

Teaching Reform Paper of Environmental Science Introduction

-- Investigation and Analysis of The Change of College Students' Attitude Towards Epidemic Prevention After the Epidemic

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Abstract

At the end of 2020, the epidemic suddenly broke out; In 2023, the epidemic prevention and control was declared to be lifted. In three years, the epidemic disrupted the pace of students' lives; The long-term closure of the school, the mixed teaching mode of online and offline teaching, the reduction of social time, and the prolonged separation from their families have caused certain changes in the behavior and psychology of many students. During the epidemic period, every day from the morning to pay attention to real-time reports, pay attention to the latest news about the epidemic on the network, watching the epidemic more and more serious, and finally formed a national outbreak, from the central government to local, from schools to individuals, the whole people into the state of alert. After the outbreak was released, a large number of people were infected with the novel coronavirus, with general fatigue, dry cough, fever, vomiting, loss of taste and smell, nasal congestion, dry pharynx pain, runny nose, muscle aches and diarrhea, and other uncomfortable symptoms, which posed a serious challenge to social mobility and medical resources. The epidemic has severely affected people's lives for three consecutive years..

Keywords

College Students, Epidemic Prevention Attitude, Epidemic, Survey Report.

1. An introduction to the general environment of the epidemic

At the beginning of the epidemic, the Central Committee of the CPC Central Committee and The State Council made rapid deployment, and the prevention and control work was carried out effectively and effectively. Efforts were made to coordinate the relief efforts of all parties. Relief supplies from all over the country were continuously sent to Wuhan and other heavily affected areas in Hubei Province, effectively solving the problem of local resource shortage and strengthening the relief work for all regions. College students are the masters of the future society and the main body of social action. Their cognition of epidemic prevention and control will determine the development trend of the future society. Therefore, we specially designed a questionnaire related to epidemic prevention and control to investigate the knowledge of college students in Agricultural University of Hebei on epidemic prevention and control, to get a detailed understanding of college students' cognition, attitude and participation in epidemic prevention and control, and to put forward relevant suggestions and opinions on enhancing college students' awareness of epidemic prevention and control. At the same time, it provides referable information and suggestions for epidemic prevention and control. The research aims are as follows:

1. To understand college students' cognition of post-epidemic prevention and control

- 2. Understand college students' attitudes towards post-epidemic prevention and control
- 3. Understand college students' views on post-epidemic prevention and control methods

Survey object: college students in Agricultural University of Hebei and some students in other regions.

Survey Scope: East and West campuses of Agricultural University of Hebei and Internet survey
 This questionnaire was conducted in the form of random sampling, that is, questionnaires were sent out and collected to students in all departments and grades of Agricultural University of Hebei, and each student completed one questionnaire independently.

Secondly, random sampling interview survey is adopted to visit the students or teachers to obtain more rich and in-depth information, but also to understand their views and suggestions on the atmosphere environment; At the same time to adopt the method of data survey, the Internet or books to collect relevant information for reference, so that the research content, research form is more perfect. A total of 600 questionnaires were issued, including 150 in the East campus and 142 valid questionnaires were collected. 250 copies of the West Campus, 244 copies of valid questionnaires recovered; 200 of Modern Science and Technology College, 192 of valid questionnaires recovered; A total of 578 valid questionnaires were collected, with a recovery rate of 96.3%. In addition, we also adopted the online star questionnaire survey, and the number of effective questionnaires was 121. The sex ratio was 66.94% for boys and 33.06% for girls. Mainly concentrated in the freshman and sophomore two grades, including sophomore 364, accounting for 50.41%; 286 freshman, accounting for 39.67%; Juniors and seniors accounted for 5.79% and 4.13%, respectively.

2. Research situation

2.1. Analysis of college students' attitude towards epidemic prevention

2.1.1. Attitude towards the epidemic

According to data analysis, most of the students have been infected with COVID-19. Data shows that 80.99% of them have been infected with COVID-19 and only 19.01% have not been infected with COVID-19.

