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A Study to assess the Knowledge Regarding COVID-19 among Adults of Urban and Rural Area of Surat, Gujarat

Alka D. Tajne¹, Akshay M. Panchal², Avani N. Patel³, Rima M. Patel⁴,
Sonal R. Patel⁵, Anjali V. Rathod⁶

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Abstract

Corona virus disease 2019 (covid-19) is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2. The first case was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. It has since spread worldwide, leading to an ongoing pandemic. The virus that causes covid-19 spreads mainly when an infected person is in close contact with another person. Small droplets and aerosols containing the virus can spread from an infected person's nose and mouth as they breathe, cough, sneeze, sing or speak. Other people are infected if the virus gets into their mouth, nose or eyes. The virus may also spread via contaminated surfaces, although this is not thought to be the main route of transmission.

Keywords: Assess; Knowledge; COVID-19; Adult.

INTRODUCTION

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as middle east respiratory syndrome (MERS) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). A novel corona virus (covid-19) was identified in 2019 in Wuhan, China. This is a new corona virus that has not been previously identified in humans.¹

This cause provides a general introduction to covid-19 and emerging respiratory viruses and is intended for public health professionals, incident managers and personnel working for the United Nations, International Organization NGOs.² As the official disease name was established after material creation, any nation of n cov refers to covid 19, the infection diseases caused by the most recently discovered corona viruses.³ Research studies on the survivors of SARS from 2007 showed that mental health problems follow cardio respiratory difficulties as the second most reported comorbidity.⁴ 1 year later, some patients have SARS, as well as their care givers, reported a significant lowering in mental health problems patient not only experienced loss of the family members and colleagues but also experienced stigmatization and due to media reporting felt a loss of anonymity. Due to quarantine, isolation or hospitalization these individuals could not be present at the time

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of death or attend funerals.⁵ several individuals described they felt the strain on their mental well being because of quarantine and isolation. They also experienced an overwhelming fear for their health or spread the infection to their family members.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge regarding of covid-19 among adult of urban and rural area.
- To compare the knowledge regarding of covid-19 among adults of urban and rural area.

Hypothesis

H_1 : There is a significant difference in knowledge among adult of urban and rural area of Surat.

Research Methodology

In this study non experimental descriptive research design was used. Research population is adults rural of kharvasa and urban of singanpore. Adults of urban and rural are targeted population. The sample of study is adults of urban and rural (30 from urban and 30 from rural) and sample size 60. Researcher convenient sampling techniques. For the data collection knowledge score scale was used. Descriptive and inferential statics were used.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research Methodology

- The research methodology indicates the pattern of organizing the procedures for gathering the valid and reliable data for the problem under investigation.
- This chapter deals with description of methodology and different steps which are undertaken for investigation. It includes research design, research approach, research setting, population and sample, sampling technique, development of tool description, data collection and plan for data analysis.

Research Approach

- A quantitative research design study was used to assess the knowledge regarding covid-19.

Research Design

- Non-experimental comparative research.

Variables

- **Dependent variables:** knowledge regarding covid-19 among the adults of urban and rural area of Surat.
- **Demographic variables:** Age, occupation, Education status, living area.

Research Setting

The study will be conducted in selected urban and rural area of Surat.

Research Population

In this study population consist adult who are living in urban and rural area of surat.

Sample

In research terms a sample is a group of people, object, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement.

Sampling Technique

Sample: Adult from selected urban and rural area. Sample technique non probability convenient sampling technique.

Sample Size: 60

- 30 samples from urban area of surat district Gujarat.
- 30 samples from rural area of surat district Gujarat.

Selection Criteria Inclusion Criteria

- Adult: 20 - 55 years.
- Adult who will be present at time of study
- Adult who can comprehend Gujarati.

Exclusion Criteria

Those who are not willing to participate.

