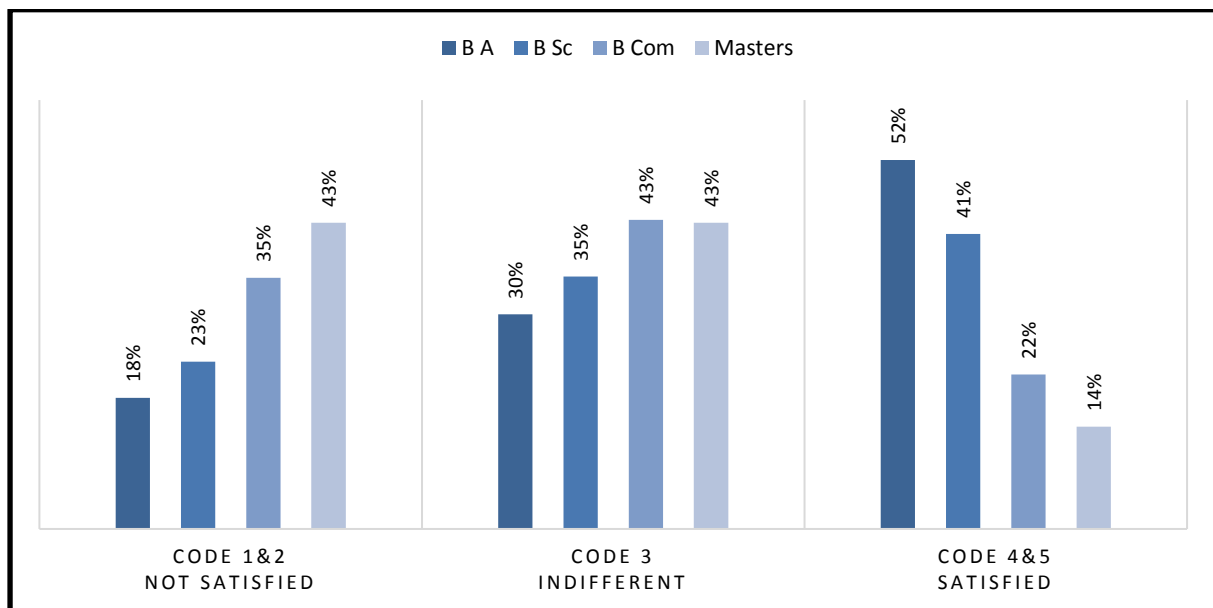


Figure 4.4: Satisfaction Level across Courses

4.5.3.2 As per the spread of syllabus is concerned, Honours students are expected to study in depth rather than general. Statement 4.9b reveals that honours level students, among them who are pursuing graduation, are less satisfied through this imposed process of learning. The most fascinating fact is that nobody in the post graduation level is satisfied very much in adopting online class, as they require most other facilities of the institution rather than only completion of the syllabus.

Statement 4.9b : Distribution of Satisfaction level for online class and level of course

Course attending	Code 1 Not satisfied	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very much satisfied	All
General	9.62%	9.37%	26.08%	21.01%	33.92%	100.00%
Honours	9.21%	11.51%	33.63%	23.24%	22.42%	100.00%
Post Graduate	14.29%	28.57%	42.86%	14.29%	0.00%	100.00%

4.6 Problems felt regarding Online Classes

4.6.1.1 In evaluating the situation of the students vis-a-vis the online class scheme, we have asked the respondents to point out the problems they have faced most, in this scheme. We have provided them with six fixed alternative causes and there was also an option to refer to other causes with explanation. Among the other, some very important issues are as follows as mentioned by the students:

1. During online classes there is no direct interaction occurs between teacher and student which makes the topic difficult to understand
2. It is difficult to understand the topic in Online class
3. There is problem to accomplish class work
4. Practical works are difficult to understand (mentioned by a student of Geography Honours)
5. Eye problems

4.6.2 Problems across Income Group:

4.6.2.1 In Statement 4.10, different kind of problems involved in the online classes is analyzed with reference to the economic category of the respondents, as revealed through the monthly income of the family. However it appears across economic divide that weak internet connectivity is the most prevalent impediment towards online class. Almost 78 percent of the respondents have complained on it. Lack of monetary requisite to buy a data card is the next important impediment towards online class for the respondents, with 14 per cent in this bracket. In this context we have to mention that respondents here were allowed to refer to more than one problem that they are facing in the online class. This detrimental economic effect of COVID 19 is expressed in this

aspect where the respondent could not cater to his/her need for buying a small data card even. The students in the income groups up to Rs.15000 are quite severely affected by the lack of money for buying data card. In the comparatively higher income category this problem also exists, though, in a marginal form. Lack of self motivation, difficulty in operating the application and digital illiteracy are the problems faced for online class for 9%, 8% and 6% of respondent group. Interestingly, in the higher income group, problem for time management was more evident. In the highest two income band it is 8 per cent for each. Whereas in the lower income band it is 4 to 5 per cent. A plausible interpretation of this finding may lie on the fact that in the higher income groups, domestic helps take a lot of load for the household chores. But during the lockdown period, to maintain social distancing the domestic helps could not work. So the burden of the household chores fully went to the respondents. As against this, in the lower income categories, the respondents very often on their own perform all household chores. So, time management in domestic sector is not an issue for them.

4.6.2.2 The positive sign as revealed from the data of Statement 4.9 and 4.10 is that, if some arrangement for improved and cheaper connectivity could be arranged for, online class can be popularized more as the students across income group is interested towards it.

Statement 4.10: Problem of Online Class across Income Group (N=1599)

Income Category (per month)	Problems in Online Class						
	Weak Internet Connection	No Money to Buy Data Card	Lack of Self-Motivation	Difficulty in Operating	Lack of Digital Literacy	Problem in Time-management	Other
Total	1248	229	141	130	90	82	129
Percentage	78%	14%	9%	8%	6%	5%	8%
Up to ₹7500	75%	22%	6%	6%	5%	4%	8%
₹7501- ₹15000	80%	15%	9%	7%	7%	5%	8%
₹15001-₹25000	81%	4%	9%	10%	7%	5%	5%
₹25001-₹50000	76%	2%	16%	13%	6%	8%	13%
More than ₹50000	87%	1%	12%	15%	3%	8%	5%

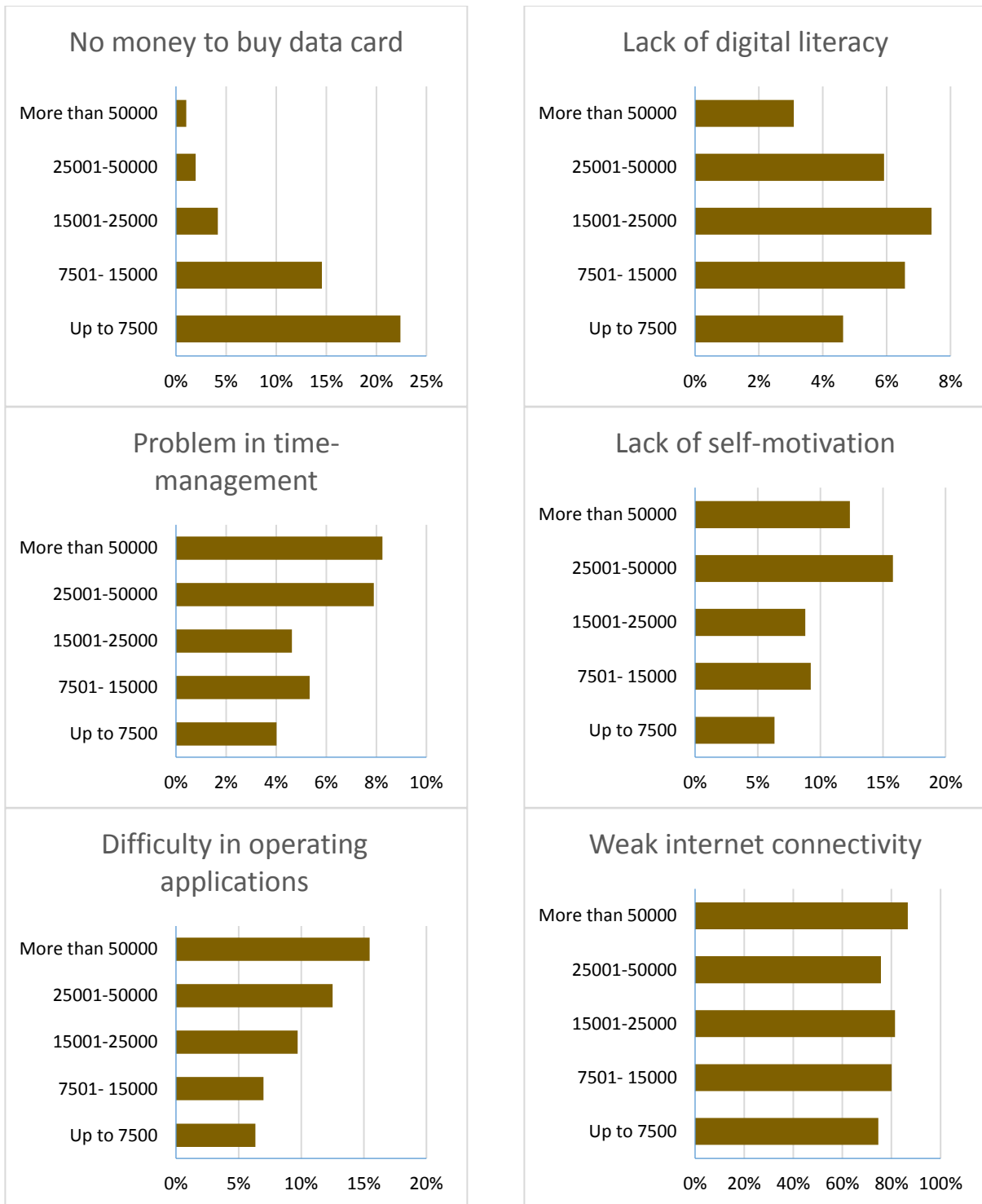


Figure 4.5: Income Group wise Problems of Online Classes

4.6.3 Problems felt in different level of education:

4.6.3.1 Keeping in mind the difference of feeling about the online class across the level of education (Statements 4.9a and 4.9b), it is evident to draw a picture on the problems faced by them in this process.

4.6.3.2 The Statement 4.11 below has attempted to categorize the problems related to the online class according to the level attended by the respondents.

Statement 4.11: Relation between Educational Level & Problems in Online Class							
Attending Level	Problems in Online Class						
	Weak internet connectivity	No money to buy data card	Lack of self-motivation	Difficulty in operating applications	Lack of digital literacy	Problem in time-management	Other
Honours	79%	14%	10%	9%	7%	6%	8%
General	74%	15%	4%	5%	3%	4%	10%
Post Graduate	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%

4.6.3.3 It is found that poor internet connectivity as the major problem is reported most by the honours level students. For the problem 'No money to buy data card', the highest proportion is from General Course. However, though there exist some difference, but it is not very significant.

4.7 Anxiety of Students about Uncertainty on Completion of the Course

4.7.1.1 In the last segment related to educational issues, we have tried to locate the amount of fear and insecurity among the student respondents regarding completion of the courses they are pursuing at present. In order to assess their level of worry, again we have used a five point Likert's scale, where point 1 denotes 'not so worried' and point 5 denotes 'very worried' regarding the completion of their respective courses.

4.7.2 Anxiety among participants as well as non-participants of Online Classes:

4.7.2.1 It is found in general from Statement 4.12 that a deep level of worry exists among the students regarding the completion of their academic courses on time. As high as three fourth of the total students expressed their worry regarding timely completion of the courses they are currently pursuing. There is no much difference in percentage in the level of worry between the students who attended online classes and those who did not. Only exception is the 5th

worry level or tremendous worry level, where percentage difference between two groups is as high as 10.

Statement 4.12: Percentage of Students with respect to Participation in Online Class & Worry of Course Completion					
Attending online class	Worry Level				
	Code 1 Not so worried	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very worried
Yes	6%	5%	16%	21%	52%
No	7%	4%	12%	16%	62%
All	128	95	316	422	1127
Percentage	6%	5%	15%	20%	54%

4.7.3 Worry Level and Course Type:

4.7.3.1 While analyzing the worry level among the respondents it is important to know little more on the issue. Statement 4.13 exhibits that worry level is maximum (78% with code 5, 'very worried') among the post-graduate level of respondents, though participation of this group is extremely low in the population under survey. Actually the survey is focussed on the UG colleges and all these colleges do not have PG studies even and where ever it is available, very few students are enrolled. However, the worry of this group is easily understandable as they are about to end their student life and on the door of entering professional world, where COVID-19 put a big uncertainty. Extreme worry level hit the students from the general course next with a proportion of about 59%, as this group also expects to complete graduation in search of some stability in life through other ventures.