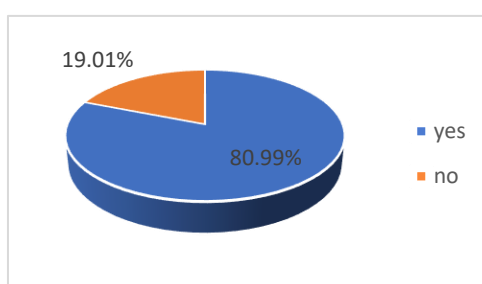


Figure 1: Whether you are infected with the novel coronavirus

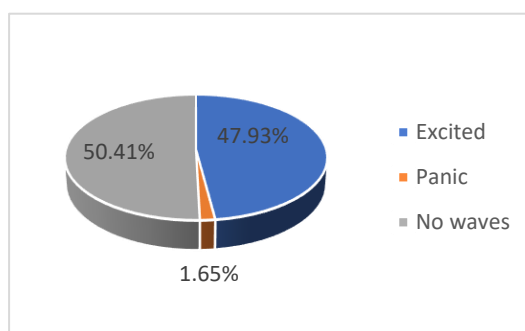


Figure 2: The mood when the outbreak was declared over

Although the epidemic has been declared completely over, people have different feelings about the epidemic. According to the data analysis, 47.93% of people are excited about the epidemic, 1.65% of people are afraid of the situation after the epidemic, and 50.41% of people have no feelings about it.

As for the awareness of epidemic prevention after the end of the epidemic, most people believe that it is still very important to prevent the epidemic after the end of the epidemic, while a small number of people think that there is no great need to pay much attention to it.

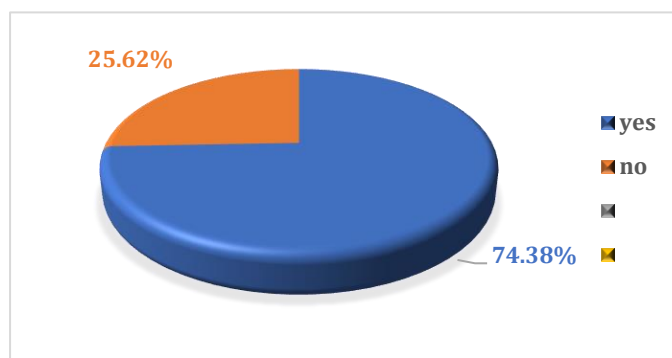


Figure 3: Whether they think the epidemic will remain important after the end of the epidemic

Wearing masks is an effective way to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Relatively speaking, most students will continue to wear masks in their daily trips after the end of the epidemic. It can be seen that most college students have a good awareness of prevention after the end of the epidemic.

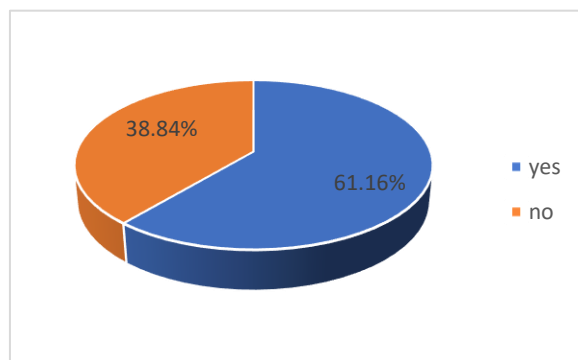


Figure 4: Whether they will continue to wear masks when traveling after the outbreak

2.1.2. Attention to epidemic prevention publicity

During the epidemic period, 72.73% of people paid attention to the epidemic prevention knowledge propagated by official social media, while 27.27% of people did not pay attention to the epidemic prevention knowledge propagated by official social media. However, after the epidemic ended, 74.38% of people believed that they should always pay attention to the epidemic prevention knowledge propagated by social media. And 25.62% of the people believed that they did not need to pay attention to the knowledge of epidemic prevention publicized by social media.