RESULT

The finding study reveals that out of 30 adults of urban, 21 (70%) Adults were belongs to the age group of 20 to 30 years, 05 (16%) were age group of 30 to 40 years, 04 (13%) were age group of 18 to 20 years. The sex of adults was 15 (50%) male and 15 (50%) female. The majority of adults 23 (76%) were belongs to Hindu community, 5 (16%) were belongs to Muslim community, 02 (06%) were belongs to

Christian. The adults belongs from 30 (100%) of urban area. The majority of adults 20 (66%) were staying in joint family and 10 (33%) were staying in nuclear family. Education of adults in urban 18 (60%) had higher secondary education, 8 (26%) had graduation, 4 (13%) had primary education. The occupation of adult 15 (50%) having job, 09 (30%) adults females was house wife's, 04 (13%) adults was having daily wedges, 02 (06%) adult doing any other type of work. 13 (43%) adults were having monthly income above 15000 Rs, 08 (26%) were having 10000 to 15000 Rs, 7 (23%) were having less than 5000 Rs, 02 (06%) were having 5000 to 10000 Rs. The finding study reveals that out of 30 adults of rural, 15 (50%) Adults were belongs to the age group of 20 to 30 years, 02 (6%) were age group of 30 to 40 years, 13 (43%) were age group of 18 to 20 years. The sex of adults was 16 (53%) male and 14 (46%) female. The majority of adults 23 (76%) were belongs to Hindu community, 6 (20%) were belongs to Muslim community, 01 (03%) were belongs to Christian. The adults belongs from 30 (100%) of rural area. The majority of adults 17 (56%) were staying in joint family and 13 (43%) were staying in nuclear family. Education of adults in rural 19 (63%) had higher secondary education, 1 (3%) had no formal education, 7 (23%) had primary education. The occupation of adult 11 (36%) having job, 09 (30%) adults females was house wife's, 09 (30%) adults was having daily wedges, 01 (03%) adult doing any other type of work. 17 (56%) adults were having monthly income less than 5000 Rs, 13 (43%) were having 5000 to 10000 Rs. 17 in this study urban majority of the adult 22 (73%) had good knowledge, 8 (26%) had average knowledge. Majority of the rural adults 26 (86%) had average knowledge, 3 (10%) had poor knowledge, 1 (3%) had good knowledge. In this present study calculated paid t' test value 6.34 is greater than the tabulated value 0.10 H_0 is accepted. There is a significant difference regarding covid-19 knowledge among adults of urban and rural. The mean difference between urban and rural was 3.16, the median difference between urban and rural was 0, the mode difference between urban and rural was 4, the standard deviation difference between urban and rural was 13.44 and range difference between urban and rural was 3.

Limitation of the study

1. The study was limited to adults of urban (siganpore) and rural (kharvasa) community area.

2. The study was limited to 60 samples (30 urban and 30 rural).
3. Selected of sample were used for the study.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of the study it is recommended that:

1. A similar study can be conducted in large sample and in different setting.
2. A comparative study can be carried out to assess the covid-19 knowledge among adults of urban and rural area surat Gujarat.
3. A similar study can carried out on 30 urban and 30 rural adults.
4. Appropriate tool can be identifying the adults knowledge during covid-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSION

Based on finding of the study, the conclusion to be noted that:

- Adults of urban were having more knowledge compare to rural area.
- There is significant difference regarding covid-19 knowledge adults of urban and rural.

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Stress among Students: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Stress was born along with human. We cannot separate human being and stress. The level of stress is noticeable in all the life events. Good stress and coping makes achievements. But some disagreement is present in human behaviour and stress. The culture, society, moral has important role in stress. By considering them, the gender difference is needed to highlight in stress. This article reviewed the some studies which mainly focused on gender difference and stress among students. There are n number of studies regarding assessment of stress and hundreds of studies that assessing stress among students after global pandemic. The few examples studies revelled that students are in moderate to severe level of stress regardless of course studying, demographic background. But it is demonstrated that, gender difference presence still. It is need to highlight in order to avoid unhealthy future. The respective persons like parents and teachers, need to focused. paying attention equally to their child, observing their social media activities, assessing the signs mental illness, identify the vulnerable can avoid mental illness due to stress.

Keywords: Stress; Students; Gender.

INTRODUCTION

Stress was born along with human. We cannot separate human being and stress. The level of stress is noticeable in all the life events. Good stress and coping makes achievements. But some disagreement is present in human behaviour and stress. The culture, society, moral has important

role in stress. By considering them, the gender difference is needed to highlight in stress. This article reviewed the some studies which mainly focused on gender difference and stress among students.