Statement 4.13: Relation between Course Type & Worry Level regarding Course Completion					
Course Type	Worry Level				
	Code 1 Not so worried	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very worried
Honours	5%	5%	16%	21%	52%
General	9%	3%	12%	18%	59%
Post Graduate	0%	0%	11%	11%	78%

4.7.4 Worry level and Income category:

4.7.4.1 Statement 4.14 illustrates the relation between the income category as expressed by the respondents in terms of monthly income of the family and the worry level regarding completion of the course they are pursuing at present. Quite evidently, it appears that the level of worry is maximum in the

lowest income band as this section is maximum hit by the brunt of COVID-19. Tremendous worry is prevalent among 60 percent of the respondents of this group. At the same time this worry level decreases to a considerable extent as we move up in the economic ladder. In the highest income band under survey, it is just above one-third (36%) of the population under study. Perhaps their comparative secured life has made them less worried. As opposed to this only 6 per cent to 7 per cent respondents are free from worry. It is clearly revealed through this statement again that the effect of COVID-19 is most severe on life of the individuals with respect to economy.

Statement 4.14: Relation between Income Level and Worry Level					
Income Category (per month)	Worry Level				
	Code 1 Not so worried	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very worried
Up to ₹7500	6%	3%	14%	17%	60%
₹7501- ₹15000	6%	4%	13%	21%	56%
₹15001-₹25000	6%	7%	15%	22%	51%
₹25001-₹50000	8%	6%	20%	21%	44%
More than ₹50000	7%	6%	25%	25%	36%

4.7.5 **Worry Level across Financial Crisis status:**

4.7.5.1 Worry level among students belonging to households with financial crisis: It may be called that in Chapter 3 (section...) we discussed about the problem of employment resultant financial crisis. Here the worry level of students belonging to households facing financial crisis are compared with the complementary group. Statement 4.15 shows the percentages of students in different worry level vis-a-vis the financial crisis level.

Statement 4.15: Percentages of students in different worry level vis-a-vis the financial crisis status.					
Financial Crisis	Worry level				
	Code 1 Not so worried	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very worried
Faced	4%	3%	11%	16%	66%
Not faced	7%	5%	16%	22%	50%

4.7.5.2 It is clearly evident, and it is expected also that 82% students who belong to households that are facing financial crisis are worried; it is 16 percentage points higher than the opposite group when we look into the class of very worried. In this group only 4% are not so worried.

Survey Analysis: Health Issues amid lockdown

5.1 General

5.1.1.1 In the healthcare system, given its limited resources, prioritises are given to COVID-19 cases. Living with a health condition that requires instant or regular medical care, say many who have been struggling to get their chemotherapy sessions, or dialysis, or even a diagnosis of a life-threatening ailment amid the nationwide lockdown, many are not getting proper medical attention. Whether one is rich or poor seems to matter little in the face of the COVID-19 outbreak, as hospitals – both State-run and private – reel under staff crunch and lack capacity to tackle the contagion as well as other chronic and common ailments. The patients, on the other hand, are grappling with an endless wait for medical intervention while living with the fear of contacting the virus during procedures at hospitals.

5.1.1.2 As Covid-19 gripped the nation with around 4 lakhs confirmed cases as of 20th June, the lockdown which was initiated on 25th March 2020 and then extended till 30th June has negatively impacted people's access to essential health care services, especially for the elderly and chronically ill populace. With chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like cardiovascular ailments, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory ailments and other NCDs accounting for 63 per cent of the total deaths in India, the threat they pose to households and the healthcare system in non-pandemic times is outrageous. Our estimates from the most recent National Sample Survey (NSS) 75th round (2017-18) data show that around 8.6 per cent of the population are aged 60 years and above and approximately 3.7 per cent of the Indian population are chronically ill; with Kerala having the highest share of chronically ill population (18.2 per cent), followed by Andhra Pradesh (10.4 per cent) and West Bengal (9.0 per cent).

5.1.1.3 With a scarcity of population-based data, one has to rely on sample surveys like NSS and National Family Health Survey (NFHS 4: 2015-16) to get estimated prevalence of chronic ailments in India. Our estimates on the incidence of selected chronic ailments from NFHS-4 data shows that 4 - 4.4 per

cent of men and women aged below their mid-50s suffer from any three chronic diseases (viz. diabetes, heart disease, asthma). In a similar fashion, estimates from NSS 75th round data reveals that for people aged above 50, the rate is as high as 11.6 per cent for India with Kerala having the highest burden, followed by Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Estimates from both the data sources further suggest that prevalence of cancer is not very low in India. States such as Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh dominates in prevalence rates of cancer for the men aged below mid-50s, while Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have higher prevalence rates of cancer for women aged below 50s. For people aged 50 years and above, Kerala, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan exhibit cancer prevalence rate higher than the national average. These figures clearly portray the enormous section of Indian population in need of regular healthcare. Unprecedented lockdown and its eventual repetition to arrest the spread of Covid-19 have blatantly deprived this section from availing regular healthcare services such as chemotherapy, dialysis, blood transfusions or even life-saving drugs. The brunt is fuelled from multiple shortfalls in anticipation and planning.

5.1.1.4 The secondary and tertiary hospitals primarily in charge of providing chronic healthcare services are now clogged with Covid-19 patients. Credible prints and online news portals reported night shelters near AIIMS swarmed with unattended cancer patients for days. The closure of all OPDs and speciality services in AIIMS from March 24 onwards has left them stranded without either treatment or food. According to a senior oncologist at Mumbai-based Tata Memorial Hospital, there has also been a sudden dip in inter-state inflow of patients. Although follow-ups are being done telephonically and via online, many people do not have the know-how or access to those means. The situation is equally grim for patients requiring dialysis as they are facing similar problems due to mobility restrictions and non-availability of public transport services. The dialysis centres are struggling with staff crunches and irregular supplies of essential utilities such as dialyser, needles and anticoagulants. Besides, there are several reports that HIV patients are unable to reach local ART centres for medicines. Missing regular doses would probably bring down their immunity and make them more susceptible to get co-morbidities like TB. Life-saving drugs and essential diagnostics are far-fetched as laboratories are also not operational in the lockdown.

5.2 Morbidity status of Students' Households

5.2.1.1 Self-reported prevalence of chronic disease for any member of the students' household is considered as the indicator of morbidity of that particular unit. There are some households with more than one member having one or more chronic disease(s) whereas some households are with one or (more than one) member with multiple chronic diseases.

5.2.2 Overall Morbidity:

5.2.2.1 Statement 5.1 depicts the picture of the morbidity status among respondents' households as well as number of persons for whom the status is reported upon. It is evident as well as alarming that more than 30% of the students' households have some or the other sign of chronic morbidity. If we penetrate further, one out of ten individuals is suffering from some chronic disease.

Statement 5.1: Number and proportion of households as well as household members according to morbidity status					
Households and household members	Households			Household members	
	Total	With no chronic disease	With any chronic disease	Total	Suffering from any chronic disease
Number	2088	1448	640	9876	1011
Proportion	100	69.4	30.7	100	10.2

5.2.3 Distribution as per number of chronic diseases:

5.2.3.1 Statement 5.2 depicts that 22% households are dealing with two chronic diseases and around 7% with more than two. It is however, reported by 121 households having more than one member with one or more than one type of disease.

Statement 5.2: Distribution of households with number of Chronic Disease(s)		
No. of disease(s)	No. of households	Proportion of households
1	452	70.63
2	144	22.50
3	32	5.00
4	11	1.72
5	1	0.16
All	640	100.00

5.2.3.2 Irrespective of the size, in 30% of the households, more than one member has some chronic disease although mostly (70%) there is only one member with chronic disease in these 640 households.

5.2.4 District wise morbidity:

5.2.4.1 Statement 5.3 shows the district profile of incidence of chronic disease for the respondents' household. It reveals that among the three districts, having proportion households with any chronic disease, more than the overall morbidity (30.7%), 24 Parganas (South) has the highest burden (38%), followed by 24 Parganas (North) and Hooghly. The same is presented in the figure below.

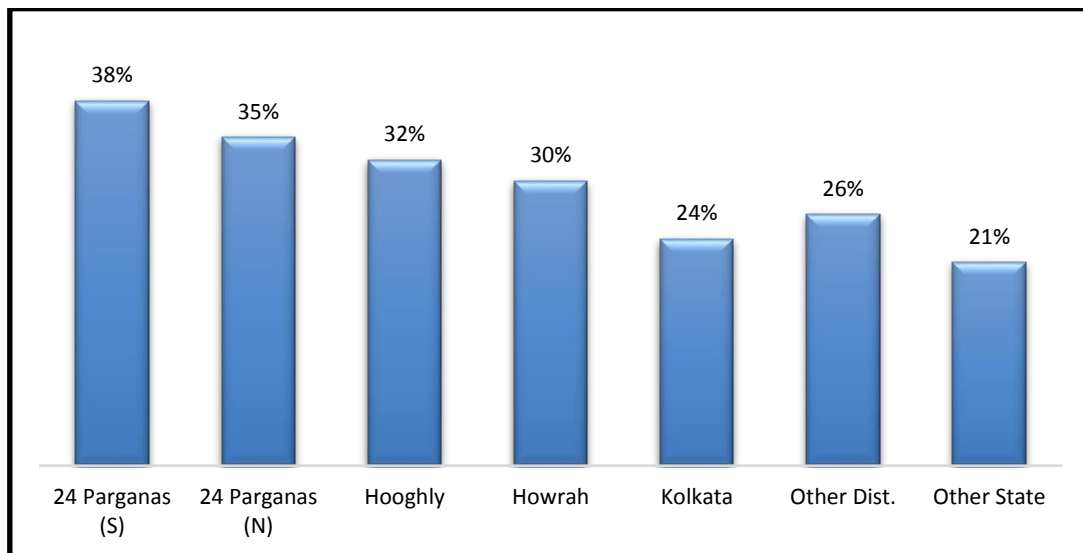


Figure 5.1: District wise incidence of chronic disease

5.2.4.2 As far as the proportion of households with more than chronic ailment is concerned, 24 Parganas (North) topped the list, followed by Kolkata (36%) and 24 Parganas (South). Here also, these three districts along with Hooghly (29.7%) are having the proportion more than average (29.4%).

Statement 5.3: District wise distribution of households by morbidity status with Chronic disease									
District	No Chronic Disease		With chronic disease						All
			Any chronic disease		1 chronic disease		>1 Chronic Disease		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
24 Parganas (N)	284	65.44	150	34.56	93	62.00	57	38.00	434
24 Parganas (S)	69	61.61	43	38.39	30	69.77	13	30.23	112
Hooghly	156	67.83	74	32.17	52	70.27	22	29.73	230
Howrah	654	70.02	280	29.98	213	76.07	67	23.93	934
Kolkata	185	76.13	58	23.87	37	63.79	21	36.21	243
Other Dist.	90	73.17	33	26.83	25	75.76	8	24.24	123
Other State	10	83.33	2	16.67	2	100.00	0	0.00	12
All	1448	69.35	640	30.65	452	70.63	188	29.38	2088

5.2.5 Type of chronic disease:

5.2.5.1 As the record is based on self-reporting mode, it is possible only to count the reported disease. Statement 5.4 is prepared on the basis of different types of chronic ailment derived from the report. Apart from the diseases stated in this list from 'Diabetes' to 'Kidney related', rest of the ailments are consolidated in "other".

Statement 5.4: Distribution and proportion of households according to the reported chronic ailment			
Type of Disease	Number of households having at least one member suffering from the disease	% of households with respect to households with chronic disease (N _{CD} =640)	% of households with respect to all households (N=2088)
Diabetes	235	36.72	11.25
Hypertension	130	20.31	6.23
Heart related	79	12.34	3.78
Pain or ache	70	10.94	3.35
Lungs related	53	8.28	2.54
Hyper or hypo Thyroid	44	6.88	2.11
Gastric trouble	25	3.91	1.20
Kidney related	14	2.19	0.67
Other	235	36.72	11.25

A household can have one person and/or more than one person suffering with one or more CD. Hence total for column 2 turns out to be more than 640.

