

Gender Response in Accessing Food During Coronavirus Out-Break: A Case Study of Hostel-Residents in Gandhinagar.

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Abstract

SDG-10, emphasises the uniform distribution of per-capita food and nutrition intake and percentage share of expenditure on food consumption. The objective here is to instigate spatial inequalities in food and nutrient consumption among students living in hostels at Gandhinagar. The research investigates Socioeconomic and cultural factor affecting food insufficiency during the pandemic. As the evidences produced in the present research comes to a conclusion that who consumes food, when it is consumed, what is being consumed and at what proportion it is consumed is directly affected by external forces such as location where students live, presence of food outlet, availability of food in the food outlet. In the pandemic conditions people are scared of tackling their immunity response to COVID-19. Whereas sub-standard nutrition in the food intake among students can lead to risk of getting affected to many diseases that can or cannot be communicable diseases. Gujarati as a dominant speaking language in Gujarat (India) are at high risk for poor nutrition among migrant student due to socio-cultural and economic factors.

Keywords:- Coronavirus, Food, Pandemic, Nutrition, Migrant Students, COVID-19.

Introduction

Food is a necessary item that enriches our healthy living and remains a fundamental human right for all human being on earth. Therefore, food security should be a concern for the government bodies so that people have sufficient, safe and nutritious food items to maintain a healthy and energetic lifestyle. India is self-sufficient in food production and exports many cereals to other countries to earn revenues. Despite having adequate food production, there are millions of people deprived of food and sleeps at night without food because they cannot afford. Whereas, there are works of literature available suggesting that approximately 10.7% of the

world population suffers from chronic health issues as unavailability of food is a significant cause to it. Researches conducted by the FAOSTAT (Faostat, 2016) of Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO) on the global scale provides the estimated food demand in terms of the nutritious intake as the nutrition depends on people's income flexibility. However, on the national scale, gaps still exist between food demand and supply and have direct relation towards economic growth, development and poverty status (FAO, 2017). Furthermore, usually, countries are facing an emergency-like situation in the coronavirus outbreak, and the demand and supply chain of these food products stays unpredicted because of the lockdown within the country. During COVID-19 outbreak considered Pandemic by WHO, poses challenges to access food demand whole India but the present research paper focuses particularly to Gandhinagar in specific sectors such as sector- 21, 30,29,24,08,01,04, Pethapur & Kudashan due to data scarcity and presence of students to these places are more, being capital of state and establishment of almost all the university in its vicinity.

The evidence-based method in this present research will help to implicate policies through prioritising resource allocation in terms of space and equal opportunities during such pandemic conditions. The methodology used for the research was an online survey in the sectors where there are hostels and has maximum strength of students living in those localities. It was an online survey where the first 150 male and female responses were considered for the present study. The survey was conducted during the first and second phase of lockdown implemented in Gandhinagar (Gujarat) to study their preliminary response to pandemic and their existing condition of students in accessing food during this outbreak. The study becomes important because such conditions was never expected and without knowing anything about coronavirus lockdown was implemented. It was not made clear that what is going to happen in lockdown and how will people access to necessary resources. What precautions has to be carried by each and every individual to deal with coronavirus. The means of communication were terminated till the government orders to be resumed. There was an environment of fear among students stressing upon what is going to happen next (Kumar 2018).

The main objective of the present research mentions the Sustainable Development Goal that ensures food and nutrition security which resides on availability of food secondly how to access that food and at last how will that resource be utilised for a healthy living (Fritz et al., 2019). The major reason to study this response was a sudden breakdown of everything that was functioning and produced chaos on reducing inequality within nation. This study presents that irrespective of this condition's food is fundamental human right and nation should empower all individual with physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to every individual. Food is a basic need; therefore, it has to be ensured at all times to meet dietary needs

for a healthy life, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or any other status (Khushi et al., 2020).

The division of old Mumbai state brought Gujarat in existence on first May 1960. The divided Mumbai which is now Gujarat and capital of the state was Ahmedabad. As Ahmedabad was densely populated city, therefore, the capital was shifted to Gandhinagar, which was a planned city of that time on August 02 1965. The capital was named Gandhinagar because they were deeply inspired by M.K. Gandhi philosophy and maintaining a lasting memory of the father of the nation. The Gandhinagar is located at north latitude of 23.56- 23.01, east longitude 73.33- 72.33 in western part of India. Gandhinagar is spread across 2140 square Kilometres, and 1763.41 square kilometres comprise of rural space whereas 376.59 is the areas which come under urban spaces. Population of Gandhinagar according to the census carried out in 2011 was 1391753 among which 723864 are male, and 667889 were female. The literacy level of Gandhinagar rise to 84.16 per cent overall (GoG, 2020)

To the authors knowledge the paper is the first of its kind to extensively address dietary pattern among students and problem faced by some particular gender to access food during lockdown. The objective of this study are to: 1) Investigate the impact of lockdown due to COVID-19 and difficulties in accessing food (Socioeconomic and cultural) by the students living in hostels; 2) critically investigate the gender stereotypes faced by female students during lockdown to get hold of food items; and 3) The research investigates Socioeconomic and cultural factor affecting food insufficiency during the pandemic (Elshahat, Sarah, and Tina Moffat, 2020).

