



A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF FOLLOWING THE BASIC PREVENTION METHODS OF CORONAVIRUS AND INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

Coronavirus is one of the severe acute respiratory syndromes (SARS). There are some notable risks in this disease such as the mode of transmission and unavailability of treatments. The WHO has introduced prevention methods, such as: 1. Basic preventive methods, 2. Prevention at the marketplace, 3. workplace, 4. traveling, and 5. disposal of dead bodies. Basic prevention methods are the most salient. Prevention methods impact the individual who is part of the community and eventually society. The research problem was: is there any relationship between following the basic prevention methods of coronavirus and individuals? The major objective was to recognize the relationship between following the basic prevention methods of coronavirus and the individuals. Finding out positive/negative relationships among these, the impact of the basic prevention methods on individuals, and the possibility of controlling the spread of Coronavirus by following basic prevention methods were the specific objectives. Harispaththuwa divisional secretariat area was selected as the research population and 39 respondents were selected randomly as the sample. Both primary and secondary sources were used. Interviews were carried out via telephone calls. It was evident in the results that positive relationships were existing between following the basic prevention methods and individuals, which had an impact on social, cultural, and personality systems, and vice versa. Ignorance, negative image, and hast are the main causes of not following basic prevention methods, and the research has reinforced the need to control the spread of Coronavirus by following the basic prevention methods.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Socio-cultural system, Individual action, Prevention, Reinforcement