5.2.5.2 As a single type of disease, diabetes is found to be the major (11%) contributor of sufferings to the total surveyed households, followed by Hypertension (6%). Heart disease, chronic pain, disease of lungs and thyroid are the other alarming factors in a declining order.

5.3 Morbidity and Hospitalisation

5.3.1.1 In this section we would like to portray more about ailing scenario (other than chronic disease), whether doctor was consulted and if not what are the reasons behind, extent of hospitalisation and problem related hospitalisation. Statement 5.5 depicts the aforesaid characteristics of households (in percentage distribution) for all districts.

5.3.2 District wise distribution:

5.3.2.1 Statement 5.5 clearly indicates about 10% households had at least one ailing person during this lockdown period. In different districts, this percentage varies from 7% to 16%. For about 80% of them, doctors were consulted. At the same time, among the ailing, 2% needed hospitalisation. Hospitalisation was not easy for about 40% of the cases. For Kolkata, it records highest cases of challenging issues for hospitalisation.

Statement 5.5: Percentage of households according to morbidity status, and hospitalisation in different districts

Districts	% of households with						
	no ailing person	ailing person	doctor being consulted if ailing		requiring hospitalisation among household having ailing persons	whether problem faced for hospitalisation	
			yes	no		yes	no
Kolkata	88	12	79	21	2	67	33
24 Parganas (N)	91	9	80	20	3	27	73
24 Parganas (S)	84	16	83	17	2	50	50
Howrah	93	7	86	14	2	44	56
Hooghly	93	7	82	18	1	0	100
Other Districts	88	12	60	40	2	50	50
Other states	79	21	100	0	7	0	100
All	91	9	81	19	2	40	60

5.3.2.2 5.3.1.1 Though there was less representation from other districts, the proportion ailing who did not or could not consult doctor, is lowest among them. Unfortunately, Kolkata is in the top as a separate district in this regard.

5.3.3 Ailment and reason if untreated:

5.3.3.1 Statement 5.6 below shows similar distribution with respect to different income category, with the following typical problem faced for consulting doctor.

- i. Ailment not considered serious – R1
- ii. Doctor Clinics were closed nearby, moreover no vehicles was available to go beyond – R2
- iii. Financial constraint – R3
- iv. Other – R4

Statement 5.6: Percentage of households according to morbidity status, and doctor consultation with problems encountered for that among income categories

Income Categories	% of households having			doctor consulted if ailing		if no doctor was not consulted, the reasons			
	no ailing person	ailing person	requiring hospital-isation among ailing	yes	no	R1	R2	R3	R4
Upto 7500	92	8	2	80	20	39	38	15	8
7501-15000	90	10	2	76	24	51	25	13	13
15001-25000	92	8	2	88	12	67	33	0	0
25001-50000	91	9	2	85	15	33	67	0	0
More than 50000	91	9	1	93	7	0	100	0	0
All	91	9	2	81	19	44	36	11	8

5.3.3.2 The statement above clearly states the fact that percentage of household who have consulted doctors, when someone is ailing, varies from 76% to 93%, the least belongs to lower economic echelon, whereas highest fits in to the richest among the respondent's households. Moreover, the reason R3 (Financial Constraint) is applicable to lower two economic groups only. Other than upper two economic categories, the most frequent reason for not consulting doctor was "not considering the ailment serious". However, the richer group was willing to consult a doctor but due to "Doctor Clinics were closed nearby, moreover no vehicles was available to go beyond", they could not get it done.

5.4 Requirement of Medicine

5.4.1.1 As it is already stated that during lockdown there was substantial problem faced by the households on procurement of medicine. In this section we would try to analyse the data whether the respondent's households have experienced some problem or not. Two questions were asked, whether they need medicine in the reference period and status of availability, if required,

5.4.2 District wise distribution:

5.4.2.1 Statement 5.7 shows the number and percentages of households requiring medicines during lock down.

Statement 5.7: Requirement of Medicine by the households during lock down				
Districts	Yes	No	Total	% of HHDs requiring medicines
24 Parganas (N)	352	82	434	81
24 Parganas (S)	92	20	112	82
Hooghly	197	33	230	86
Howrah	772	162	934	83
Kolkata	208	35	243	86
Other Dist.	88	33	121	73
Other State	12	2	14	86
All	1721	367	2088	82

5.4.2.2 Statement 5.7 shows that irrespective of presence of chronic disease patients or not, around 82% households needed medicine amid lockdown; in different districts this percentage is quite similar (81 to 86 per cent). Medicine shops were mostly open as provider of emergency good, and scene of people queuing for maintaining social distancing to procure those was a common feature in front of every medicine shop.

5.4.3 Status of Procuring Medicines:

5.4.3.1 Here we have collected some information whether the households who are in need of medicine could procure it without much hassle or not. Statement 5.8 shows the status of obtaining medicines.

Statement 5.8: Status of obtaining medicines by households with or without chronic diseases

Status of household on obtaining medicines	Number and % of households			
	all HHDs	%	HHD with CD	%
Medicine was available at home (previously stocked)	212	12.3	62	9.7
available in medicine shop and could be purchased as and when required	1255	72.9	439	68.6
Required ordering and made available within a week	138	8.0	74	11.6
Ordered through online	43	2.5	13	2.0
Faced tremendous problem	68	4.0	47	7.3
Other	5	0.3	5	0.8
All	1721	100.0	640	100.0

5.4.3.2 While presenting, we have separated out the households with chronic diseases. In 10% (HHDs with CD) to 12% households intimated that they had some stock of medicines, which is quite usual for some HHDs with chronic diseases. Excluding those 10% households, around 70% could procure medicines from medicine shops, while rest confronted various types of problem, including deferred supply, online ordering and even rushing to the vicinity of big hospitals to purchase required medicine.

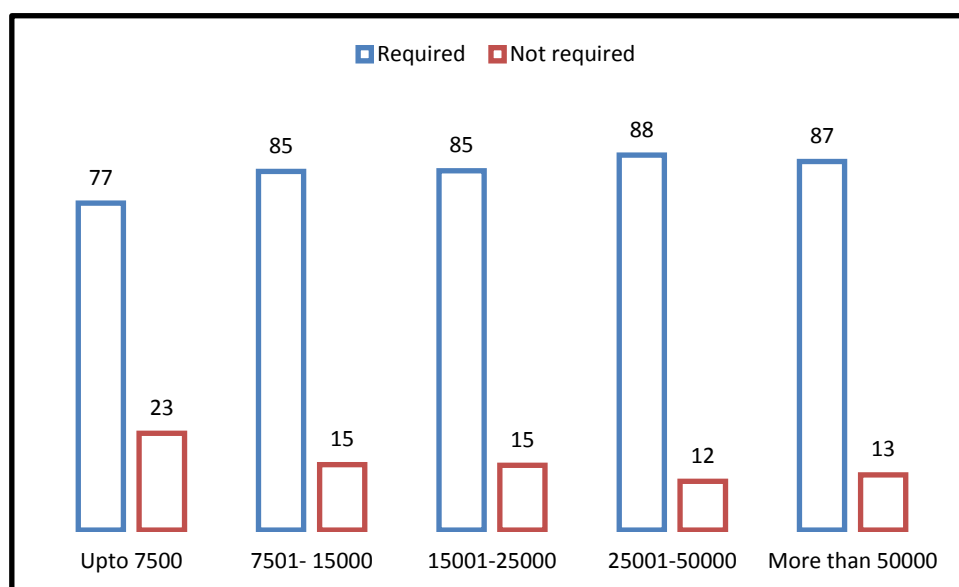


Figure 5.2: Requirement of medicine across income category (in percentage)

5.4.3.3 The above figure dictates that there is a clear difference among the households across economic divide as far as the requirement of medicine is concerned. In the lowest income category, the proportion of households in need of medicine during this period is lowest (77%). It is worth mentioning that the

poorest group shows least percentage of procuring medicines online, whereas among the richest it is highest.

5.5 Movements (outward and inward) among Households

5.5.1.1 In this lockdown scenario, it is meant to be inside the household as far possible and not to move outside for flimsy reason. Moreover other non-household members including maids/ other service sector personnel also are not supposed to visit. To know the extent of this practice, we enquired four related questions like (i) how many times the student moved outside on an average in a week, (ii) reason for moving outside if the reply on first is other than 'never' and possible reason may be more than one, (iii) how many times other household members went outside to collect eatables (iv) how many times non-household members entered the house. Statement 5.9a, 5.9b and 5.9c shows some tabular representation of the related data.

5.5.2 Students moved outside and reason behind:

5.5.2.1 It is to be kept in mind that among these respondent we have a female (83% female over 17% male) bias. However, it is little less than half of the students who did not move outside (Statement 5.9a) from home and among them more than 90% are female.

Statement 5.9a : Number of times Students went outside and reasons thereof							
Frequency per week	Number of students	Reason of movement, if went out (N=1070)					Proportion
		Emergency Medical Reason	Purchasing daily needs	For some relief work to poor people	Other	Total	
Never	1018						49%
Once	551	6%	50%	1%	34%	100%	26%
Twice	338	19%	65%	3%	13%	100%	16%
3-5 times	129	22%	60%	4%	14%	100%	6%
More than 5 times	52	30%	32%	4%	35%	100%	3%
Total	2088	19%	56%	2%	26%	100%	100%

5.5.2.2 At the same time it is worth mentioning that 2% (among those went outside) participated in 'Relief work'. But the most common reason for moving outside is 'Purchasing daily needs'. There is substantial percentage who reported 'Other'. In this section (i) fetching water from outside, (ii) attending

final rites of deceased household members, (iii) going to friend's house etc. are included.

5.5.3 Movement for collection of food item:

5.5.3.1 Statement 5.9b, as well as the figure below, shows frequency of other household member going out for purchasing food items. The proportions are shown in each district. Not much difference is noticed in inter-district comparison of this trend. Majority of the households across districts (varies from 47% to 54%) went outside 2-5 times for collecting food items. Kolkata is found to be the only district, where as large as, in 18% of the households, somebody went outside almost daily to collect food items.

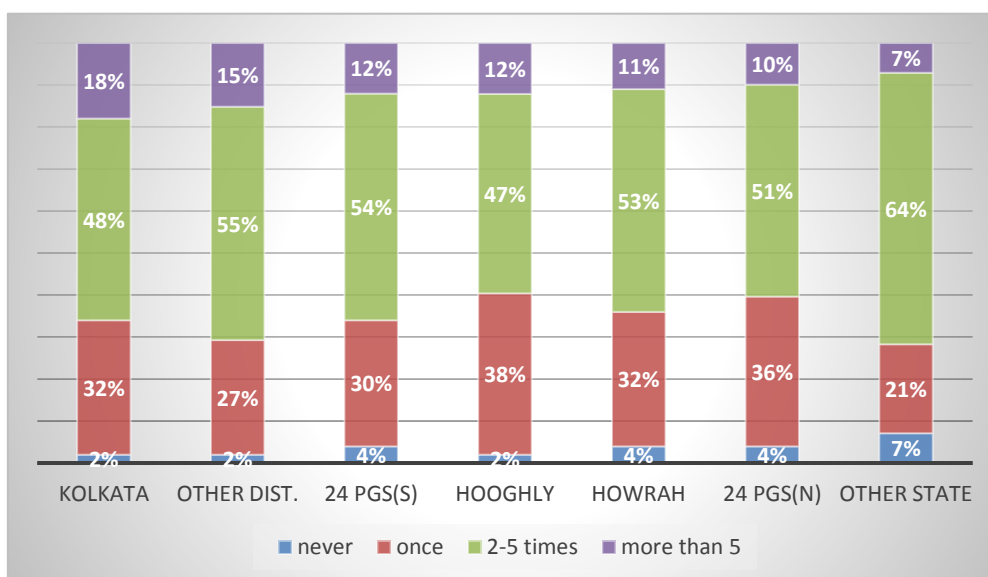


Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of households by number of times any member going outside for collection of food item in different districts

Statement 5.9b: Distribution of households by number of times any household member going out for collecting food item in different districts					
Districts	Frequency of movement (in percentage)				Total
	never	once	2-5 times	more than 5	
24 Parganas (N)	17	155	220	42	434
24 Parganas (S)	4	34	61	13	112
Hooghly	5	88	109	28	230
Howrah	37	303	491	103	934
Kolkata	5	77	117	44	243
Other Dist.	3	33	67	18	121
Other State	1	3	9	1	14
Total	72	693	1074	249	2088

5.5.4 Moving outward and inward:

5.5.4.1 Statement 5.9c, below shows incidence of other household member going out for purchasing food items as well as the frequency of non-household member entering into the house. Only 3% households never went out to buy food whereas 12% went more than 5 times. Rest 85% went once to five times to purchase or collect food items.