Figure:-1 University Respondents

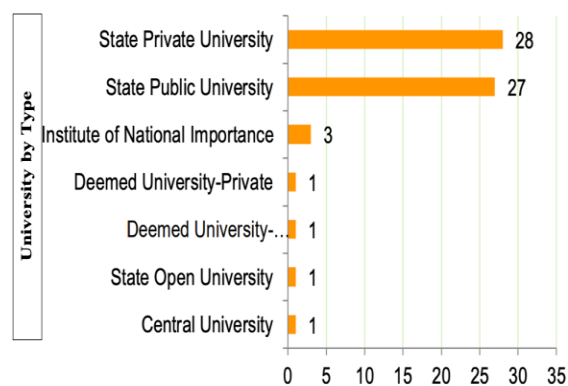
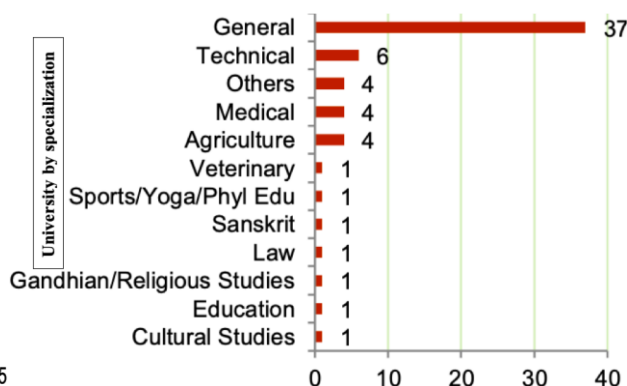


Figure:-2 Respondents Edu. Profiles



Source: (ASIR, 2018)

Gujarat is in the process to become an education hub in western part of India. Department of Education, Government of Gujarat has organised many fairs, road show campaign in past few years. As a result to this Gujarat has different universities such as private universities, public universities, institute of national importance, deemed universities, open university and central university. These universities we set up having a strategic approach to deal with current issues in different sector such as general education, provide technical education, medical colleges,

agriculture institutes and different cultural studies to foster understandings of law and governance, religious studies and sports/yoga or physical education universities (NSD, 2020).

Figure:- 3 (Hostel Capacity)

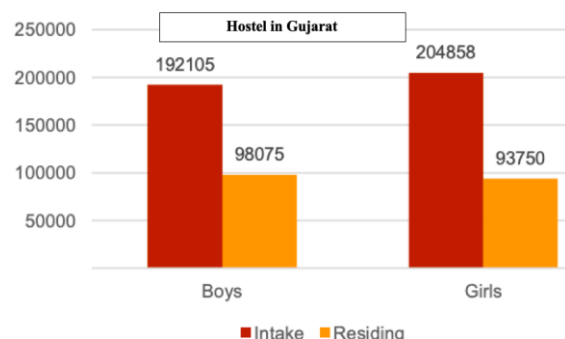
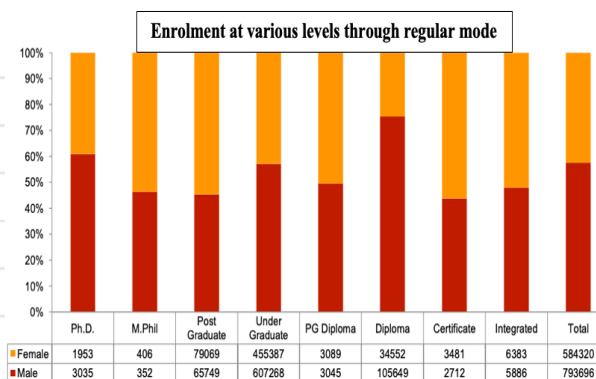


Figure:- 4 (Enrolments of Students)



Source: (ASIR, 2018)

Looking forward to make Gujarat as education hub, according to Annual Status of Higher Education of States and UTs in India report 2018 the total numbers of enrolment have risen to an extent (ASIR, 2018). There is disparity seen in many programs among male and female enrolment ratio particularly in research programs, and a consistent rise is seen in enrolments of female students in post graduate, certificate and integrated courses. The increase in enrolments is due to ease in seeking admission and quality of education delivered. Whereas female enrolments have increased because of they are much concerned about their own career and others special provision been implemented to increase female enrolments in higher education. Increasing enrolments in the higher education produced demand for developing infrastructures for the students coming to Gujarat for their higher studies. Subsequently there is rise in setting up hostels in different institutes and universities in Gujarat. Still there is very less number of female hostel residents because of social and cultural differences that exists within society (Kumar 2019).

Methodology and Framing of Present Research

The study was carried out where literature review was done to examine the type and size of available literature that was published by government of India and government of Gujarat relating to migrant students perusing their higher studies in the state. The research gaps synthesizes the existing evidences thoroughly to understand different aspects of food consumption pattern and availability of food resources. An extensive research question was set to clearly investigate the impact of COVID-19 on students migrated to peruse their higher studies in Gandhinagar. The study was especially conducted to study the dietary patterns among students as the conditions were new and never experienced before and to compile factors that has influence to a higher extent in dietary change and eating patterns.

A rigorous research strategy was implemented to locate literature based on the present research to gain insights regarding key concepts relating to dietary choices in pandemic conditions. The online survey was conducted and first three hundred participants were added to compile this research. The number of universities in India according to “Annual Status of Higher Education of States and UTs in India report 2018” are 864 across country (ASIR, 2018). Gujarat has highest share in terms of having public university in its state which is 39.9% of the total share. However Rajasthan comprises with higher number of public and private universities which is 78 in numbers and ranks first collectively followed by Uttar Pradesh having 72 universities and Gujarat having 62 universities.

Figure:- 5 (Total No. of Univ.)

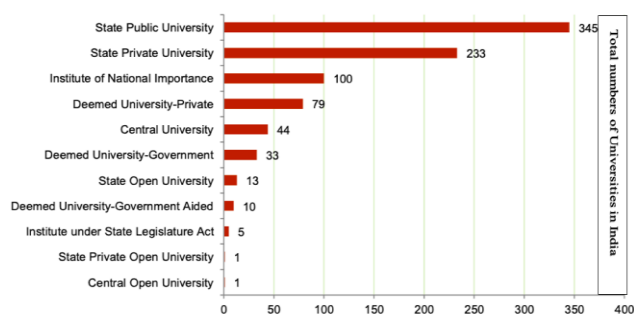
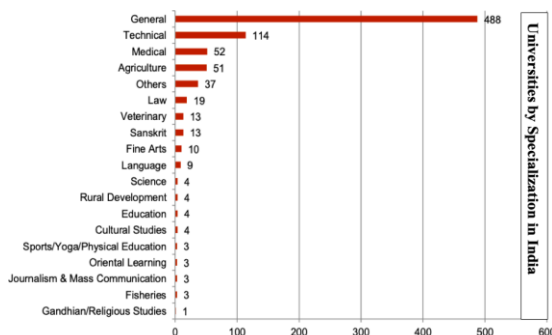


Figure:- 6 (University Specializations)



Source: (ASIR, 2018)

According to Annual Status of Higher Education of States and UTs in India report 2018 (ASIR, 2018) total enrolment of students in higher education in India is approximately 357.1 lakh. Among 357.1 lakh student population 47% female and 53% male were enrolled in different institutions. When ranked for higher enrolments in India Uttar Pradesh comes first followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Karnataka which accounts for ¼ of the total enrolments across India. The total enrolment excluding distance mode of education in all courses in the higher education within country is approximately 316.2 lakh which is 88.5% of the total enrolments in 2016-17. In this huge share of students enrolled through regular mode 81.3% consists of under-graduate students, followed by post-graduate 8.9% and 7.9% constitutes diploma.