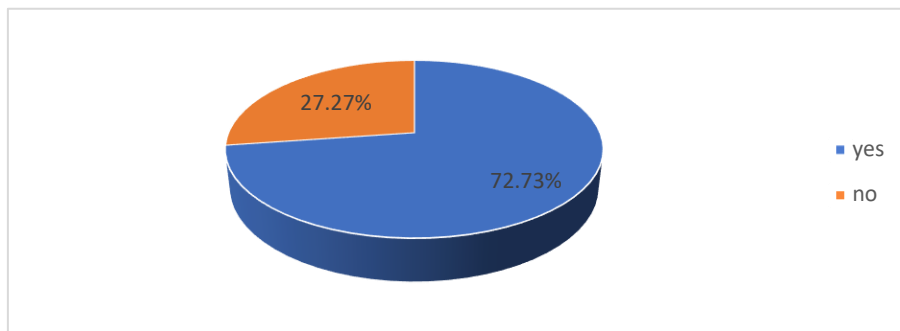


Figure 5: Whether to pay attention to the knowledge of epidemic prevention propagated by the media

In terms of people's attention to the knowledge of epidemic prevention propagated by social media before and after the epidemic, people paid more attention to the knowledge of epidemic prevention propagated by social media during the epidemic than after the epidemic. It can be seen that people have been slack in the knowledge of epidemic prevention after the epidemic is over.

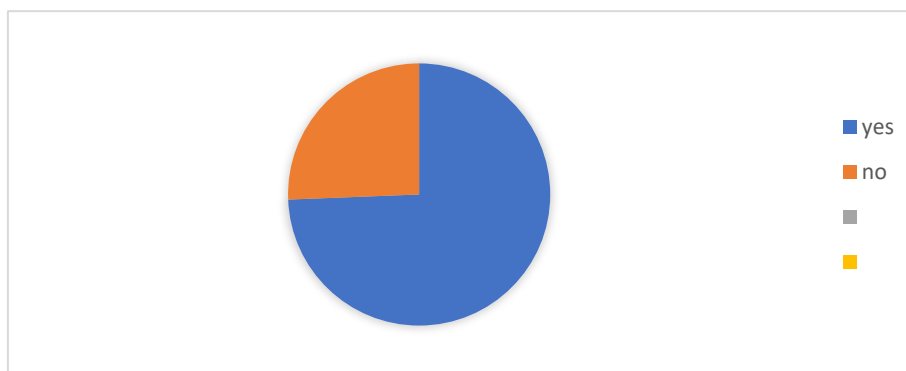


Figure 6: Will they continue to pay attention to the knowledge of epidemic prevention propagated by the media after the epidemic is over

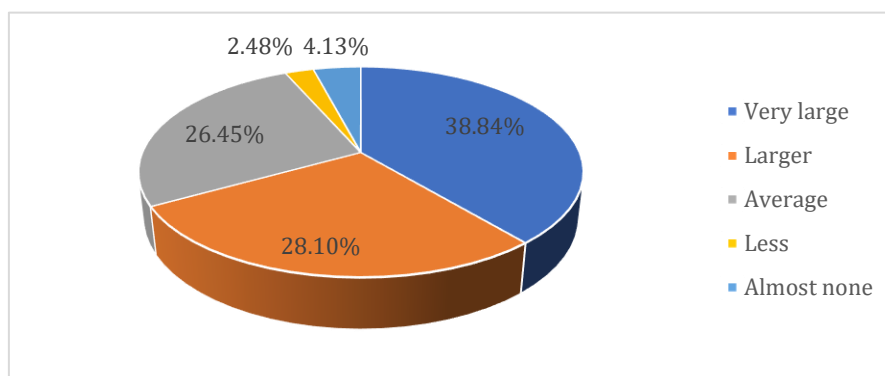


Figure 7: Whether the knowledge of epidemic prevention propagated by the media is helpful