Aastha Jain et al., (2018)¹ conducted a quantitative research with the objectives to assess the gender difference in perception of the stress among different situation in UG students. The research design adopted for the study is comparative research design with the sample size of 200 college students. The tools are perceived stress scale. The result shows that⁶ descriptive statistics for males ($M=18.77$, $SD=4.74$) and females ($M=20.89$, $SD=5.89$) t ratio was found to be 2.99 ($p<0.01$). The study concluded that female students scored higher on perceived stress in comparison to male students.

Deepika Sheron et al., (2020)² assessed the

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perceived stress and coping strategies of the B.Sc (n) students to covid-19 lockdown. The research design adopted for the study is cross sectional descriptive study with the sample size of 427 nursing students. The tool used for the study is modified brief perceived stress scale and modified brief coping strategies scale. The result shows that high perceived stress scale score was seen in 13.35% and while 82.67% of the participants experienced moderate perceived stress. The study concluded that maladaptive coping strategy being the highest in the participants.

*Bhavani nivetha et al., (2018)*³ did a quantitative research with the objectives to estimate the prevalence of stress among undergraduate medical students. The research design is cross sectional study with the sample size of 303 students. The tool used for the study is perceived stress scale 10. The result shows that out of 303 students 70% experienced moderate stress and only 6% experienced severe stress. The study concluded that majority of the students were stressed 80% only 6% were severely stressed.

*Deeman a. Et al., (2020)*⁴ explored the perceived stress level among students during the coronavirus outbreak and suspension of in person teaching in saudi arabia. The research design adopted for the study is cross sectional study with sample size of 367 students living in saudi arabia. The tool used for the study is perceived stress scale. The result shows that most participants were female (74.7%) more than half of participants showed moderate level of stress (55%) while (30.2%) registered high level. The study concluded that moderate to high level of stress among student in icsa at the start of covid 19 outbreak. The integration of online counselling and stress management program would help to mitigate the stress of students during distance learning.

*Rintu thomas (2018)*⁵ determined level of perceived stress and eating behaviour among undergraduate students in selected professional is non-professional college. The research design adopted for the study is comparative survey design with the sample size of 304 students. The tool used for the study is perceived stress scale and tfeq 21. The result shows that significant different was found in the perceived stress of professional and non-professional students ($t=162$; $p=0.02$) and non-professional students ($t=183$; $p=0.09$). The study concluded that the perceived stress of professional undergraduate students are more compared to non-professional undergraduate students.

*Azza ali taha et. al., (2017)*⁶ examined a quantitative research the objectives to evaluate

the level of perceived stress among female faculty students at taif university. The research design adopted for the study is cross sectional study sample size of 530 female students. The tool used for the study is perceived stress scale 10. The result shows that 84% of students suffered from significant stress 75.5% suffered moderate stress. The study concluded that there was a significant relation between mothers education and the perceived stress among students ($p<0.001$) stress mean score significantly higher among students of illiterate mother (20.46 +5.47) other factor seen as mothers job, fathers job, and fathers education were insignificant factors determining the mean of perceived stress.

*Bijoy chhetri et al., (2021)*⁷ conducted a quantitative research the objectives of understand the stress levels of indian students, any psychological imbalances and their major hurdles during covid 19 lockdown. The research design adopted for the study is cross sectional prevalence study using a simple and convenient snowball sampling method. The sample here is 1012 samples. The tool was performed a structured online questionnaire based on perceived stress scale. The result shows that females (mean=3.03) were more stressed than males (mean=2.61) as they were constantly under pressure because of stressful life events. The study conducted that prevalence of stress among students due to closure of educational institutions and prolonged online teaching and learning. The study found that female students are more concerned about their academic activities and that students aged 18 to 25 years are more vulnerable to the impact of lockdown.

*Sonali channavar et al. (2018)*⁸ examined the a comparative study with objectives to assess the prevalence of stress among adolescents. The design adopted for the study is descriptive survey method. The sample size of 1200. The tool used in the study is stress inventory. The study concluded that girls have high stress compare to boys because has a culture female are under pressure of expectation and demands of society.