India is carrying largest higher education system around the world. Nearly it has world largest tertiary-age population and second largest ongoing graduate students in different streams. Indian government continue its efforts to raise the gross enrolment ratio from 25 to 30 by the end of 2020, bringing more 24 million new enrolments and addressing necessary infrastructure to full fill this growing demands. In this process government of India introduced many regulations and initiatives expecting to improve quality education in every levels and achieve recognition on global platform. Besides international collaborations 15000 seats are offered to 30 Asian,

African, Middle East and commonwealth of Independent States students to make Indian education system more comprehensive and healthy (ASIR, 2012).

Figure:- 7 (Total Hostel Intake)

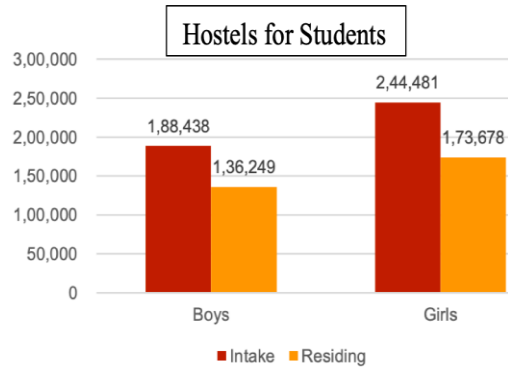
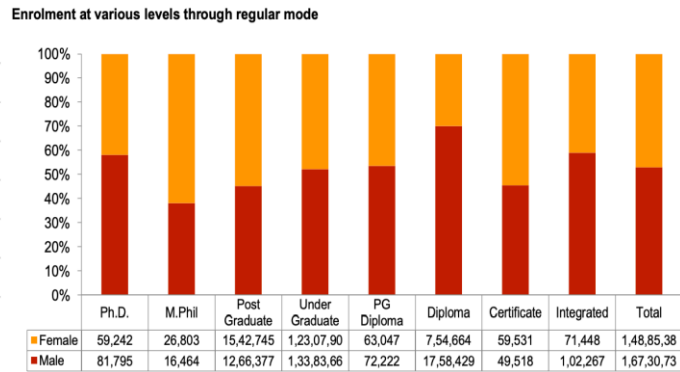


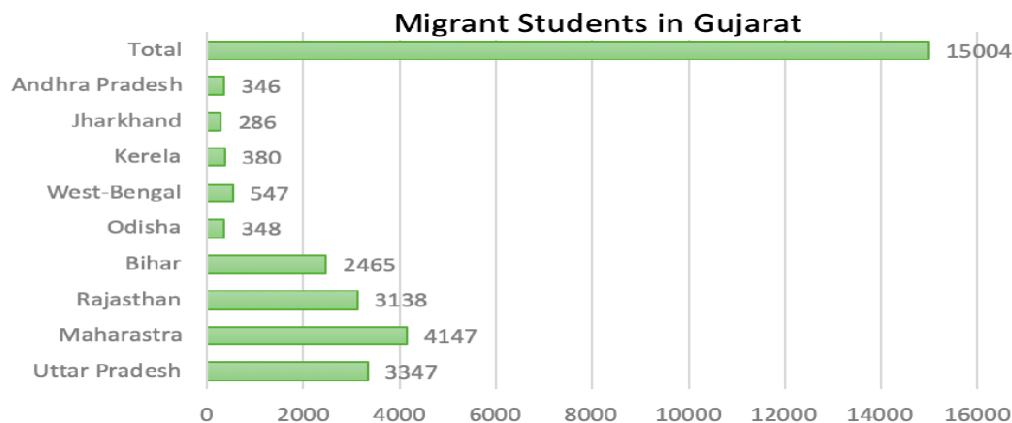
Figure:- 8 (Enrolments in Different Programs)



Source: (ASIR, 2018)

The above figures shows that there is huge rise in the enrolment of students at various levels under different courses available in India. This increase in enrolments have risen the need for a proper accommodation around the vicinity of the institutes/universities therefor every universities/ institutes have increased their accommodating space to the maximum they can do. This approach attracts more talents from different background and from different spaces such as rural and urban spaces to seek knowledge. As in Gujarat there is continuous increase of students that migrates from different state for their higher education. According to “The Indian Express” the number increase to more than fifteen thousand migrant students in Gujarat in different courses and the numbers is still increasing on yearly basis (Indian, Express, 2020).

Figure:- 9 (Migrant Students Residing in Gujarat)



Source: (Times of India, 2019)

Collating, summarizing and reporting of the results was done adopting by two stage evidence synthesis technique. In order to produce data in simpler form the online survey form was read by the researcher to come into conclusion giving a particular amount of time as the places and amount of restrictions were different at different locations of Gujarat. As the locations were categorized as red zone, yellow zone, green zone and containment zone depending upon the

number of cases the area has. First all the data were subjected to numerical synthesis to map the current situations prevailing in pandemic where respondents socio economic and cultural differences were studied. Second the data was organised according to the objective of the paper within the broader context to ensure the findings can be useful for the future nutrition research, food policy and the decision making processes of the government (Elshahat, Sarah, and Tina Moffat, 2020).

In total, 300 online filled survey responses were received from the students residing in hostels during the tenure of lockdown implemented by the government of Gujarat. In some cases, especially participants from low income groups and marginalized groups (female) willingly contacted for recording their responses through telephonic conversation. These case studies, makes this study much relevant for food insecurity during pandemic. These case studies are especially recorded during the peak time of coronavirus outbreak and the first lockdown implemented during the early summers (March-June) in India.