Statement 5.9c Number of times household member goes out for purchasing food items and non-household member enters house in a week				
No. of times in a week	HHD where HHD member moving out for procuring food item		HHDs where non-HHD member entered	
	number	percentage	number	percentage
never	72	3	1740	83
once	693	33	150	7
2-5 times	1074	51	131	6
more than 5	249	12	67	3
All	2088		2088	

5.5.4.2 Statement 5.9c, at the same time shows frequency of non-household member entering into the house. Only in 17% households, non-household member (including maids) entered (once or more) inside whereas in 83% households none entered.

5.6 Arogya Setu App

5.6.1.1 To know the awareness of the students regarding 'Arogya Setu', which is an Indian open source COVID 19 Contact Tracing, Syndromic Mapping and Self Assessment digital service. It can be installed in any mobile phone (Smartphone or keypad). The following Statement 5.10 shows the number of students installed this 'Arogya Setu' app in their mobile phones.

Statement 5.10: number and proportion of students installing Arogya Setu App in different districts

District	Number of students installing App			
	Yes	No	Total	Yes %
24 Parganas (N)	131	303	434	30%
24 Parganas (S)	43	69	112	38%
Hooghly	73	157	230	32%
Howrah	299	635	934	32%
Kolkata	82	161	243	34%
Other Dist.	54	67	121	45%
Other State	8	6	14	57%
All	690	1398	2088	33%

5.6.1.2 Only one third of the respondent students have installed this app on or before the day they have taken the survey (during 15th May to 30th May). Within the districts it varies from 30 % in 24 Parganas (North) to 38% in 24 Parganas (South); percentages lie within this range for Kolkata, Howrah and Hooghly.

5.7 Positive COVID-19 cases in vicinity:

5.7.1.1 To enquire about this particular issue there was one question whether there was any positive Corona case in the vicinity of the respondent. Here vicinity referred to within one km of radius. Statement 5.11 is prepared on the basis of the response and it is presented across districts.

Statement 5.11: District wise Corona cases in the vicinity of the students households

Districts	Proportion of cases		Total
	No	Yes	
24 Parganas (N)	76	24	434
24 Parganas (S)	78	22	112
Hooghly	90	10	230
Howrah	73	27	934
Kolkata	63	37	243
Other Dist.	97	3	121
Other State	93	7	14
All	76	24	2088

5.7.1.2 Overall there are around one fourth of the households who replied with a positive corona case within 1 kilometre of the house. Among the districts, the highest proportion is noticed in Kolkata (37%), followed by Howrah (27%) and the least is found in Hooghly (10%).

5.8 Mental Health Issues

5.8.1.1 India's public landscape has transformed dramatically over the last couple of months, with the most prolonged lockdown that the present generation can remember. Declared on March 24, 2020, the lockdown ensured that hundreds of millions of people were effectively confined to home. While this has been effective in helping to curb the spread of this severe Pandemic in India, it may not, perhaps, been conducive to the emotional and mental health of the citizens, most importantly the students.

5.8.1.2 The lockdown applied to three main areas: physical movement out of the home, social distancing when outside the home, and restricted availability of most public services while sparing essential services. There was a sudden and drastic alteration in the daily routine, with many millions stranded in boarding houses and rental apartments. Even those who are at home are suddenly without normal classes, peer group interaction and confined in home. At this age group with enormous energy and physical exuberance, staying at home for 24 hours, connected to outside world with only mobile phone and internet is really stressful. In some cases, this boring situation, coupled with family issues like sudden loss of employment, along with financial stress or even distress, could enhance the psychological impact on the student community. We have enquired on 4 simple areas to judge the mental health of the respondent students as a whole.

5.8.2 Status of feeling: Statement

5.8.2.1 Statement 5.12 shows over-all situation of the students with their personal feeling on Lockdown.

Statement 5.12: Feeling of students during lockdown		
Feeling during lockdown	Number	%
Experiencing an 'extreme level of mood swings' caused by stuck in the house	788	38
Feeling frustrated and frightened	580	28
Feeling very anxious and helpless at home	390	19
Feeling peace and relaxed after a long time	121	6
Took it as a long holiday and happy	151	7
Other	58	3
All	2088	100

5.8.2.2 Around 85% of the students felt insecure (either experiencing an 'extreme level of mood swings' caused by stuck in the house or feeling frustrated and frightened or very anxious & helpless) where only about one tenth took it as fun and peaceful. So more or less we may conclude from the above fact that the situation has affected negatively to the respondent students.

5.8.3 Feeling across income group:

5.8.3.1 These feeling when seen with reference to income category in statement 5.13, it is evident that the students of lowest income category around 90% are highly stressful while confronting this lockdown, which is more than students of all other groups. Around 70% of the students belonging to richest class are least tensed among all. At the same time less than one fourth students of higher income group are managing the issues of lockdown peacefully, whereas corresponding percentage of the same is around 10% in lower income group. It can be conjectured that students of lower income category had to cope with the threat of financial crisis as well, which may be accounted for the higher percentage of tense students.

Statement 5.13: Feeling of students during Lockdown for each income category						
Feeling during Lockdown	Income category					
	Up to 7500	7501-15000	15001-25000	25001-50000	More than 50000	All
Experiencing an 'extreme level of mood swings' caused by stuck in the house	273	236	121	93	65	788
Feeling frustrated and frightened	255	180	69	52	24	580
Feeling very anxious and helpless at home	157	130	52	26	25	390
Feeling peace and relaxed after a long time	22	35	25	17	22	121
Took it as a long holiday and happy	52	40	24	22	13	151
Other	20	9	10	7	12	58
All	779	630	301	217	161	2088

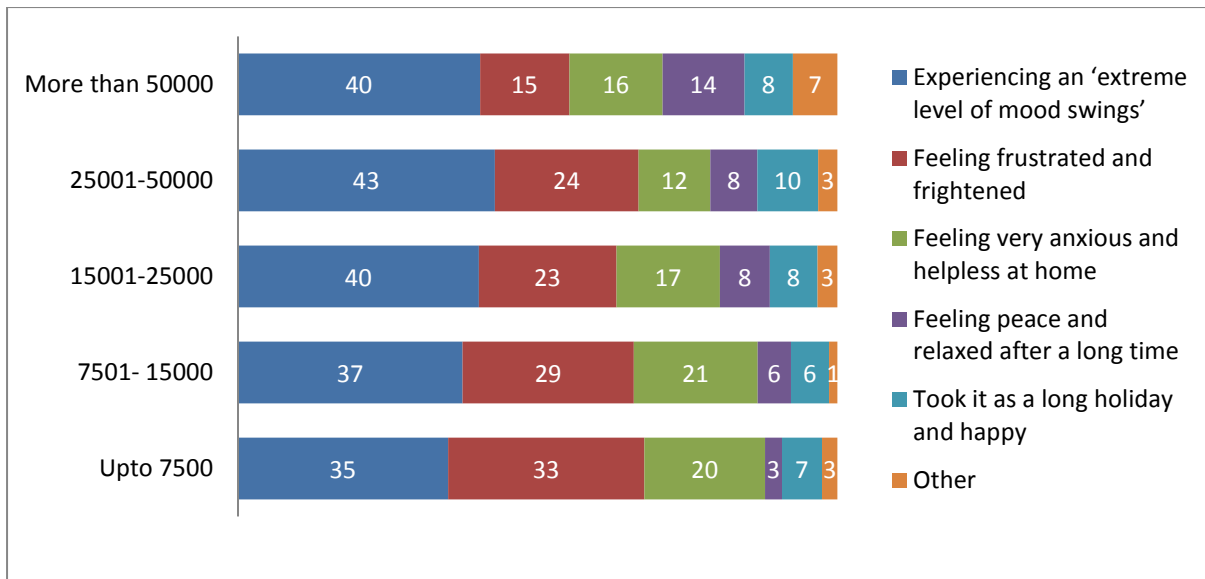


Figure 5.4: Percentage distribution of feeling of students in each income category

5.8.4 Feeling across movement:

5.8.4.1 Statement 5.14 below clearly shows how this feeling is inversely proportional with the number of times moving out. As mentioned earlier, these young students are staying inside the house against their will and huge energy content within them are acted negatively during this situation. It is quite evident that, among those who never went outside their house, proportion of highly tensed students is high compared to the others, who went outside their house at least once. The difference is around 30 to 50 percentage points for different feelings.

Statement 5.14: Proportion of students with specific feeling during lockdown vis a vis number of times going outside house			
Feeling during lockdown	no of times going outside house in a week		
	never	once or twice	more than twice
Experiencing an 'extreme level of mood swings' caused by stuck in the house	53.2	39.5	7.4
Feeling frustrated and frightened	46.7	43.6	9.7
Feeling very anxious and helpless at home	40.0	48.2	11.8
Feeling peace and relaxed after a long time	47.1	45.5	7.4
Took it as a long holiday and happy	57.0	38.4	4.6
Other	50.0	41.4	8.6

5.8.5 Major time spent:

5.8.5.1 Statement 5.15 shows type of time spent by the students through 'major time spent approach'. More than two fifth of the students are mostly

working with family members and have quality time with them, 10% stays alone, and another two fifth spending time either alone or with family members. Only 5% had problems with family members.

Statement 5.15: Number and percentage of students with type of time spent					
Alone	Works with family members & quality time with them	Both	Problems with family members	Other	All
216	893	815	109	55	2088
10%	43%	39%	5%	3%	100%

5.8.6 **Difficulty to relax:**

5.8.6.1 Statement 5.16 shows number and proportion of students with difficulty to relax in Likert scale. The statement clearly represents that around 80% students expressed that there is no such difficulty (either indifferent or not often difficult or never difficult) to relax. But 20% clearly mentioned that they are having substantial difficulty (predominance or always) to relax.

Statement 5.16: Distribution of students on the scale of difficulty to relax						
Respondents	Code 1 Always difficult	Code 2 Predominantly difficult	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4 Not often difficult	Code 5 Never difficult	All
Number	203	203	623	434	625	2088
Percentage	10%	10%	30%	21%	30%	

5.8.7 **Feeling agitated:**

5.8.7.1 Statement 5.17 shows number and proportion of students with level of agitation in Likert scale. The statement clearly represents that around 65% students expressed that they are more or less not agitated (either indifferent or not often agitated or never agitated). But 35% clearly mentioned that they are relatively agitated (predominance or always agitated).

Statement 5.17: Distribution of students on the scale of feeling agitated						
Respondents	Code 1 Always difficult	Code 2 Predominantly difficult	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4 Not often difficult	Code 5 Never difficult	All
Number	358	378	704	358	290	2088
Percentage	17%	18%	34%	17%	14%	

Appendix

Appendix - A

Section A: Students and their Households

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents in Districts by Gender

District	Number of Students				Percentage of students*
	Female	Male	Transgender	Total	
Howrah	906	28	0	934	45
24 Parganas (North)	324	110	0	434	21
Kolkata	146	97	0	243	12
Hooghly	219	10	1	230	11
24 Parganas (South)	73	39	0	112	5
Nadia	16	3	0	19	1
Murshidabad	6	11	0	17	1
Malda	6	8	0	14	1
Uttar Dinajpur	0	10	0	10	0
Bardhaman (East)	5	4	0	9	0
Alipurduar	2	5	0	7	0
Cooch Behar	2	5	0	7	0
Medinipur (East)	1	6	0	7	0
Bardhaman (West)	4	2	0	6	0
Medinipur (West)	2	4	0	6	0
Birbhum	1	4	0	5	0
Bankura	1	3	0	4	0
Dakshin Dinajpur	0	3	0	3	0
Jalpaiguri	0	3	0	3	0
Darjeeling	2	0	0	2	0
Jhargram	1	0	0	1	0
Purulia	1	0	0	1	0
Other States	8	6		14	1
All	1726	361	1	2088	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by Occupation for each Gender

Main Occupation of the Household	Number of Students				Percentage of students*
	Female	Male	Transgender	Total	
Salaried	631	167	0	798	38
Agriculture Labourer	53	16	0	69	3
Non-Agricultural Labourer	179	19	0	198	9
Self Employed (Agriculture)	40	16	0	56	3
Self Employed (Manufacture)	178	19	0	197	9
Self Employed (Service)	167	35	0	202	10
Self Employed (Trade)	398	73	1	472	23
Other	3	0	0	3	0
Not in any economic activity	77	16	0	93	4
All	1726	361	1	2088	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by Districts and Income Categories