*Jelena kostic et al., (2021)*⁹ conducted a quantitative research with the objectives to analyse the psychological response to the covid 19 outbreaks in terms of perceived stress and its related factors among university students in south east serbia. The sample size is 434 students and tool used for the study is 10, ghq and coping strategy indicator (CSI). The result shows that the female perceived stress scale respondents (335 i.e 78.27%) in comparison to the male respondents ($p<0.001$) and the age

was $23.81 + 5.25$ (range=19 to 25) out 324 (75.50%) of lives their parents. The study concluded that female respondents had high scores on anxiety, insomnia and depression. Subscales on ghq 28 and that avoidance coping was strongly associated perceived stress. To determine the effects of the pandemic on the mental health of students in the later stages of a health crisis.

*Shilpa khullar et al., (2022)*¹⁰ did a quantitative research the objectives of aimed to assess perceived stress among 1st year MBBS students during Covid 19 induced lockdown. The result design adopted for the study is cross section the sample size of 108 students. The tool used for the students is perceived stress scale. The result shows that the medical students were subjected to the stress of undergoing medical training in online mode apart from coping the impact of Covid 19 pandemic lockdown were found to be moderately (63%) and highly (4%) stressed. There is significant influence of gender of the subjects was seen on the study outcome.

*Vidya.d.c et al (2017)*¹¹ conducted a quantitative research with a an objectives to estimate the overall prevalence and to compare the perceived stress and to know associated factor influencing stress among medical and engineering student. The research design adopted for the study cross sectional with the sample size of 560 students. The tool used for the study is perceived stress scale. The result show that 135 (24.2%) had low stress, 390 (69.6%) had moderate stress and 35 (6.2%) severe stress. The study concludes that the prevalence of perceived stress among medical students was 76.8% has compared to 75% engineering students. Among medical and engineering students stress was associated with personal problem, sleep disturbance and difficulty in time management.

*Ms. Balaridkhar (2022)*¹² conducted a quantitative research worth objectives to assess the perceived stress level among 1st year b.sc nursing students the research design for this study cross sectional descriptive research design with sample size of 59 students. The tool used for the study is perceived stress scale. The result shows that majority 64.4% of respondents have moderate perceived stress level 15.3% were mild perceived stress level and 20.3% have severe perceived stress level. However perceived stress level have no significant association with the gender, parents occupation and family income. The stress concludes that majority of the participants experience a moderate perceived stress level. Seminar, workshop, webinar can be conducted on the topic to develop the skills of stress management.

*Samina rafiquea et al (2019)*¹³ performed a quantitative research with an objectives to determine the incidence of stress among undergraduate students. The research design adopted for the study is cross sectional research design with the sample size of 306 students. The tool used for the study is medical student stress questionnaire (MSSQ) and the Kessler psychological distress scale. The result shows that total of 254 students out of 306 students responded with the response rate of 87% where female (n=162) and males (n=92). Average stress score of k10 scale remained 23.2 amongst males and 20.79 amongst female students. Among these 49 (37.4%) had severe 36 (27.4%) perceives moderate while 44 (35.1%) has mild level of stress. The study concluded that more than half of the students were found to under psychological distress, preventive mental health services. Therefore, should be made an essential part of regular clinical services for medical students.

*Hukum chand saini et.al., (2021)*¹⁴ did a study on quantitative research with the objectives of investigated the effect of yoga on perceived stress level of college students. The research design used for the study is pre post experimental design with the sample size of 70 college students. The tool used for the study is perceived stress scale. The result shows that the significant difference of mean of control group in pre-test and post-test situations. The mean score and sigma of perceived stress scale in pre-test and post-test situations were 27.6, 27.86 and 4.82, 4.26 respectively. The obtained "t" value was 1.02 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. The study concluded that reduction in stress level with daily practice of yogic intervention: pranayama and meditation. It concludes that the practice of yoga have positive effect on stress level of college students.

*Sayyad usmal et al (2019)*¹⁵ researched to compare the stress level of medical students with that of other professional course. The research design used for the study is cross sectional design with sample size of 300 students. The tool used for the study is cohen's stress scale. The result shows that stress level were found to be significantly higher in medical students. The prevalence stress among medical student was 91% (67.7%) moderate stress (23.3%) severe stress as compared to 82% of other professional course students (70% moderate stress and 12% severe stress) the study concluded that stress among medical students is more than professional students. The medical students need regular counselling session, recreational and

physical activities to overcome the stress.