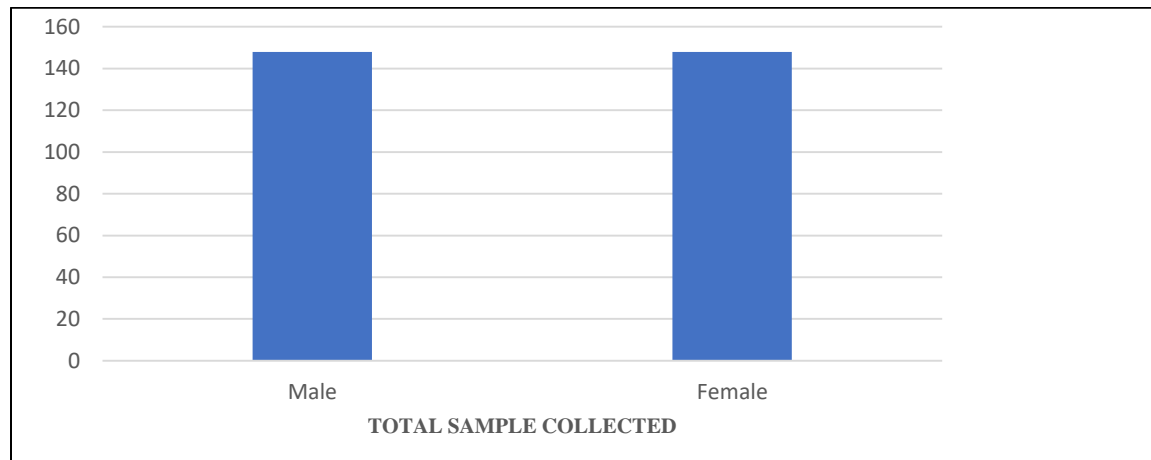
Sudden Coronavirus Outbreak at global level and its impact on India

COVID-19 is said to be reported eventually in China during December 2019, after Wuhan Municipal Health Commission reported a cluster of pneumonia in Hubei province. Incident Management Support Team was set up by the World Health Organization to deal with this sudden outbreak. It reported that there was several cluster of pneumonia cases with no deaths been registered. World Health Organization published as the emergence of the new deadly virus in scientific and public health community as well as in global media. It contained risk assessment guidelines and advice for the global audiences (WHO, 2020). In early January genetic sequence of COVID-19 was shared, and Thailand was the place where positive corona case was found which is away from china. It was the time when World Health Organization technical response team briefed in a press conference that the spread has limited human to human transmission, but later it was found to be an early judgment for this transmission of coronavirus. Later it was China, and Western Pacific regional officers conducted a brief field visit to Wuhan and found that there is every possible way that corona carriers can infect other people through different means. It was International Health Regulations, and the World Health Organization called for an emergency committee to access whether this outbreak can be as effective as International public health concerns. Thereafter, it was considered pandemic and Indian government took this outbreak on a very serious note, and the prime minister asked people to store some food and stay at home unless there is an emergency to leave home.

To eradicate food scarcity and to achieve food security remains a key concern for bureaucratic set up in the state administrative setup (Dzanku, 2019). Especially during pandemic conditions measures were taken so that the food supplies chain could not break. Most of the case studies in

Gujarat state described that storing food during pandemic was a very tough task. It can be due to many reasons firstly the economic status of the students their cultural understanding of food secondly and at the end social space where they live in. The present research uses an online survey among students living in Gandhinagar (Gujarat) during the pandemic conditions and primarily during lockdowns were implemented to avoid spread of coronavirus in a larger scale. The survey was conducted during May-June 2020, and a total of 300 participants were part of this online survey. It was made sure that the number of male and female participants were similar in numbers to make distinctive conclusions to the objective of the present research.

Figure:-10 (Total No of Respondents from Male & Female)



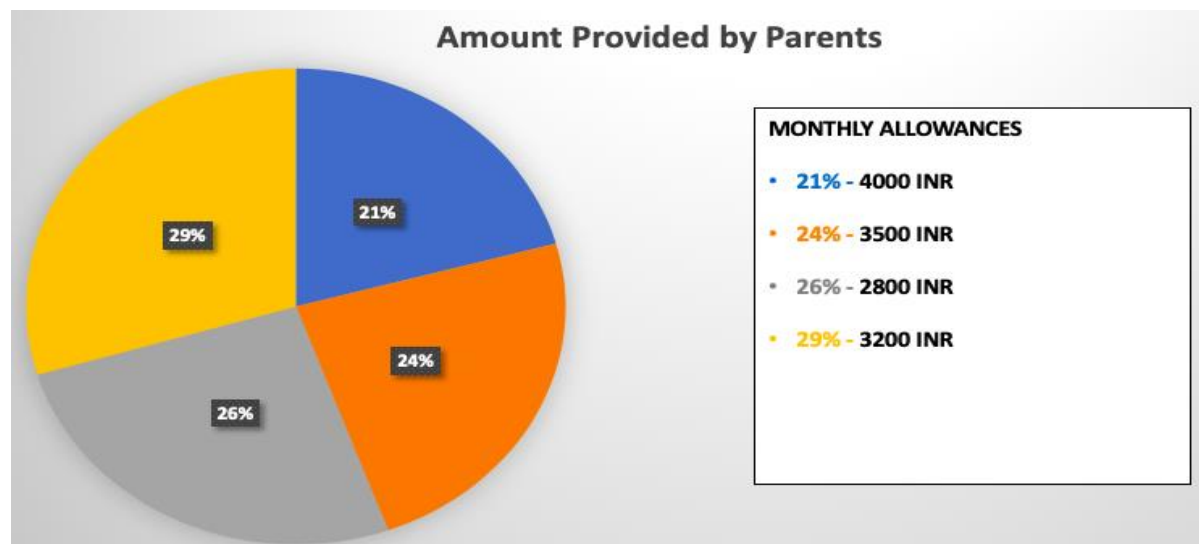
Source:- Compiled by the author.