District	Income Category (in ₹)					Total	Percentage*
	Up to 7500	7501 - 15000	15001- 25000	25001- 50000	More than 50000		
24 Parganas (North)	170	114	60	48	42	434	21
24 Parganas (South)	38	29	18	11	16	112	5
Hooghly	83	61	39	27	20	230	11
Howrah	390	319	123	71	31	934	45
Kolkata	63	76	34	38	32	243	12
Other Dist.	34	26	22	20	19	121	6
Other State	1	5	5	2	1	14	1
All	779	630	301	217	161	2088	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by Districts and Social Groups

District	Number of students					Total
	General	SC	ST	OBC A	OBC B	
24 Parganas (North)	262	104	7	24	37	434
24 Parganas (South)	59	37	0	5	11	112
Hooghly	167	31	2	5	25	230
Howrah	757	115	5	20	37	934
Kolkata	208	19	0	12	4	243
Other Dist.	55	24	7	22	13	121
Other State	13	1	0	0	0	14
All	1521	331	21	88	127	2088
Percentage*	73	16	1	4	6	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by Districts and Religion

District	Number of students				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	
24 Parganas (North)	389	38	5	2	434
24 Parganas (South)	94	11	6	1	112
Hooghly	220	8	1	1	230
Howrah	861	72	0	1	934
Kolkata	162	73	7	1	243
Other Dist.	90	27	3	1	121
Other State	7	5	1	1	14
All	1823	234	23	8	2088
Percentage*	87	11	1	0	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by Districts and Type of House

District	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Kaccha	Total
24 Parganas (North)	312	95	27	434
24 Parganas (South)	92	17	3	112
Hooghly	190	33	7	230
Howrah	757	157	20	934
Kolkata	211	27	5	243
Other Dist.	93	14	14	121
Other State	12	1	1	14
All	1667	344	77	2088
Percentage*	80	16	4	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by Income Category and Type of Houses

Income Category (in ₹)	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Kaccha	Total	Percentage*
Up to 7500	516	212	51	779	37
7501- 15000	507	106	17	630	30
15001-25000	280	16	5	301	14
25001-50000	205	9	3	217	10
More than 50000	159	1	1	161	8
All	1667	344	77	2088	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 8: Distribution of respondents by Principal Occupation of the household and Income Categories

Household main occupation	Income Category (in ₹)					Total
	Up to 7500	7501-15000	15001-25000	25001-50000	More than 50000	
Salaried	188	202	132	144	132	798
Agriculture Labourer	51	16	1	1	0	69
Non-Agricultural Labourer	130	60	4	3	1	198
Self Employed (Agriculture)	33	14	4	5		56
Self Employed (Manufacture)	51	82	44	16	4	197
Self Employed (Service)	88	67	28	10	9	202
Self Employed (Trade)	190	163	72	33	14	472
Other	3	0	0	0	0	3
Not in any economic activity	45	26	16	5	1	93
All	779	630	301	217	161	2088

Table 9: Distribution of respondents by (i) Household Size, (ii) Number of Earner (iii) Highest Education Level of Male/Female Member

Characteristic	Number	Percentage*
Household Size		
Less than 3	38	2
3	551	26
4	735	35
5	339	16
More than 5	425	20
All	2088	
Number of Earner		
1	1248	60
2	571	27
3	161	8
More than 3	108	5
All	2088	

Characteristic	Number	Percentage*
Highest Education Level of Male Member		
Illiterate	37	2
Primary	270	13
Secondary	386	18
Higher Secondary	475	23
Graduate	721	35
Post Graduate	176	8
Other	1	0
NA	22	1
All	2088	
Highest Education Level of Female Member		
Illiterate	28	1
Primary	132	6
Secondary	277	13
Higher Secondary	742	36
Graduate	689	33
Post Graduate	220	11
All	2088	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 10: Distribution of Students' Household according to Major Source of Drinking Water by (i) Income Category, (ii) Social Group, (iii) Type of House and (iv) District

Characteristic	Piped water in dwelling/ premises/ yard	Piped water outside	Tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (inside premises)	Tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (outside premises)	Tanker/ truck/ drum (supplied through container)	Other	Total
Income Category (in ₹)							
Up to 7500	271	137	309	1	35	26	779
7501-15000	246	105	185	2	67	25	630
15001-25000	166	37	52	4	26	16	301
25001-50000	114	17	39	0	27	20	217
More than 50000	99	10	21	0	21	10	161
All	896	306	606	7	176	97	2088
Social Group							
General	715	207	384	7	136	72	1521
SC	106	65	116	0	29	15	331
ST	7	4	5	0	3	2	21
OBC A	23	15	46	0	3	1	88
OBC B	45	15	55	0	5	7	127
All	896	306	606	7	176	97	2088
Type of House							
Pacca	775	209	430	5	164	84	1667
Semi Pacca	107	77	140	2	11	7	344
Kachha	14	20	36	0	1	6	77
All	896	306	606	7	176	97	2088

Characteristic	Piped water in dwelling/ premises/ yard	Piped water outside	Tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (inside premises)	Tube-well/ bore-well/ protected well (outside premises)	Tanker/ truck/ drum (supplied through container)	Other	Total
District							
24 Parganas (N)	167	60	143	2	35	27	434
24 Parganas (S)	31	16	39	0	13	13	112
Hooghly	112	18	79	0	12	9	230
Howrah	415	143	271	2	84	19	934
Kolkata	125	57	20	2	22	17	243
Other Dist.	39	12	52	1	8	9	121
Other State	7	0	2	0	2	3	14
All	896	306	606	7	176	97	2088

Table 11: Distribution of Students' Households having Problem in Employment/Earning and Type of Problems Faced according to (i) Income Category, (ii) Social Group and (ii) District

Characteristic	% Having Problem		No. of Households with Different Problem*						Total
	No. of HHs	No. of Persons	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	
Income Category (in ₹)									
Up to 7500	633	766	99	87	265	93	85	20	649
7501-15000	462	617	77	57	198	96	36	13	477
15001-25000	164	231	36	20	61	36	12	8	173
25001-50000	66	76	17	5	28	14	0	7	71
More than 50000	19	36	4	2	10	6	0	3	25
All	1344	1726	233	171	562	245	133	51	

Characteristic	% Having Problem		No. of Households with Different Problem*						Total
	No. of HHs	No. of Persons	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	
Social Group									
General	958	1237	179	120	398	180	78	35	990
SC	238	290	35	37	97	43	27	11	250
ST	7	9	2	2	1	0	1	2	8
OBC A	48	63	8	4	22	6	11	0	51
OBC B	93	127	9	8	44	16	16	3	96
All	1344	1726	233	171	562	245	133	51	
Districts									
24 Parganas (North)	276	356	40	26	122	50	37	9	284
24 Parganas (South)	64	81	17	8	18	16	6	6	71
Hooghly	138	165	31	23	43	29	13	3	142
Howrah	676	884	108	92	306	109	58	17	690
Kolkata	127	156	32	16	49	23	9	6	135
Other Dist.	53	68	1	4	22	15	9	9	60
Other State	10	16	4	2	2	3	1	1	13
All	1344	1726	228	165	538	227	123	41	

*Respondents were allowed to record multiple responses for this question.

Problems regarding employment/earning:

- P1: Employment remains but wage/salary received is lesser
- P2: Employment remains but wage/salary not received
- P3: No business/service activity could be done
- P4: Business/service activity was carried out in a very small scale
- P5: Lost employment
- P6: Other

Table 12: Distribution of Students' Household on Availability and Method of getting food item by (i) Income Category, (ii) Social Group and (iii) District

characteristic	% of Households not getting full meals	Distribution of Households getting food through**						
		F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	Total
Income category								
Up to 7500	9	631	72	11	41	307	21	1083
7501-15000	4	408	36	2	13	359	20	838
15001-25000	2	138	7	0	4	212	18	379
25001-50000	0	56	2	0	2	177	13	250
More than 50000	0	24	2	1	1	141	11	180
All		1257	119	14	61	1196	83	
Social Group								
General	4	855	85	7	44	894	72	1957
SC	6	236	25	2	11	180	5	459
ST	5	10	3	1	1	15	1	31
OBCA	9	61	0	0	0	45	2	108
OBCB	9	95	6	4	5	62	3	175
All		1257	119	14	61	1196	83	
Districts								
24 Parganas (N)	7	283	26	6	11	222	16	564
24 Parganas (S)	9	58	8	1	3	75	6	151
Hooghly	3	148	9	0	5	123	7	292
Howrah	5	606	62	5	32	507	28	1240
Kolkata	3	91	13	2	9	166	21	302
Other Dist.	3	69	1	0	1	90	3	164
Other State	0	2	0	0	0	13	2	17
All		1257	119	14	61	1196	83	

** Respondents were allowed to record multiple responses for this question.

Collected food items from:

F1: Government Ration

F2: Food items provided by political parties

F3: Food items provided by religious organisation

F4: Food items distributed by Non-Government/Non-Political entities

F5: Bought own food

F6: None of the above

Section B: Students and ISSUES of Education and Health

Sub-section I: Education

Table 13: Distribution of Students by Type of Course according to (i) District and (ii) Income Category

District	Number of Students								Total
	Honours			General			Post Graduate		
	B A	B Sc	B Com	B A	B Sc	B Com	M A	M Sc	
Districts									
24 Parganas (N)	165	92	9	152	14	0	1	1	434
24 Parganas (S)	59	40	1	9	3	0	0	0	112
Hooghly	96	94	8	23	5	4	0	0	230
Howrah	490	180	30	217	9	7	0	1	934
Kolkata	117	78	19	20	5	0	0	4	243
Other Dist.	46	66	2	6	0	0	0	1	121
Other State	7	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	14
All	980	553	69	427	38	12	1	8	2088
Income Category									
Up to 7500	429	116	19	204	7	3	0	1	779
7501-15000	291	131	30	157	16	4	0	1	630
15001-25000	130	104	6	46	7	5	0	3	301
25001-50000	76	109	10	16	4	0	0	2	217
More than 50000	54	93	4	4	4	0	1	1	161
All	980	553	69	427	38	12	1	8	2088

Table 14: Distribution of Students by Arrangement of Online Classes by the College of Students according to Type of Course

Name of Institute	Number of Students									Total	%
	Honours			General			Post Graduate				
	B A	B Sc	B Com	B A	B Sc	B Com	MA	M Sc			
Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya	84	1	0	136	9	0	0	0	230	12	
Bijoy Krishna Girls' College	538	213	31	212	12	10	0	0	1016	55	
Maulana Azad College	130	119	34	3	1	0	1	6	294	16	
St. Pauls C M College	92	74	0	33	3	0	0	0	202	11	
Women's Christian College	63	22	0	4	1	0	0	0	90	5	
Other Colleges	3	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	11	1	
All	910	432	66	390	26	12	1	6	2088		
Percentage*	49	23	4	21	1	1	0	0			

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 15: Distribution of Students who attended Online Classes according to Income Category for each Type of Course

Income Categories	Number of students									Total
	Honours			General			Post Graduate			
	B A	B Sc	B Com	B A	B Sc	B Com	M A	M Sc		
Up to 7500	390	96	18	176	6	2	0	1	689	
7501-15000	254	99	29	129	11	4	0	0	526	
15001-25000	119	75	5	39	3	5	0	2	248	
25001-50000	64	76	8	13	2	0	0	2	165	
More than 50000	45	66	3	3	2	0	1	1	121	
All	872	412	63	360	24	11	1	6	1749	

Table 16: Distribution of Students by Type of Gadget(s) used for attending Online Classes according to Income Category

Income Categories	Honours			General			Post Graduate			Total		
	G1	G2	G1, G2	G1	G2	G1, G2	G1	G2	G1, G2	G1	G2	G1, G2
Up to 7500	499	0	5	183	0	1	1	0	0	683	0	6
7501-15000	367	3	12	143	1	0	0	0	0	510	4	12
15001-25000	175	3	21	47	0	0	1	0	1	223	3	22
25001-50000	130	3	15	12	1	2	2	0	0	144	4	17
More than 50000	75	2	37	4	1	0	1	0	1	80	3	38
All	1246	11	90	389	3	4	5	0	2	1640	14	95
Percentage (N=1749)*	71.2	0.6	5.1	22.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	93.7	0.8	5.5

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Respondents were allowed to record multiple responses for this question.