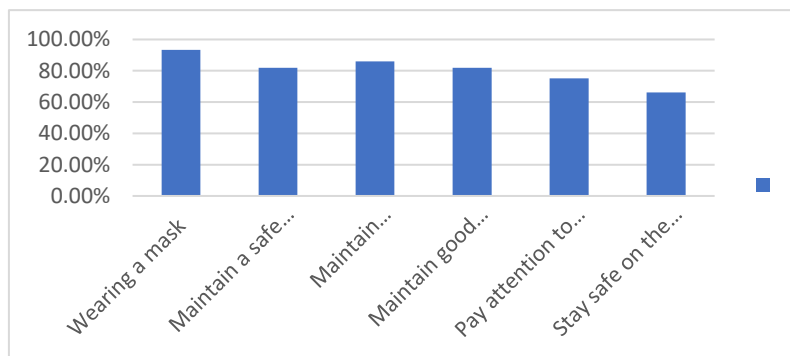


Figure 8: What did the media learn from the knowledge of epidemic prevention

According to the data, people respond well to the epidemic prevention knowledge obtained by following the official media, and obtain effective knowledge from the official media publicity. It can be seen that following the official media is a very useful channel to learn about epidemic prevention knowledge.

2.2. The influence of media publicity

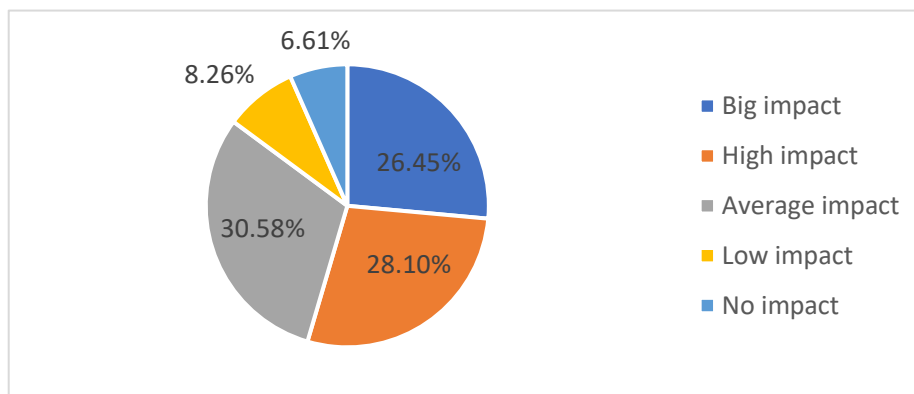


Figure 9: The impact on everyday life

In the period of public crisis, the increase of uncertain factors in the society, coupled with the opacity and intineliness of information disclosure, will result in the rampant breeding of rumors and rumors. Under the influence of backfire effect, the public is full of doubts and speculating on the authorities, and polarized public opinion will obstruct the development of social assistance. When emergencies occur, all kinds of public opinions peak and the public is at a loss, it is particularly important to give full play to the guiding role of news media in public opinion and create a harmonious and positive public opinion environment for the overall social development.

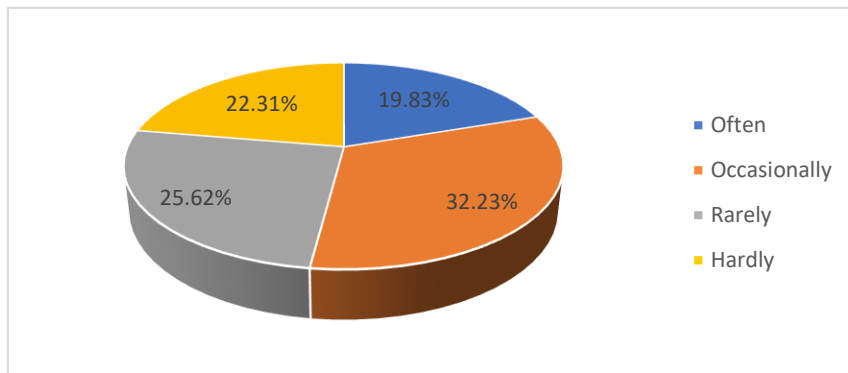


Figure 10: Whether they panic because of the media campaign



Figure 11: During the epidemic, how do you cope with the pressure brought by study, life and the epidemic at the same time?



Figure 12: What do you think has been the biggest impact on you and the people around you?