Food Insecurity among hostel residents configuring Socioeconomic Status of Respondents

The socioeconomic status of respondents plays a significant role in accessing food during the lockdown period. Socioeconomic status measures the individual's/family's social position in comparison to others living nearby. It was found that individuals from lower socioeconomic status and individual having much better socioeconomic status respond very different for storing/accessing food during lockdown implemented in India. It was seen that person belonging to the middle/high-income status had different behavioural patterns, such as having more energy-dense food and were found to be physically less active. This relationship was not found stronger in women rather than men. This kind of relationship was found missing among individual belonging to lower-income status(Kumar 2022). Theories suggest income inequality accounts for most of the social inequality during the lockdown in specific, with price elasticity in un-availability of various food with a sudden decrease of income source and questioning affordability of any individual's. The cost of food becomes a barrier to adopt healthier diets and nutrients poor foods resulting from being malnourished in many instances. In addition to this, less affluent individuals tend to be more concentrated in wasting of food, and they don't have a proper mechanism to store food for longer duration of time, which leads to more restricted diets.

Although other factors prove to be crucial for not achieving food sufficiency as the students living in hostels were mostly from low or deficient level of income coming from remote areas of India. The students were mostly undergraduate and postgraduate students living in hostels for completing their studies.

Figure:- 11(Monthly Expenditure Provided to Students from Parents)

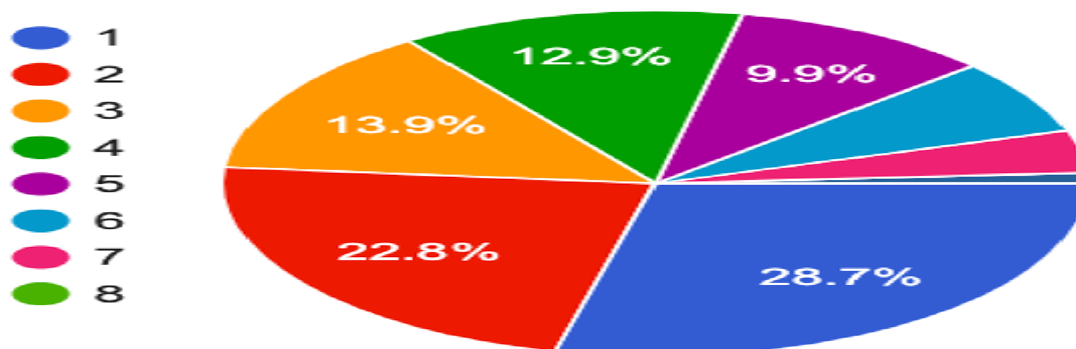


Source:- Compiled by the author.

In such pandemic times, there were many ATMs that were either closed due to any reasons, some among those were open but did not have money to dispense, and the rough conditions include dispensing of much higher currency notes that were not in their account balance. Parents, on the other hand, were residing in remote areas lacked education and proficiency in handling accounts through online sources found either bank were far/very far or closed during the period of lockdown. In most of the cases, the respondent parents were engaged in an unorganised and informal means of earning a livelihood, and a minimal amount was sent to their children survivals living in different state for their studies. Precautionary measures were also seen as a hindrances during early lockdown period, and there was very high demands for masks, sanitisers, gloves all of a sudden and the supply chain had nothing to dispense; as a result, black marketing happened to all these necessary items. As the cases in Gandhinagar was on continuous rise government of Gujarat took some significant decisions regarding maintaining food supply. However, the timings became a significant issue, and only grocery stores were allowed to remain open for a precise time interval that encouraged more mobilisation of people having fear to get infected by a coronavirus.

Figure:- 12 (Hostel Respondents Residing Status)

Number of people living with



Source:- Compiled by the author

It is very important to have a cooperative room partner in hostels, especially during pandemic times where there is a minimal resource and lacking cooking skills with unavailable cooking utensils. The number of roommates in hostels remained different as there are a variety of hostels compartmentalised on the basis of structure and space some of them were made for two individual and increased till eight individuals in a single hostel according to place, necessity and affordability. Discriminatory factors made things worse as an individual having same mindsets came together and managed to cook for themselves, and others remained dependent on the civil societies and government food(cooked/snacks) delivery systems for their daily consumption's.

Case Study:- 1

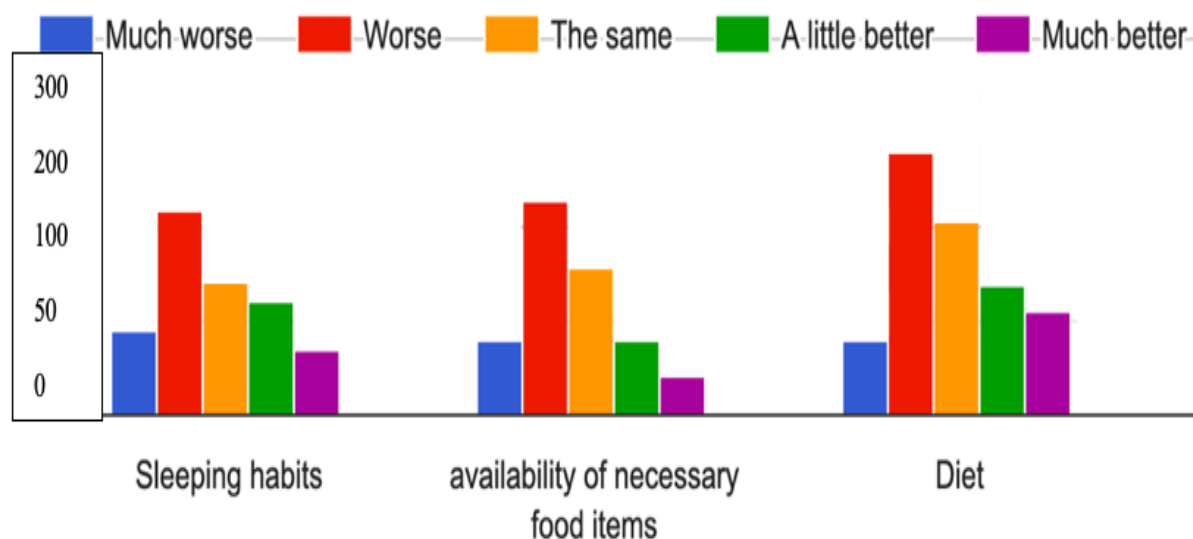
A respondent from Pethapur (in outskirts of Gandhinagar) and second respondents from Kudasan were residing in a hostel of a very renowned educational institute/university. These respondents were basically studying in their post graduate in different streams in different universities. Respondents were initially migrated to Gujarat to seek higher education and to find opportunities after completing their academics. It was seen that both the respondents belonged to very low income earning families and very less amount were asked by them from their parents and were dependent on providing private tuitions to students in their nearby vicinity. Implementation of sudden lock down stopped mobilization without any prior notice and their main source of income were put on hold till government orders. These students were struggling to get food for their survival and as their parents didn't had anything to earn as they were employed to informal sector and hence lost their job. On the other hand it was advised by the government not to fire them and give them their wages but it was not implemented fully. It was witnessed that the small firms were closed and the worker didn't knew when and where they would get money. Their survival were questioned and on the other hand their children living in Gandhinagar faced similar problem. Students from Pethapur searched food and had to travel to long distance to buy those foods in higher price. Police on the other hand were very harsh on the people travelling on road and most of the time were stopped/beaten and were sent to their