CONCLUSION

There are n number of studies regarding assessment of stress and hundreds of studies that assessing stress among students after global pandemic. The few examples studies revelled that students are in moderate to severe level of stress regardless of course studying, demographic background. But it is demonstrated that, gender difference presence still. It is need to highlight in order to avoid unhealthy future. The respective persons like parents and teachers, need to focused, paying attention equally to their child, observing their social media activities, assessing the signs mental illness, identify the vulnerable can avoid mental illness due to stress.

Conflict of Interest: Nil

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Attitude of Adults Towards Covid 19 Vaccination in Kannur District

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Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost incomparable impairment to many nations' lives, health, and economies. The SARS-CoV-2 has caused an enormous burden of illness worldwide.

Methods: A descriptive study with a quantitative approach was conducted from January to April 2022. The sample consisted of 242 adults, selected through the snowball sampling technique. Data were collected using a modified attitude scale, which was prepared and administered online by the investigators.

Results: The mean percentage of attitude score was 63.7. The findings of the study showed that most (61.57%) of the adults had a highly favorable attitude towards Covid 19 vaccination; whereas, 38.01% had a favorable and only 0.41% had an unfavorable attitude.

Discussion: Understanding the perception and attitude toward vaccination can play a vital role in dealing with pandemics, and vaccination can be an important protective behavior from COVID-19. As the disease continues to desolate the world, scientists and organizations around the globe are working to develop safe and effective vaccines to control the infection, which is one of the most successful and cost-effective healthcare interventions for preventing infectious diseases.

Keywords: Attitude; Covid 19 vaccination; Adults.

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INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a deadly virus that continues to afflict many countries worldwide. A COVID-19 vaccine is a vaccine intended to provide acquired immunity against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. Vaccination has been shown to contribute to reducing deaths and severe illness from Covid-19.¹

A cross-sectional study was undertaken to assess

the attitude towards the Covid 19 vaccine among the general public of Kerala during the period from 16 January 22 February 2021. Among the 1345 adults aged above 18 years who participated in the survey, selected through snowball sampling, most (88.8%) of the subjects agreed to take the vaccine, and the majority (88.2%) were confident that they would get protected through vaccination. At the same time, about 69.45 of them worried about the side effects of the vaccine in the future. More than half (65.2%) of the samples were doubtful about the efficacy of the vaccine.²

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to damage the world. A vaccine provides the best hope for a permanent solution to controlling the pandemic. However, to be effective, a vaccine must be accepted and used by a large majority of the population. Vaccination is a safe and effective way to prevent disease and save lives now more than ever. Vaccines are a vitally important application of scientific research that saves millions of lives worldwide every year.³

Need for the study

A community based cross-sectional study in urban and rural communities among 564 people was conducted to understand the attitudes towards Covid 19 vaccine and hesitancy to accept it, in Tamil Nadu, India. Sampling technique used was multistage random sampling and the tool used was Vaccine Attitude Scale (VAX) in measuring attitude and acceptance of the vaccine was captured by responses to a direct question. More than 50% of the participants had a positive attitude towards vaccination. The prevalence of vaccine hesitancy was 40.7 %, while 19.5% of the respondents were vaccine deniers.⁴

An online cross-sectional questionnaire: based survey was conducted to assess the acceptance and concerns regarding the vaccination against Covid 19 in Kerala. A convenient sampling technique was used and a total of 314 participants took part in the survey. Over 92% indicated that they were aware of the vaccination guidelines. About 42% obtained information through printed media, 55% through social media, and 27% through health care professionals. Among the 84% who were willing to take the vaccination, over 39% expressed that their willingness was due to their trust in the government's awareness campaigns, 29% due to fear of contracting the diseases, 27% due to instructions from health care professionals. Among the 16% unwilling to take the vaccine, over 86% were anxious about the side effects or adverse

reactions of the vaccine, and over 56% were anxious regarding the effectiveness of the vaccine.⁵

The Covid 19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented threat to mankind, health, and the whole economy. It has caused a mammoth burden in the health sector. Since vaccination is one of the most proficient ways to reduce the severity of the disease, Covid 19 vaccines are seen as vital to the control. Understanding the perception and attitudes towards vaccination plays a pivotal role in dealing with the pandemic. Knowledge about people's willingness to get the vaccine is very limited in India, which will help in predicting the future trends in vaccine uptake and developing strategies to improve acceptability.⁶

Problem statement

A study to assess the attitude of adults towards Covid 19 vaccination in Kannur district.

