

A STUDY ON ASPECTS OF PANDEMIC COVID-19 TO ASSESS THE AWARENESS IN INDIA

Dr. Nimisha and Dr. Vivek Sharma

Department of Applied Sciences & Humanities, ABES, EC Ghaziabad, U.P.

ABSTRACT: This paper mainly focused on to assess the awareness related to pandemic covid-19 among the Indian peoples. A total no. of 46 Teenagers(32male and 14 female) and 67 adults (25 male and 42 female) were given response to our online questionnaire. A questionnaire was made to know their opinion and appropriate statistical hypothesis test over was performed to interpret the data. No significant difference was observed for teenagers and adults (male and female) respectively. Near to same opinion was observed for the awareness with the value of Kruskal-Wallis Test (H) =1.5619 . As per real factors both all teenagers adults having a good awareness irrespective of genders having same potential and competence to face the problems of pandemic COVID -19.

KEY WORDS: Corona virus, COVID-19, Awareness, disease

INTRODUCTION: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available.¹ Stay informed:

- **Protect yourself: advice for the public**
- **Myth busters**
- **Questions and answers**
- **Situation reports**
- **All information on the COVID-19 outbreak**

This strategic preparedness and response plan outlines the public health measures that the international community stands ready to provide to support all countries to prepare for and respond to COVID-19. The document takes what we have learned so far about the virus and translates that knowledge into strategic action that can guide the efforts of all national and international partners when developing context-specific national and regional operational plans.²

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The aim of the paper is to assess the awareness related to pandemic covid-19 among the Indian peoples. A Questionnaire was made to assess the views of students and appropriate statistical hypothesis test over was performed to interpret the data. A total no. of 46 Teenagers (32male and 14 female) and 67 adults (25 male and 42 female) were given response to our online questionnaire. India is geographically situated north of the equator between 8°4' north to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude.

Objectives

- To find out the opinion of teenagers students for assessment of awareness about Covid-19 with elder.
- To find out the opinion of adults for assessment of awareness about Covid-19 with younger.
- To know the opinion of both as per gender for assessment of awareness about Covid-19.

RESULTS:

Table No:1 Group Statistics between Teenagers male and female responses

S. No.	Gender	Mean	Standard Deviation	N
1	Male	9.96	2.32	32
2	Female	11.07	2.95	14

Table No:2 Group Statistics between adult male and female responses

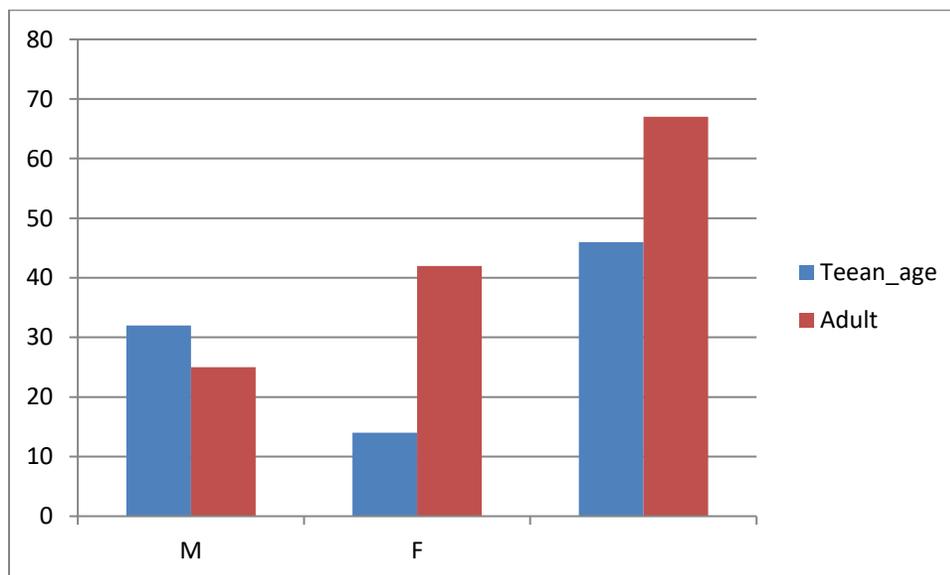
S. No.	Gender	Mean	Standard Deviation	N
1	Male	10.64	2.53	25
2	Female	10.12	2.36	42

Table No:3 Group Statistics between both teenager and adults male and female responses