accommodations (Kumar 2022). Female were stopped, moral policing were done and restrictions were implemented in their movement and thus it became very difficult to have food during lockdown. The respondent reported that they consumed very less so that they can have food for next time. In most cases it was seen that students skipped their meals from thrice to twice/once a day. Students on the other hand were very tensed and wonder what is going to happen and wanted to leave Gandhinagar as soon as possible but it wasn't possible because all communication sources didn't function at lockdown period. After few months government made arrangement so that migrant worker and the students can be sent to their state. They were sent after medical check-up got completed and maintaining proper social distancing in trains.

Diet Choices and Socio-Cultural Restrictions

Cultural and social norms also play an essential role in diet choices; it remains indirect but cannot be neglected. Gandhinagar in Gujarat is a state where very less population consumes non-veg items in their diets. It is considered to be sin, where an individual is discriminated because of their food habits. In most of the cases, landlord interrogates specific question related to caste and whether the tenant is a strict vegetarian or not. It remains a key aspect for renting any accommodations in Gujarat.

Figure:- 13 (Sleeping & Dietary Choices of Respondents)



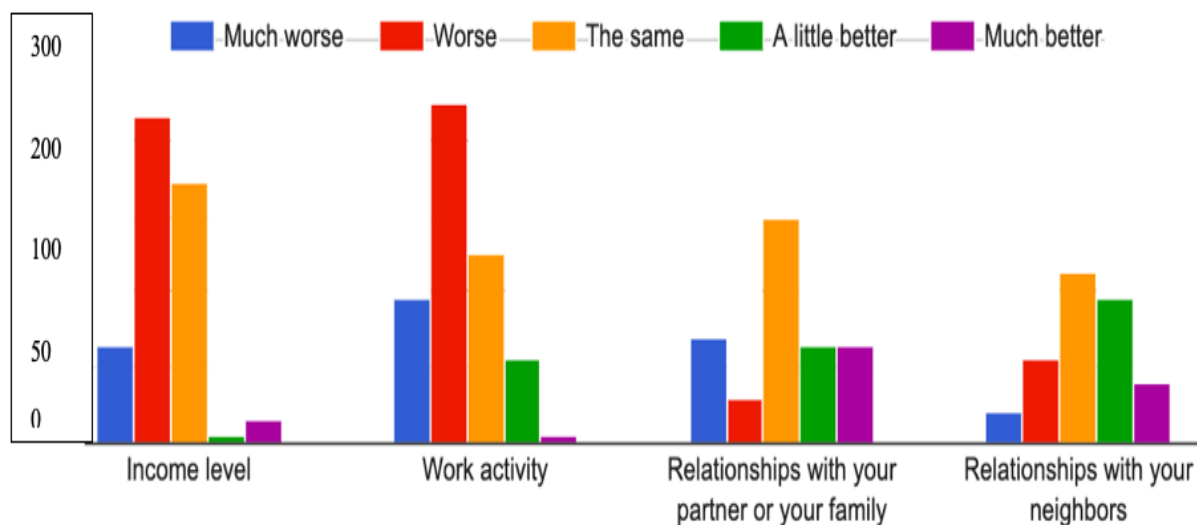
Source:- Compiled by the author

The existing social norms in the pandemic times brought at higher risk of being food insecure. As in such conditions, they did not have access to reliable sources of nutritious food, secondary to other socioeconomic and cultural restrictions. During the corona outbreak goods that were categorised in the essential list were opened for a concise duration of time and due to this reason, grocery stores and fresh produce were most of the time away from the students reach. Additionally, neighbourhood stores in such food-insecure areas tend to have foods but comparatively were very high in price and low in nutrition. Inefficiency to allocate much on

basic need such as nutritious food, these students tend to purchase and eat less nutritious food thus creating the increased risk to diseases (obesity) caused due to lack of nutritious food.

Lack of such resources and the ongoing lockdown altered their sleeping habits the survey among students noted that the sleeping habit went worse for most of them. The probable reason could be having no work to perform, lack of instructions from the authorities to be done by students as most of the time, it was stressed more on staying safe rather doing something. The other reason could be climatic conditions as in summers it is sweltering and particular timings of shops being opened for purchasing vegetables and other food items. Sometimes for dairy products, the shops were opened early morning, and the whole day it was curfew all over.