Gadgets Used

G1: Mobile

G2: Laptop/Tablet/PC

G1,G2: Mobile and Laptop/Tablet/PC

Table 17: Distribution of Students' Satisfaction Level regarding Online Classes according to (i) Income Category, (ii) Financial Condition, (iii) Course Type and (iv) Type of Gadget(s) used

Characteristic	No. of Students with Satisfaction Level					Total
	Code 1 Not satisfied	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very much satisfied	
Income Category						
Up to 7500	52	81	215	145	196	689
7501-15000	53	59	172	123	119	526
15001-25000	32	23	82	54	57	248
25001-50000	17	17	47	44	40	165
More than 50000	9	14	43	31	24	121
All	163	194	559	397	436	1749
% (N=1749)*	9	11	32	23	25	

Characteristic	No. of Students with Satisfaction Level					Total
	Code 1 Not satisfied	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very much satisfied	
Financial condition						
Degraded	45	56	137	92	123	453
Not Degraded	118	138	422	305	313	1296
Course Type						
B A (Hons)	72	90	278	205	227	872
B Sc (Hons)	43	54	145	98	72	412
B Com (Hons)	9	11	30	10	3	63
B A (Gen)	34	30	92	79	125	360
B Sc (Gen)	2	3	9	3	7	24
B Com (Gen)	2	4	2	1	2	11
M A	0	0	1	0	0	1
M Sc	1	2	2	1	0	6
All	163	194	559	397	436	1749
Gadget Used						
G1 (Mobile)	147	181	525	371	416	1640
G2 (Laptop/Tab/PC)	2	2	1	3	6	14
Both G1, G2	14	11	33	23	14	95

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 18: Distribution of Students according to their experience of Online Classes in relation to (i) Income Category, (ii) Financial Condition, (iii) Type of Course and (iv) Type of Gadget(s) used

Characteristic	Type of problem faced during online class**							Total
	PR1	PR2	PR3	PR4	PR5	PR6	PR7	
Income Category								
Up to 7500	41	483	30	26	41	145	54	820
7501-15000	34	390	32	26	45	71	39	637
15001-25000	21	176	16	10	19	9	11	262
25001-50000	19	115	9	12	24	3	20	202
More than 50000	15	84	3	8	12	1	5	128
All	130	1248	90	82	141	229	129	
Percentage* (N=1599)	8	78	6	5	9	14	8	
Financial condition								
Degraded	26	311	23	14	28	124	34	560
Not Degraded	104	937	67	68	113	105	95	1489
All	130	1248	90	82	141	229	129	
Course Type								
Honours	112	973	80	69	125	174	93	1626
General	18	272	10	13	15	55	36	419
Post Graduate	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
All	130	1248	90	82	141	229	129	
Gadget Used								
G1 (Mobile)	111	1155	80	72	113	210	74	1815
G2 (Laptop/Tab/PC)	0	7	0	1	2	1	3	14
Both G1, G2	10	57	8	7	19	3	2	106
All	121	1219	88	80	134	214	79	

Characteristic	Type of problem faced during online class**							Total
	PR1	PR2	PR3	PR4	PR5	PR6	PR7	
Districts								
24 Parganas (N)	27	261	13	17	26	60	22	426
24 Parganas (S)	10	64	7	7	13	12	6	119
Hooghly	8	148	7	5	10	23	15	216
Howrah	57	588	44	22	58	99	61	929
Kolkata	19	109	13	23	25	22	16	227
Other Dist.	7	70	4	7	9	11	7	115
Other State	2	8	2	1	0	2	2	17
All	130	1248	90	82	141	229	129	

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

** Respondents were allowed to record multiple responses for this question.

Problems faced during online classes:

PR1: Difficulty in operating applications

PR2: Weak internet connectivity

PR3: Lack of digital literacy

PR4: Problem in time-management

PR5: Lack of self-motivation

PR6: No money to buy data card

PR7: Other

Table 19: Distribution of Students' Concern relating to Completion of Course due to Lockdown for (i) Income Category, (ii) Financial Condition, (iii) Broad Course Type and (iv) Attendance of Online Classes

Characteristic	No. of students with					Total
	Code 1 Not so worried	Code 2	Code 3 Indifferent	Code 4	Code 5 Very worried	
Income category						
Up to 7500	46	27	107	134	465	779
7501-15000	35	25	80	135	355	630
15001-25000	17	21	44	66	153	301
25001-50000	18	13	44	46	96	217
More than 50000	12	9	41	41	58	161
All	129	97	319	426	1132	2088
Financial condition						
Degraded	20	18	61	85	354	538
Not Degraded	108	77	255	337	773	1550
All	129	97	319	426	1132	2088
Broad Course Type						
Honours	87	81	258	336	840	1602
General	41	14	57	85	280	477
Post Graduate	0	0	1	1	7	9
All	129	97	319	426	1132	2088
Online Classes						
Attending	104	83	277	367	918	1749
Not attending	24	12	39	55	209	339
All	129	97	319	426	1132	2088

Sub-section II: Health

Table 20: Morbidity Status of Students' Households according to (i) District and (ii) Income Category

District	No Chronic Disease	One Chronic Disease									More than one Chronic Disease	Total
		Diabetes	Heart related	Lungs related	Hypertension	Kidney related	Pain or ache	Gastric trouble	Hyper or hypo Thyroid	Other		
Districts												
24 Pgs. (N)	284	29	6	5	5	2	12	5	1	28	57	434
24 Pgs. (S)	69	9	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	13	13	112
Hooghly	156	12	8	7	3	0	1	0	3	18	22	230
Howrah	654	52	15	11	16	4	17	8	4	86	67	934
Kolkata	185	11	7	3	0	0	3	1	1	11	21	243
Other Dist.	89	7	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	9	8	121
Other State	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
All	1448	122	37	29	27	7	38	15	12	165	188	2088

District	One Chronic Disease										More than one Chronic Disease	Total
	No Chronic Disease	Diabetes	Heart related	Lungs related	Hypertension	Kidney related	Pain or ache	Gastric trouble	Hyper or hypo Thyroid	Other		
Income Category												
Up to 7500	218	21	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	19	27	301
7501-15000	152	11	3	7	1	1	6		2	7	27	217
15001-25000	434	33	15	9	11	0	8	4	3	48	65	630
25001-50000	532	45	17	6	12	5	19	7	4	79	53	779
More than 50000	112	12		3	1	0	2	1	2	12	16	161
All	1448	122	37	29	27	7	38	15	12	165	188	2088

Table 21: Status of Students' Households, with or without Chronic Diseases, in Obtaining Medicines according to (i) District and (ii) Income Category

Characteristics	% of households having chronically ailing patients*	Status of obtaining medicine**						Total
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	
Districts								
24 Parganas (N)	35%	243	34	7	51	17	1	353
24 Parganas (S)	38%	60	9	5	13	6	1	94
Hooghly	32%	142	19	6	27	5	0	199
Howrah	30%	581	46	12	108	26	3	776
Kolkata	24%	159	15	8	14	12	0	208
Other Dist.	27%	64	11	5	6	2	0	88
Other State	14%	6	4	0	2	0	0	12
All	31%	1255	138	43	221	68	5	1730
Income Categories								
Up to 7500	32%	435	29	2	103	34	3	606
7501-15000	31%	395	37	15	65	22	2	536
15001-25000	28%	178	34	10	27	6	0	255
25001-50000	30%	144	21	8	15	4	0	192
More than 50000	30%	103	17	8	11	2	0	141
All	31%	1255	138	43	221	68	5	1730

*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

** Status of obtaining medicine:

M1: Available in medicine shop and could be purchased as and when required

M2: Required ordering and made available within a week

M3: Ordered through online

M4: Medicine was available at home (previously stocked)

M5: Faced tremendous problem

M6: Other

Table 22: Status of Students' Households in Hospitalisation / Visiting Physicians according to (i) District and (ii) Income Category

Characteristics	% of Households having			Whether doctor consulted if ailing		Whether problem faced for hospitalisation		If doctor was not consulted, the reasons*			
	No ailing person	Ailing person	Requiring hospitalisation	Yes	No	Yes	No	R1	R2	R3	R4
Districts											
24 Parganas (N)	88	12	2	79	21	67	33	33	50	17	0
24 Parganas (S)	91	9	3	80	20	27	73	38	25	38	0
Hooghly	84	16	2	83	17	50	50	33	67	0	0
Howrah	93	7	2	86	14	44	56	50	30	0	20
Kolkata	93	7	1	82	18	0	100	0	100	0	0
Other Dist.	88	12	2	60	40	50	50	83	0	0	17
Other State	79	21	7	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
All	91	9	2	81	19	40	60	44	36	11	8
Income Categories											
Up to 7500	92	8	2	80	20	21	79	38	38	15	8
7501-15000	90	10	2	76	24	46	54	50	25	13	13
15001-25000	92	8	2	88	12	33	67	67	33	0	0
25001-50000	91	9	2	85	15	60	40	33	67	0	0
More than 50000	91	9	1	93	7	100	0	0	100	0	0
All	91	9	2	81	19	40	60	44	36	11	8

* If doctor was not consulted, the reasons

R1: Ailment not considered serious

R2: Doctor Clinics were closed nearby and no vehicles available to go beyond

R3: financial constraint

R4: Other

Table 23: Status of Students' Movement Outside Home and Reasons Thereof according to (i) District, (ii) Income Category, (iii) Morbidity Status of Household and (iv) Financial Status

Characteristics	Number of students going outside during an average week						Number of students quoting reasons*				
	Never	Once	Twice	3-5 times	More than 5 times	Total	GR1	GR2	GR3	GR4	Total
Districts											
24 Parganas (N)	173	115	99	37	10	434	57	134	7	72	270
24 Parganas (S)	51	27	21	9	4	112	15	34	1	12	62
Hooghly	122	56	37	11	4	230	18	65	2	25	110
Howrah	525	245	113	35	16	934	72	216	4	122	414
Kolkata	102	70	40	24	7	243	23	95	4	24	146
Other Dist.	42	35	24	10	10	121	14	48	1	18	81
Other State	3	2	4	3	1	14	1	9	0	1	11
All	1018	551	338	129	52	2088	200	601	19	274	1094
Income Categories											
Up to 7500	382	216	118	40	23	779	66	204	5	129	404
75001-15000	297	160	119	45	9	630	77	188	3	69	337
15001-25000	129	98	47	20	7	301	33	93	4	46	176
25001-50000	125	44	26	16	6	217	12	63	3	18	96
More than 50000	85	33	28	8	7	161	12	53	4	12	81
All	1018	551	338	129	52	2088	200	601	19	274	1094
Health Status of Household											
Chronic patient	306	169	140	65	20	700	113	208	7	76	396
Ailing person	59	52	40	27	13	191	61	50	3	22	132
Hospitalisation	9	10	10	6	5	40	17	12	1	3	31

Characteristics	Number of students going outside during an average week					Number of students quoting reasons*					
	Never	Once	Twice	3-5 times	More than 5 times	Total	GR1	GR2	GR3	GR4	Total
Financial Status of Household											
Degraded	242	147	91	39	19	538	55	158	7	85	305
Not Degraded	776	404	247	90	33	1550	145	443	12	189	789

*Respondents were allowed to record multiple responses for this question.