S. No.	Gender	Mean	Standard Deviation	N
1	Male	10.26	2.42	57
2	Female	10.36	2.53	56

TableNo:4 Group Statistics between bot teenager and adult

	Teen_age	Adult
Male	32	25
Female	14	42
Total	46	67



With the information of teen_age_female response,adult_female response, teen_age_male response and adult_male response provided we can now easily compute the sum of ranks for each of the samples:

$$R_1 = 8 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 38.5 + 58.5 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 87.5 + 107.5 + 107.5 + 107.5 + 107.5 = 903$$

$$R_2 = 3.5 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 87.5 + 87.5 + 87.5 + 87.5 + 94.5 + 94.5 + 99.5 + 99.5 + 107.5 + 107.5 + 107.5 = 2270$$

$$R_3 = 1 + 3.5 + 3.5 + 8 + 18.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 87.5 + 87.5 + 94.5 + 99.5 + 107.5 + 107.5 = 1749.5$$

$$R_4 = 3.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 18.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 38.5 + 58.5 + 58.5 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 75 + 87.5 + 94.5 + 94.5 + 94.5 + 99.5 + 107.5 + 107.5 + 107.5 = 1518.5$$

(1) Null and Alternative Hypotheses

The following null and alternative hypotheses need to be tested:

Ho: The samples come from populations with equal medians

Ha: The samples come from populations with medians that are not all equal

The above hypotheses will be tested using the Kruskal-Wallis test.

(2) Rejection Region

Based on the information provided, the significance level is $\alpha=0.05$, and the number of degrees of freedom is $df = 4 - 1 = 3$. Therefore, the rejection region for this Chi-Square test is $R = \{\chi^2: \chi^2 > 7.815\}$.

(3) Test Statistics

To conduct a Kruskal-Wallis Test, we can simply enter the values into the Kruskal-Wallis Test Calculator:

The H statistic is computed as shown in the following formula: $H = \frac{12}{(N(N+1))} * (\sum T^2/n) - 3(N+1)$

$$= 1.5619$$

The H statistic is 1.5619 (3, N = 113).

(4) Decision about the null hypothesis

Since it is observed that $\chi^2 = 1.562 \leq \chi_{U}^2 = 7.815$, it is then concluded that *the null hypothesis is not rejected*.

Using the P-value approach: The p-value is $p = 0.6681$, and since $p = 0.6681 \geq 0.05$, it is concluded that the null hypothesis is not rejected.

(5) Conclusion

It is concluded that the null hypothesis H_0 is *not rejected*. Therefore, there is not enough evidence to claim that some of the population medians are unequal, at the $\alpha=.05$ significance level.

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Stay aware of the latest information on the COVID-19 outbreak, available on the WHO website and through your national and local public health authority. Most countries around the world have seen cases of COVID-19 and many are experiencing outbreaks. Authorities in China and some other countries have succeeded in slowing their outbreaks. However, the situation is unpredictable so check regularly for the latest news.

Protecting yourself and others from the spread COVID-19

You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple precautions:

- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- Maintain at least 1 meter (3 feet) distance between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease.
- Avoid going to crowded places. Why? Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 meter (3 feet).
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.
- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately and wash your hands. Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask to avoid infecting others. Why? Avoiding contact with others will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.
- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention, but call by telephone in advance if possible and follow the directions of your local health authority. Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly

direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

- Keep up to date on the latest information from trusted sources, such as WHO or your local and national health authorities. Why? Local and national authorities are best placed to advise on what people in your area should be doing to protect themselves.

Advice on the safe use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers

To protect yourself and others against COVID-19, clean your hands frequently and thoroughly. Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer or wash your hands with soap and water. If you use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, make sure you use and store it carefully.

- Keep alcohol-based hand sanitizers out of children's reach. Teach them how to apply the sanitizer and monitor its use.
- Apply a coin-sized amount on your hands. There is no need to use a large amount of the product.
- Avoid touching your eyes, mouth and nose immediately after using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, as it can cause irritation.
- Hand sanitizers recommended to protect against COVID-19 are alcohol-based and therefore can be flammable. Do not use before handling fire or cooking.
- Under no circumstance, drink or let children swallow an alcohol-based hand sanitizer. It can be poisonous.
- Remember that washing your hands with soap and water is also effective against COVID-19³.

REFERENCES:

1. https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1
2. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/strategies-and-plans>
3. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>
4. <https://www.socscistatistics.com/tests/kruskal/default.aspx>