Figure:- 14 (Changes in Socio-Cultural Relations Among Respondents)



Source:- Compiled by the author

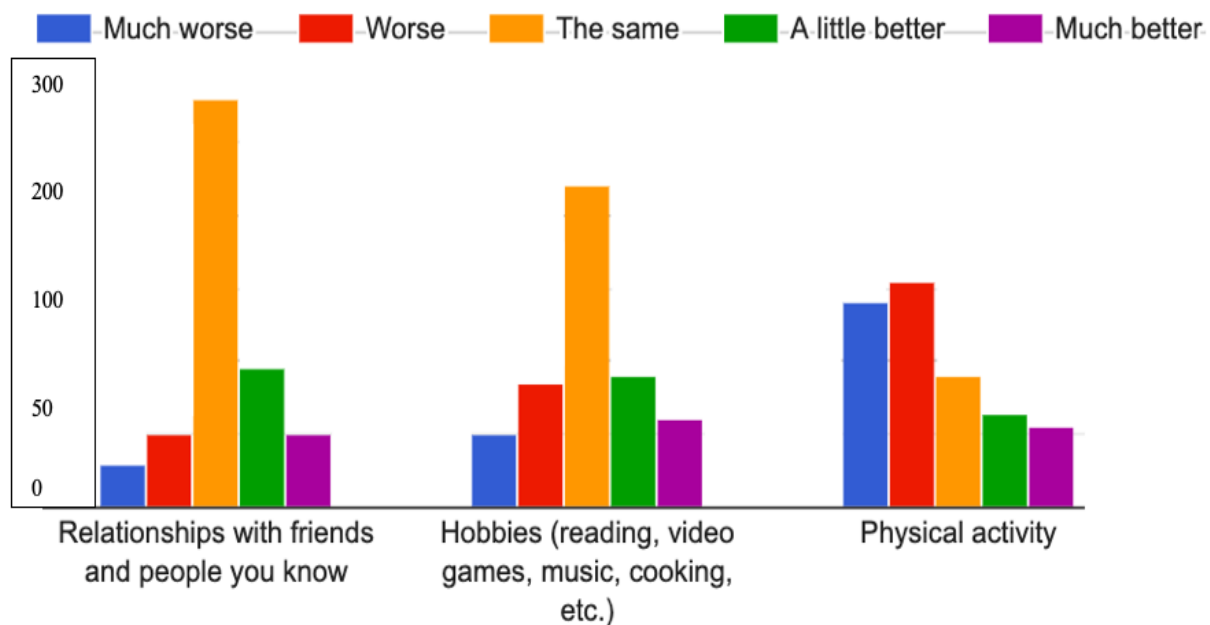
There are minimal studies relating to income/employment status to participate in physical activity. Very few researchers have pointed out the effects of financial instability affecting the health of an individual (Jin et al., 1995). It becomes crucial to study changes brought by income instability as in rural spaces where women play major more in earning of livelihood for their family (Colman, 2014). In the coronavirus, outbreak, males were working in the fields. However, females were not allowed to go for earning a livelihood as there might be a chance of getting affected to COVID-19. The probable reason can be lack of medical and health care facilities. It is comparatively very weak in structure from urban areas, and the means of communication were restricted during pandemic. While the parents of the students lost their job because they were working in an unorganised sector is a shock that seems to influence the health of themselves and the physical activities of their children living in hostels. (Dave, 2012) The mechanisms of the relation between unemployment and health includes a substantial reduction in income, diet preferences and work activities. The respondents feel weak and remain worried all day for their parents and their income sources. During pandemic both men and

woman lost their jobs, but society looks both of them differently (Gallo et al., 2000). Where on one side, men's masculinity is threatened; on the other hand, women are socially acceptable because there is less stigma associated with unemployed women.

Participation in physical activity is directly related to a variety of variables such as income, mental health which are perceived as barriers to physical activity (Dishman et al., 1985). Such perceived barriers, on the other hand, increases a negative behaviour towards neighbours and roommates in the hostel. This study states that hardship during the lockdown in coronavirus outbreak made people realise the importance of relationship for maintaining a healthy space to fight with scarcities in pandemic. The lockdown made to settle down different clashes that existed before. In some cases, it became worse because of the stress that they had during the lockdown and thus led to some unwanted behaviours among students. The focus was more on maintaining a better relationship with their roommates rather than other roommates as in hostels the resources were scanty, and attempts were made to survive in such conditions. The so-called neighbour is a term used in this research means the other fellow members living in hostels in separate accommodations. As individuals were very strict on the mobilisation of individuals within hostels to cut any chance of spreading coronaviruses among themselves. The relationship with neighbours remained the same because they did not bothered what is happening in other accommodations and remained locked in their specified accommodations.

In a lockdown, strange things happened when it comes to the roommates the bonding between them became far better. However, on the other hand, students restricted other students form different accommodation to enter, and therefore their relationships tend to become worse. To deal with these issues, most of the students opted learning cooking while experimenting, playing video games, watching web series and other social networking platforms to remain engaged and come out of boredom. Staying in a hostel for most of the time made them lazy, and the strict rules from the government of Gujrat worsen their physical activity as a whole.

Figure:- 15 (Changes in Daily Routine among Respondents)