- Reasons for going outside home:
 GR1: Emergency Medical Reason
 GR2: Purchasing daily needs
 GR3: For some relief Work to poor people
 GR4: Other

Table 24: Distribution of Students’ Households with Other Household Members Going Outside to get food items and Non-Household Members Visiting, according to (i) District and (ii) Income Category

Characteristics	Frequency of other HH member going outside to buy/collect food				Frequency of visit of non-household members				Total
	Never	Once	2-5 times	More than 5 times	Never	Once	2-5 times	More than 5 times	
Districts									
24 Parganas (N)	17	155	220	42	350	42	28	14	434
24 Parganas (S)	4	34	61	13	85	7	11	9	112
Hooghly	5	88	109	28	183	17	13	17	230
Howrah	37	303	491	103	815	60	45	14	934
Kolkata	5	77	117	44	207	11	17	8	243
Other Dist.	3	33	67	18	88	13	15	5	121
Other State	1	3	9	1	12	0	2	0	14
All	72	693	1074	249	1740	150	131	67	2088

Characteristics	Frequency of other HH member going outside to buy/collect food				Frequency of visit of non-household members				Total
	Never	Once	2-5 times	More than 5 times	Never	Once	2-5 times	More than 5 times	
Income Categories									
Up to 7500	33	260	394	92	704	47	21	7	779
7501-15000	18	188	336	88	536	52	32	10	630
15001-25000	14	102	156	29	230	26	30	15	301
25001-50000	7	78	108	24	160	15	28	14	217
More than 50000	0	65	80	16	110	10	20	21	161
All	72	693	1074	249	1740	150	131	67	2088
Health Status of Household									
With Chronic Patient	20	215	370	95	574	57	48	21	700
With Ailing Person	9	44	104	34	136	32	15	8	191
With Hospitalisation	4	6	23	7	26	10	3	1	40
Financial Status of Household									
Degraded	22	188	266	62	480	34	18	6	538
Not Degraded	50	505	808	187	1260	116	113	61	1550

Section C: Mental Health

Table 25: Distribution of Students with respect to their Feeling due to Lockdown according to (i) District, (ii) Income Category, (iii) Financial Condition, (iv) Broad Course Type, (iv) Frequency of Going Outside, (v) Liking of Online Classes and (vi) Major Time Spent

Characteristic	Type of Feeling*						Total
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	
Districts							
24 Parganas (North)	138	90	142	23	28	13	434
24 Parganas (South)	42	18	31	8	10	3	112
Hooghly	100	34	51	17	21	7	230
Howrah	375	161	275	43	61	19	934
Kolkata	92	57	49	20	17	8	243
Other Dist.	38	27	27	9	12	8	121
Other State	3	3	5	1	2		14
All	788	390	580	121	151	58	2088
Income Category							
Up to 7500	273	157	255	22	52	20	779
7501-15000	236	130	180	35	40	9	630
15001-25000	121	52	69	25	24	10	301
25001-50000	93	26	52	17	22	7	217
More than 50000	65	25	24	22	13	12	161
Financial Condition							
Degraded	169	137	189	10	25	8	538
Not Degraded	619	253	391	111	126	50	1550
Broad Course Type							
General	175	95	145	23	35	4	477
Honours	609	293	433	97	116	54	1602
Post Graduate	4	2	2	1	0	0	9

Characteristic	Type of Feeling*						Total
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	
Frequency of Going-out in a week							
Never	419	156	271	57	86	29	1018
Once	196	114	152	39	38	12	551
2 times	115	74	101	16	20	12	338
3-5 times	38	33	46	4	3	5	129
More than 5 times	20	13	10	5	4	0	52
Satisfaction Level regarding Online Classes							
Code 1 Not satisfied	60	41	42	10	6	4	163
Code 2	63	45	55	12	11	8	194
Code 3 Indifferent	236	105	136	30	36	16	559
Code 4	163	59	102	26	39	8	397
Code 5 Very much satisfied	165	67	134	20	40	10	436
Major Time Spent							
Alone	77	57	66	5	8	3	216
With family	316	141	240	70	97	29	893
Both	361	147	207	43	38	19	815
Problem with family	21	37	44	1	4	2	109
Others	13	8	23	2	4	5	55

* Type of Feeling:

F1: Experiencing an 'extreme level of mood swings' caused by stuck in the house

F2: Feeling very anxious and helpless at home

F3: Feeling frustrated and frightened

F4: Feeling peace and relaxed after a long time

F5: Took it as a long holiday and happy

F6: Other

Table 26: Distribution of Students according to Major Time Spent during Lockdown for
(i) District, (ii) Income Category, (iii) Financial Condition and (iv) Broad Course Type

Characteristic	Alone	With works for family	Both	Problems with family	Others	Total
Districts						
24 Parganas (N)	66	167	168	23	10	434
24 Parganas (S)	19	41	45	5	2	112
Hooghly	15	112	92	5	6	230
Howrah	74	422	363	48	27	934
Kolkata	26	101	94	15	7	243
Other Dist.	15	41	50	13	2	121
Other State	1	9	3		1	14
All	216	893	815	109	55	2088
Income Category						
Up to 7500	87	314	298	60	20	779
7501-15000	65	273	242	28	22	630
15001-25000	27	146	113	8	7	301
25001-50000	22	88	94	10	3	217
More than 50000	15	72	68	3	3	161
Financial Condition						
Degraded	70	207	183	62	16	538
Not Degraded	146	686	632	47	39	1550
Broad Course Type						
Honours	65	219	155	27	11	477
General	150	671	655	82	44	1602
Post Graduate	1	3	5			9

Table 27: Distribution of Students according to their Feeling of Difficulty to Relax with respect to (i) District, (ii) Income Category, (iii) Financial Condition, (iv) Availability of Food, (v) Broad Course Type, (vi) Concern for Completion of the Course, (vii) Ailment Status and (viii) Detection of COVID-19 cases in the vicinity

Characteristic	Code 1 Always	Code 2	Code 3	Code 4	Code 5 Never	Total
Districts						
24 Parganas (North)	47	42	145	83	117	434
24 Parganas (South)	14	17	27	27	27	112
Hooghly	19	13	52	58	88	230
Howrah	86	80	287	172	309	934
Kolkata	29	29	71	61	53	243
Other Dist.	8	19	37	28	29	121
Other State		3	4	5	2	14
All	203	203	623	434	625	2088
Income Category						
Up to 7500	99	76	239	149	216	779
7501-15000	57	63	181	138	191	630
15001-25000	25	30	90	59	97	301
25001-50000	17	21	62	53	64	217
More than 50000	5	13	51	35	57	161
Financial condition						
Degraded	75	65	175	90	133	538
Not Degraded	128	138	448	344	492	1550
Get breakfast, lunch and dinner for last seven days						
Yes	54	47	137	80	114	432
No	21	18	38	10	19	106
Broad Course Type						
General	66	44	132	80	155	477
Honours	137	157	484	354	470	1602
Post Graduate	0	2	7	0	0	9

Characteristic	Code 1 Always	Code 2	Code 3	Code 4	Code 5 Never	Total
Concern for Completion of Course						
Code 1 Not so worried	23	9	17	9	70	128
Code 2	7	15	23	19	31	95
Code 3	16	22	117	84	77	316
Code 4	12	41	158	124	87	422
Code 5 Very worried	145	116	308	198	360	1127
Anyone in family fell ill during lockdown						
Yes	25	24	66	30	46	191
No	178	179	557	404	579	1897
COVID-19 case in the vicinity						
Yes	60	54	180	90	112	496
No	143	149	443	344	513	1592

Table 28: Distribution of Students according to the Status of Feeling Agitated with respect to (i) District, (ii) Income Category, (iii) Financial Condition, (iv) Availability of Drinking Water, (v) Frequency of Going Outside, (vi) Broad Course Type, (vii) Liking of Online Classes, (viii) Concern for Completion of the Course, (ix) Health Status of Household and (x) Major Time Spent

Characteristic	Code 1 Always	Code 2	Code 3	Code 4	Code 5 Never	Total
Districts						
24 Parganas (North)	75	69	147	71	72	434
24 Parganas (South)	15	23	38	21	15	112
Hooghly	36	37	80	42	35	230
Howrah	177	179	311	142	125	934
Kolkata	46	42	82	46	27	243
Other Dist.	9	27	36	33	16	121
Other State	0	1	10	3	0	14
All	358	378	704	358	290	2088

Characteristic	Code 1 Always	Code 2	Code 3	Code 4	Code 5 Never	Total
Income Category						
Up to 7500	155	135	260	116	113	779
7501-15000	112	125	216	100	77	630
15001-25000	46	48	104	58	45	301
25001-50000	30	35	70	47	35	217
More than 50000	15	35	54	37	20	161
Financial Condition						
Degraded	114	102	180	60	82	538
Not Degraded	244	276	524	298	208	1550
Availability of Drinking Water						
Code 1 Very Scarce	58	23	37	5	32	155
Code 2	25	30	45	24	13	137
Code 3	61	94	184	88	32	459
Code 4	58	112	203	122	36	531
Code 5 Amply Available	156	119	235	119	177	806
Frequency of going out in a week						
Never	177	178	330	188	145	1018
Once	96	102	176	96	81	551
Twice	53	65	136	49	35	338
3-5 times	22	26	44	22	15	129
More than 5 times	10	7	18	3	14	52
Broad Course Type						
General	116	91	144	54	72	477
Honours	241	285	554	304	218	1602
Post Graduate	1	2	6	0	0	9

Characteristic	Code 1 Always	Code 2	Code 3	Code 4	Code 5 Never	Total
Satisfaction Level regarding Online Classes						
Code 1 Not satisfied	56	34	44	7	22	163
Code 2	26	48	67	40	13	194
Code 3 Indifferent	68	114	229	101	47	559
Code 4	47	68	139	105	38	397
Code 5 Very much satisfied	108	41	112	50	125	436
Concern related to Completion of Course						
Code 1 Not so worried	32	12	28	12	44	128
Code 2	8	22	30	23	12	95
Code 3	19	52	148	66	31	316
Code 4	31	93	169	98	31	422
Code 5 Very worried	268	199	329	159	172	1127
Health Status of Household						
Household with Chronic Patient	142	134	229	106	89	700
Household with Ailing Person	34	44	66	25	22	191
Household with Hospitalisation	7	11	15	3	4	40
Major time spent						
Alone	71	41	57	17	30	216
With family	126	119	292	177	179	893
Both	123	183	295	147	67	815
Problems with family member	28	28	36	8	9	109
Others	10	7	24	9	5	55

Appendix - B

Situation Assessment Survey during Lock-down

Joint Study of Department of Statistics, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health with Bijoy Krishna Girl' College, Howrah; Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya, North 24 Parganas; Maulana Azad College, Kolkata; St. Paul's College, Kolkata; and Women's Christian College, Kolkata.

Situation Assessment of students and their household during lockdown period through an online survey is attempted through this survey.

****THE COLLECTED DATA ARE PURELY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSE****

Email address *

123@dummy.in

Basic Information

Information about You

Name *

Please write your name

dummy

Gender *

Male

Female

Transgender

Name of the College *

Please select

- Banipur Mahila Mahavidyalaya
- Bijoy Krishna Girls' College
- Maulana Azad College
- St. Pauls C M College
- Women's Christian College

Course *

- BA (HONS)
- BSC (HONS)
- BCOM (HONS)
- BA (GEN)
- BSC (GEN)
- BCOM(GEN)
- MA
- MSC

HONOURS SUBJECT (if any)

dummy

Category *

- General
- SC
- ST
- OBCA
- OBCB
-

Religion *

- Hindu
- Muslim
- Christian
- Buddhist, Jain or any other
-

Whether you have downloaded "Arogya Setu" APP? *

- Yes
- No
-

Village name/ Town name/City Name with Pin code *

dummy

Panchayat name/ municipality/Corporation ward name & number

District

- Kolkata
- 24 PGS(N)
- 24 PGS(S)
- Howrah
- Hooghly
- Purba Barddhaman
- Paschim Barddhaman
- Purba Medinipur
- Paschim Medinipur
- Jhargram
- Nadia
- Murshidabad
- Other (specify)

Mobile Number *

Need not to add '0' before the Mobile No.

dummy

Household Information:

Persons living together and sharing same food from same kitchen are family members. একত্রে বসবাসকারী একই রান্নাঘরে পস্তুত এক খাবার যারা খান তাই শধ পরিবারের সদস্য .এখানে

Household Size (total number of members of the family including you) বাড়ির লোক সংখ্যা (তুমি সহ) *

0

Male member including you (age >12) বাড়ির বারো বছরের উর্ধ্বে পুরুষ সদস্য সংখ্যা *

If there is no male member of age more than 12 years, then report '0'

0

Female member including you (age >12) বাড়ির বারো বছরের উর্ধ্বে মহিলা সদস্য সংখ্যা *

If there is no female member of age more than 12 years, then report '0' here

0

Highest education level among the male members বাড়ির সর্বাপেক্ষা উচ্চ শিক্ষিত পুরুষ সদস্য *

Illiterate

Primary

Secondary

Higher Secondary

Graduate

Post Graduate

Other:

Highest education level among the female members বাড়ির সর্বাপেক্ষা উচ্চ শিক্ষিত মহিলা সদস্য *

Illiterate

Primary

Secondary

Higher Secondary

Graduate

Post Graduate

Other:

Number of male earner (all getting money from any source (like economic activity, pension, stipend, remittance etc.) বাড়িতে রোজগারে পুরুষ সংখ্যা (যে কোনো রকম রোজগার) *

If there is no male earning member, then report '0' here

0

Number of female earner (বাড়ির রোজগারে মহিলা সদস্য সংখ্যা)(যে কোনো রকম রোজগার) *