Figure13:What are your precautions against a virus that still exists and continues to mutate?

2.3. Self-action

2.3.1. Take good protection and strengthen publicity

The university is a gathering place, we should do a good job of self-protection, we should consciously abide by the school's epidemic prevention measures, as far as possible to avoid going out, under special circumstances should make a good report, let the counselor know your movements. At the same time, we can receive the latest news about the epidemic from the Internet, learn the latest news about the epidemic, strengthen the study of the knowledge of epidemic protection, develop the habit of wearing masks when going out, masks can greatly reduce the probability of infection. On the premise of doing a good job of self-protection, we can also publicize the importance of epidemic protection to the people around us. Many people may not understand the importance of epidemic protection. At this time, we can publicize and tell them some correct methods of epidemic prevention. Especially the older generation of people, we should be more patient to publicize the knowledge of epidemic protection, so that they can understand and do.

2.3.2. Strengthen exercise and build a strong body

Under the epidemic, we are forced to stay at home and cannot go out. If we stay too long, we may have different psychological feelings. We can relieve the depressed mood of being confined at home by some physical exercises that we can do at home. For example, jumping rope, push-ups, yoga, hula hooping, etc., these are relatively beneficial and relatively simple physical exercises. These exercises can not only relieve our nervous mood, but also strengthen our body. Of course, we can also find sports suitable for ourselves and try our best to get active under the requirements of epidemic prevention and control. Exercise and fitness is the safest, most effective and most sustainable way to fight the epidemic. Only a good body can better fight against the epidemic.

2.3.3. Study hard to enrich yourself

Under the impact of the epidemic, the learning process became more difficult. We had no choice but to take online classes at home or in the dormitory. Also in this context, learning is more precious, we can not face to face with the teacher in the classroom to learn knowledge, but we can still hear the teacher's voice in real time. We should seize the convenience brought to us by the era of big data and study hard. As a college student, our most fundamental task is to study. On the other hand, being isolated at home or in the dormitory gives us more time to make our own plan, so that we have more time to think clearly what we want. Therefore, we should study more seriously, improve ourselves, and make our own contribution to our country in the future.

3. Literature References Conclusions and Suggestions

Do a good job in school epidemic prevention and control work, ensure the health and life safety of all students and staff, maintain the normal school teaching order, in order to prevent, control and eliminate the occurrence of the virus, cut off the source of infection, transmission route, vulnerable population three links. Strict control of these three links can better protect the safety of teachers and students in the context of the epidemic.

Prepare personnel (students, parents, teachers, and staff) for screening in the early stage of the semester, especially for prevention and control during the window period, and strive to block the virus source outside the campus, so as to lay a solid foundation for stable education and teaching order after the official start of the semester. Remind teachers and students to buy necessary items for the semester in advance: Disposable medical surgical masks, handheld infrared body temperature monitor, disinfectant, etc., regular teaching buildings, cafeterias, dormitories and other comprehensive security checks, to prevent the long-term holiday safety risks, offices, classrooms, dormitories, cafeterias and other places regularly disinfect, formulate detailed plans for cafeteria operation, strictly check the health status of cafeteria staff, strictly control food purchase channels, Strict management of food into the campus process, the development of teachers and staff to return to school in advance, in advance to do all the preparatory work.

As the death rate from the epidemic has decreased, schools have actively adjusted their strategies and opened their long-closed school doors so that students can have more contact with society. Strict management of personnel inside and outside the school to ensure the environment of the school.

4. Conclusion

Progress has been made in the overall battle against COVID-19, but the road ahead is still far away. We must continue our efforts. We should not celebrate our success just yet. We are facing a fierce and difficult ecological crisis. We should raise the awareness of the state and the people to protect the ecological balance, just as we protect our eyes. We are faced with an economic downturn not seen in the past 40 years. We must respect economic laws, refrain from subterfuge, and truly safeguard the bottom line of people's livelihood. We are also faced with unprecedented external pressure. We must respond calmly, use soft measures to overcome tough ones, and fight with firm arguments. We should neither panic, nor respond with reckless rhetoric.

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