Source:- Compiled by the author

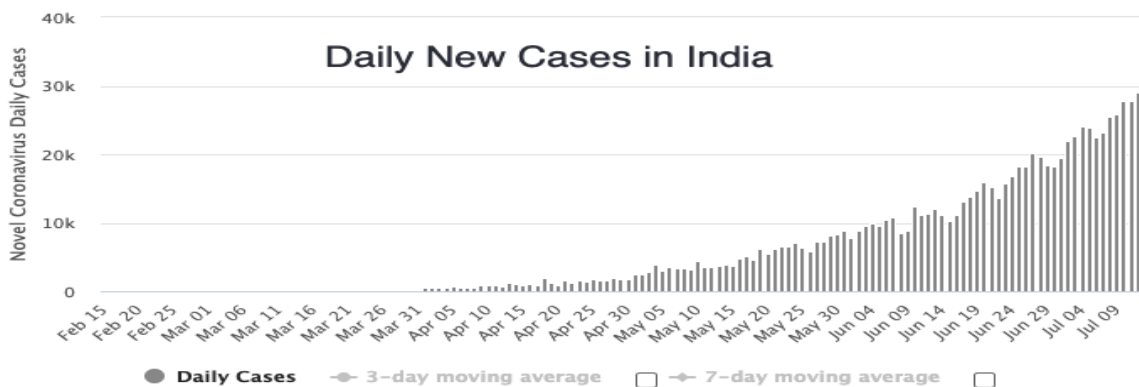
Case Study: 2

The behavioural patterns is merely an extension to male dominance that drives the society as a whole. Male dominance determines the status of women through a halo of traditional folk tales. The importance of freedom, especially towards females was never a part of the discussion in polite society; therefore, women were often characterised as delicate and unconvincing. The present research tries to understand the socio-cultural context of femininity in making decisions to deal with pandemic while residing in hostels and community hostels. Femininity conceptualises multidimensional constructs that include gender role stereotypes and adherence to traditional gender role norms. There were instances especially to female students, that the society considered them roaming without any reasons. There caretakers did not allow female student to go out and buy some raw food that can be cooked as their meal before prior investigations. Instead, male students were asked to buy some raw foods and send them to the caretaker and then it was distributed to girls students. When it comes to dietary choices, it was again strict orders that no one consumes any kind of meat or non-veg items in the girl's hostels whereas there was no strict monitoring of what kind of food is cooked in boys hostel. During coronavirus outbreak there were many rumours regarding consumption of flesh some prominent rumour was flesh eating will increase coronavirus spreading. These constructs reflect stereotypes about behaviour and beliefs that are typically associated with males and distinguishes with females. On the other hand students were beaten and threaten by police if they were seen buying flesh/eggs. The most important reason behind this is hatred for people who consumes flesh/eggs. Students discussed with them that this is a source of protein and the migrant students had those food items in their diet in their state where they were born and raised. The students were punished for their arguments and police used to make sure that in

future they will not consume flesh/eggs and then they were asked to return to their accommodations. Such a construct also contains social norms that deliver and wants a particular activity to be performed by a specific individual of a particular gender. Such social norms undermine the examples that were commendable by the female within our society. The example shows that in any front females' counterparts are as equipped as males in athletic strength, superiority, leadership and competitiveness etc.

Things are getting worse day by day as the active cases is increasing by more than forty thousand cases per day basis. The process of unlocking is going on with strict advisory by the government to wear mask. Different state in India is charging penalty for those who is not wearing masks, spitting in public places. Still there is night curfew in many state, some state has implemented small lockdowns to restrict public movements especially during weekends. The education institutes are thinking for the alternative measure to conduct examinations for the students enrolled in different programmes. Still Friday evening Saturday and Sunday remains closed so that the spread of virus can be minimised and sanitization process can be carried forward and the places will be fresh when it opens on Monday.

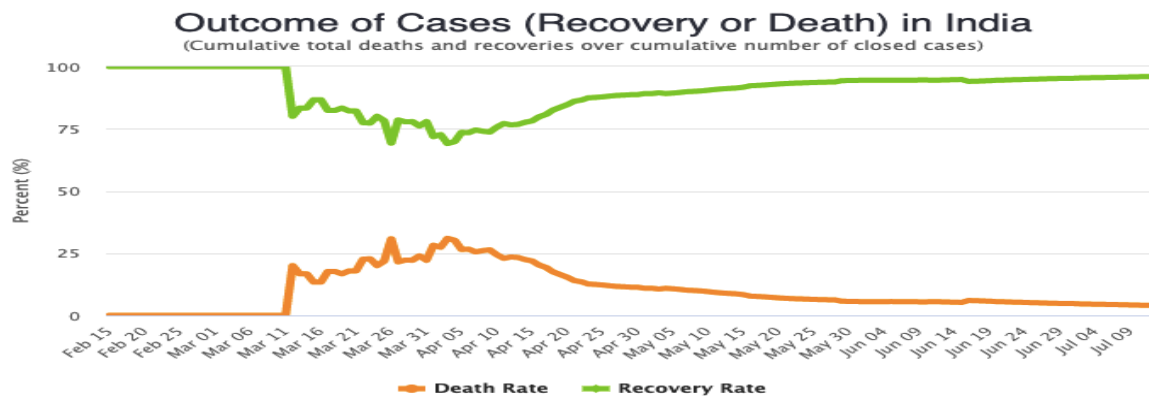
Figure:- 16 (Covid-19 Cases Registered)



Source:- (Worldometer, 2020).

However recovery rate in India is good enough but every things that is carried out by any individual is done after thinking of chances being affected to this coronavirus. There are cases where people are scared to help corona positive individuals. A different kind of insecurity or hatred is being observed in the present pandemic. Whether it be sleeping habit, availability of food and food choices, income level have drastically affected by the coronavirus outbreak.

Figure:- 17 (Covid-19 Deaths and Recovery Rates)



Source:- (Worldometer, 2020).

The lockdown period in India last for four months and the process of unlocking is going on. However, the COVID-19 active cases is still increasing. India has become a third-worst affected country in the world, leaving behind Russia, Peru, Chile and Mexico in numbers of total coronavirus cases. According to worldometers report, India has more than 1433,450 cases in which 1090,219 have recovered, and 35,281 have lost their life (Worldometer, 2020).

Conclusion

Gujarat has institutions/universities that is of national importance and is listed in the top management and technical institutions in India. It is their reputation and success legacy which attracts students from across India. Such pandemic condition were never experienced therefor different approaches were carried forward to restore the environment of hostels as it was before. Coronavirus outbreak is testing all skills and responsibilities of individuals and administration to come over its impact on hostel residents. While there is subsequent rise in enrolments of students in the past decade it becomes important that just leaving students on their own is not a solution to such worse conditions. After four months of lockdown, the things were predicted to become normal. However, in terms of active cases starting from March till now coronavirus active cases in India's were tiny when most of the countries were severely affected. However, after the lockdown, India has left behind many countries in number of COVID-19 active cases and stands in the third-worst affected country. Government came up with many policies so that the poor have access to food, and money was transferred to bank accounts of poor people. It was a government initiative that the workers will get jobs in their locality so that they will not migrate to different states. In any of the condition, society should work together so that coronavirus can be defeated. Divisions in the name of gender cannot be solutions to deal with these pandemic conditions. As these constructs reflect stereotypes about beliefs and behaviour typically associated with females

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