If there is no female earning member, then report '0' here

0

Amount of monthly income of the household (পরিবারের মাসিক আয়) *

- Up to 7500
- 7501-15000
- 15001-25000
- 25001-50000
- more than 50000

Description of Primary earner (whose earning is highest among all) পরিবারের মুখ্য উপার্জনকারী কে এবং কাজের বিবরণ ;

dummy

Occupation of the primary earner পরিবারের মুখ্য উপার্জনকারী কি করেন ? *

- Salaried (সুনির্দিষ্ট বেতনভোগী)
- Agriculture Labourer (কৃষি শ্রমিক)
- Non-Agricultural labourer (অ- কৃষি শ্রমিক)
- Self Employed (agriculture) স্বনির্ভর কৃষিজীবী
- Self Employed (Manufacture) স্বনির্ভর উৎপাদন ব্যবসায়ী (যেমন নিজের কারখানা)
- Self Employed (Trade) স্বনির্ভর অন্য ব্যবসায়ী (যেমন নিজের দোকান বা ফেরি)
- Self Employed (Service) অন্য কোনো স্বনির্ভর পরিসেবা (যেমন রিক্সা, অটোচালক)
- Not in any economic activity (কোন আর্থিক কাজ পরিবারে নেই)
- Other:

Whether any member face any problem in his/her employment recently পরিবারের কোনো সদস্যের কাজে সম্প্রতি কোনো অসুবিধা হয়েছে? *

Yes

No

(If earlier question is replied as YES) Number of earners facing problem in his/her employment পরিবারের কয়জন সদস্যের উপার্জনে অসুবিধা হয়েছে

If Yes, describe the problem in short for each of them কি ধরণের অসুবিধা

You may record multiple responses here একাধিক পছন্দ নির্বাচন সম্ভব

- Employment remains but wage/salary not received কাজ আছে, কিন্তু মজুরী / বেতন পায়নি
- Employment remains but wage/salary received is lesser কাজ আছে কিন্তু মজুরী / বেতন কম পেয়েছে
- Lost employment কাজ চলে গেছে
- Business/service activity was carried out in a very small scale ব্যবসা/ পরিষেবা খুব সামান্য হয়েছে
- No business/service activity could be done ব্যবসা/ পরিষেবার কাজ পুরো বন্ধ
- Other:

If Yes, describe the problem in short for each of them উপার্জনের সমস্যা একটু বিস্তৃত লেখ

Is your family facing any financial problem তোমার পরিবার কি কোনো রকম আর্থিক অসুবিধার সম্মুখীন হয়েছে *

1 2 3 4 5

No problem কোনো সমস্যা নেই Severe Problem অত্যন্ত সমস্যা

If your response is 4 or 5 whether you all had breakfast, lunch and dinner for last SEVEN days গত সাতদিন তুমি নিয়মিত জলখাবার, দুপুরের খাবার, রাতের খাবার পেয়েছে?

Yes

No

Whether your family collected food items from তোমার পরিবার নিম্নলিখিত কোনকোন জায়গা থেকে খাবার পেয়েছে *

You may record multiple responses here একাধিক পছন্দ নির্বাচন সম্ভব

- Government Ration সরকারী রেশন
- Food items provided by political parties রাজনৈতিক দলের দেওয়া খাবার
- Food items provided by religious organisation ধর্মীয় সংস্থার দেওয়া খাবার
- Food items distributed by Non-Government/Non-Political entities বেসরকারি / অরাজনৈতিক সংস্থার বিতরণ করা খাবার
- Bought own food নিজেদের খাবার নিজেরা কিনেছি
- None of the above উপরের কোনোটিই নয়
- Other:

Ownership of House পরিবারের বাসস্থানের প্রকৃতি *

- Owned নিজস্ব বাড়ি
- Rented (including office accomodation) ভাড়া বাড়ি
- Leased in accomodation (99 years/Lineage) লিজ নেওয়া বাড়ি
- Other (like relative's, etc) অন্যান্য (যেমন কোনো আত্মীয়ের)
- Other:

Type of residence বাসস্থানের ধরণ *

- Katcha (both roof and wall are not concrete) কাঁচা বাড়ি
- Semi Pacca (roof is not concrete) অর্ধ কাঁচা
- Pacca পাকা বাড়ি

Number of Rooms in the house বাড়ির ঘরের সংখ্যা *

0

Number of married couples in the households পরিবারের বিবাহিত দম্পতি কয়জন *

For households with no married couple, record '0' here.

1

Main Source of drinking water পরিবারের পাণীয় জলের উৎস কি *

- piped water in dwelling/ premises/ yard নিজেদের বাসস্থানের ভিতর আসা পাইপের জল
- piped water outside বাড়ির বাইরে থেকে পাইপের জল নিয়ে আসা হয়
- tube-well/ borewell/ protected well (inside premises) টিউব ওয়েল / বোর ওয়েল / সংরক্ষিত কূপ বাড়ির ভিতর
- tube-well/ borewell/ protected well (outside premises) টিউব ওয়েল / বোর ওয়েল / সংরক্ষিত কূপ বাড়ির বাইরে
- tanker/ truck/ drum (supplied through container) ট্যাঙ্ক/ ট্রাক /ড্রামে সরবরাহ করা জল
- Other অন্যান্য
- Other:

Availability of water (জলের প্রাপ্যতা) *

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Very scarce খুব জলকষ্ট | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | amply available প্রচুর জল |

Health and Environment

Number of members having any chronic disease দীর্ঘকালীন অসুস্থতায় ভোগা পরিবারের কয়জন সদস্য *

If there is no one with any chronic disease, record '0' here.

0

Type of Chronic Disease কি ধরণের দীর্ঘকালীন অসুস্থতা

.....

Whether medicine was required during lock down লকডাউনের সময় ঔষধ লেগেছে *

Yes

No

Availability of medicine (for the most important one) ঔষধের প্রাপ্তি

available in medicine shop and could be purchased as and when required ঔষধের দোকান থেকে প্রয়োজন মত কেনা হয়েছে

Required ordering and made available within a week অর্ডার দিয়ে এক সপ্তাহের ভিতর পেয়েছি

Required ordering and made available at a later date (> week) অর্ডার দিয়ে সঠিক সময়ের থেকে দেরিতে পেয়েছি

Ordered through online অনলাইন খরিদ করেছি

Medicine was available at home (previously stocked) বাড়িতে আগে থেকেই সঞ্চয় করে রাখা ছিল

Faced tremendous problem প্রচন্ড সমস্যা হয়েছে

Other:

Whether anyone in family fell ill during lock down (including COVID 19) কেউ কি লকডাউনের সময় পরিবারে অসুস্থ হয়েছেন, COVID 19 সহ *

Yes

No

If Yes, how many members fell ill ? কতজন অসুস্থ হয়েছেন?

.....

If yes, whether doctor was consulted অসুস্থকে ডাক্তার দেখানো হয়েছে

Yes

No

If yes, whether there was any trouble ডাক্তার দেখাতে কোনো অসুবিধা হয়েছে

Yes

No

Describe trouble, if yes কিধরণের অসুবিধা

Whether there was any case of hospitalisation in this period? পরিবারে কারোকে হাসপাতালে দিতে হয়েছে এই সময়

Yes

No

Whether there was any problem for hospitalisation? Give details হাসপাতালে ভর্তি করায় কোনো সমস্যা হয়েছে? হলে কিরকম

Reason for not consulting doctor if No doctor was consulted অসুস্থতায় যদি ডাক্তার দেখানো না হয়ে থাকে, তা কেন

- Ailment not considered serious যথেষ্ট গুরুতর কিছু নয়
- Doctor clinics were closed near by and no vehicles available to go beyond কাছাকাছি ডাক্তারখানা বন্ধ এবং গাড়ি না পাওয়ায় অন্যত্র যাওয়া যায়নি
- financial constraint আর্থিক সমস্যা ছিল
- Other অন্যান্য
- Other:

How many times you went outside the premises in an average in a week লকডাউনে গড়ে সপ্তাহে কয়দিন বাড়ির বাইরে গেছ তুমি *

- never
- once
- 2 times
- 3-5 times
- more than 5 times
-

Why did you move outside কেন বাড়ির বাইরে গেছ?

You may record multiple responses here একাধিক পছন্দ নির্বাচন সম্ভব

- Emergency Medical Reason আপতকালীন স্বাস্থ্য জনিত কারণে
- Purchasing daily needs প্রাত্যহিক পরিবারের রসদের প্রয়োজনে
- Tuition or Other education related reason টিউশন বা অন্য শিক্ষা সংক্রান্ত কারণে
- For some relief Work to poor people দরিদ্র মানুষদের সাহায্য বিতরণের কাজে
- Other অন্যান্য
- Other:

Other household related information

How many times any household member went to buy food items (average) in a week খাবার কেনার/ যোগাড়ের জন্য পরিবারের সদস্যরা গড়ে কয়দিন সপ্তাহে বাড়ি থেকে বেরিয়েছেন ? *

- never
- once
- 2-5 times
- more than 5 times

How many times any maid/ non-household member entered in your house (average) in a week গড়ে সপ্তাহে কতদিন পরিচারিকা বা অন্য বাইরের লোক বাড়িতে এসেছে ? *

- never
- once
- 2-5
- more than 5

Is there any positive Corona case in your vicinity (within one km) তোমার বাড়ির এক কিলোমিটারের ভিতর কোনো করোনা আক্রান্ত আছেন? *

Yes

No

If yes, what extra precaution did you take ? থাকলে, কি অতিরিক্ত সতর্কতা নিয়েছে তোমার পরিবার ?

.....

Education

Whether any online classes were arranged by your Institution during Lock-down period তোমার কলেজ অনলাইন ক্লাসের ব্যবস্থা করেছে ? *

Yes

No

Have you participated in the online class? তুমি অনলাইন ক্লাসে যোগ দিয়েছো ? *

Yes

No

What are the devices available with you for taking online classes কি যন্ত্র ব্যবহার করেছে
অনলাইন ক্লাসের

(You may record multiple responses here)

Mobile Phone (smart phone)

Tablet

Laptop

Desktop Computer

Other:

If there were online classes, what are the problems you faced অনলাইন ক্লাসে কি কি সমস্যা
হয়েছে তোমার ?

(You may record multiple responses here)

Difficulty in operating applications এপ্লিকেশন ব্যবহারে অসুবিধা

Weak internet connectivity দুর্বল ইন্টারনেট

Lack of digital literacy যথেষ্ট ডিজিটাল শিক্ষা নেই

Problem in time-management সময় পাওয়ার অসুবিধা

Lack of self-motivation উৎসাহ পাইনি

No money to buy data card ডেটাকার্ড কেনার টাকা ছিলনা

Other অন্যান্য

Other:

How satisfied you are with your online learning অনলাইন ক্লাস তোমার ভালো লেগেছে ?

1 2 3 4 5

Not satisfied আদৌ নয়

Very much satisfied অত্যন্ত ভালো
লেগেছে

Are you worried about timely completion of your course গ্রাজুয়েশন কোর্স শেষ করার ব্যাপারে তুমি কি চিন্তিত ? *

1 2 3 4 5

Not so worried চিন্তিত নই Very worried অত্যন্ত চিন্তিত

Mental Health Related

1. What are your current feelings due to lockdown লকডাউন সম্পর্কে তোমার অনুভূতি ঠিক কিরকম ? *

- Experiencing an 'extreme level of mood swings' caused by stuck in the house বাড়িতে সর্বক্ষণ থাকার কারণে ভীষণ ঘনঘন মুড পালটায়
- Feeling very anxious and helpless at home ভীষণ উদ্ভিন্ন আর অসহায় বোধ করি
- Feeling frustrated and frightened হতাশ আর আতঙ্কিত বোধ হয়
- Feeling peace and relaxed after a long time দীর্ঘদিন বাদে শান্তি আর আরাম বোধ করছি
- Took it as a long holiday and happy বেশ লম্বা ছুটি আর আনন্দ ভোগ করছি
- Other:

2. Your major time spent during lockdown was লক ডাউনের বেশিরভাগ সময়টা কিভাবে কাটাচ্ছে ? *

- Alone একাকী
- With family works & quality time with family members বাড়ির কাজে আর সদস্যদের সঙ্গে ভালো সময় কাটিয়ে
- Both দু'কমই
- Problems with family members পরিবারের সদস্যদের সঙ্গে সমস্যায়
- Other অন্যান্য

3. You found it difficult to relax তুমি কি আরামে আর শান্ত থাকতে অসুবিধে বোধ করছ *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Always সর্বদা অসুবিধা	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Never কখনই অসুবিধা নেই

4. You felt agitated তুমি কি রেগে যাও *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Always সর্বদা রাগ হয়	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Never রাগ কখনই হয় না

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