The objectives of the study are to;

- Identify the attitude of adults towards Covid 19 vaccination.
- Associate between selected demographic variables and attitude.

HYPOTHESIS

To achieve the stated objectives, the hypothesis will be tested at a 0.05 level of significance.

H_1 : There will be a significant association between the attitude of adults towards Covid-19 vaccination and selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS

The study assumes that

- The adults have both positive and negative attitudes towards Covid 19 vaccination.
- The adults have anxiety and fear about Covid 19 vaccination.
- The attitude of the adults can be measured using an attitude scale.
- Attitudes lead to action.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach

A research survey approach was adopted for

this study to assess the attitude of adults towards COVID-19 vaccination in the Kannur district.

Research design

A descriptive survey design was adopted for this study to assess the attitude of adults toward the Covid 19 vaccination.

Setting of study

This study was conducted in the Kannur district.

Variables

The demographic variables were age, gender, religion, education, occupation, marital status, type of family, place of residence, and source of information on the Covid 19 vaccine.

Sample and sampling technique

The sample comprised 242 adults in the Kannur district, selected through the snowball sampling technique.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Adults who are:

- Willing to participate in this study.
- Aged between 20 and 60 years of age.
- had an android phone to use.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Adults who are

- not willing to take part in the study.
- Aged less than 20 and more than 60 years.
- Didn't have an android phone to use.

Description of the tool

Tool 1: Part 1: Baseline characteristics' consisted of 9 items.

Part 2: Modified Attitude scale, which has three points, and the total statements were 30. Points were Agree (3), Uncertain (2), and Disagree (1). The total score was 90.

RESULTS

Distribution of sample according to level attitude

towards Covid 19 vaccination

To facilitate the analysis and interpretation, the score of the level of attitude was graded into

Table 1: Level of attitude towards Covid 19 vaccination

Grading	Range	Frequency	Percentage	n = 242
Unfavorable	01 - 30	01	0.41	
Favorable	31 - 60	92	38.01	
Highly favorable	61 - 90	149	61.57	

highly favorable 61 - 90, favorable 31 - 60, and unfavorable 01 - 30.

Data in the diagram show that most (61.57%) of the adults had a highly favorable attitude towards

Table 2: Range, Mean, median, and Standard Deviation of attitude towards Covid 19 vaccination

Attitude of Adults	Range	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	n = 242
	30 - 90	63.7	62	11.69	

Covid 19 vaccination, and 38.01% had a favorable attitude whereas only 0.41% of them had an unfavorable attitude.

Chi-square values between attitude and selected demographic variables.

H₀: There is no significant association between mean attitude scores and selected demographic variables.

To test the null hypothesis, an alternative hypothesis was stated.

H₁: There is a significant association between mean attitude scores and selected demographic variables.

A Chi-square test was used to find the association. It is identified that there was no association between

Table 3: Association between attitude and selected demographic variable.

Sl. No	Variables	X ²	P Value	n = 242
1.	Age	9.48	0.227	
2.	Gender	5.99	0.951	
3.	Religion	12.59	1.0	
4.	Education	21.056	0.097	
5.	Occupation	12.59	0.949	
6.	Marital Status	9.48	0.622	
7.	Type of Family	9.48	0.441	
8.	Place of Residence	5.99	0.521	
9.	Source of information	5.99	0.933	

p≤ 0.05 *Significant

mean scores of the attitude of adults towards Covid 19 vaccination and the demographic variables.

n =242

At a 5% confidence level, the test is not statistically significant as $p>0.05$ for all demographic variables, so that, the null hypothesis was accepted and the research hypothesis was rejected.

Descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to analyze the data and the analysis was carried out based on the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The mean score of the attitude of adults was 63.7, the median, was 62 and the standard deviation was 11.69. There was no association between the attitude and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, education, occupation, marital status, type of family, place of residence, and source of information at 0.05 levels.

Implications

The rapid spread of Covid 19 and the high mortality rate associated with Covid 19 pneumonia have caused to create a pandemic crisis across the globe. This has a direct impact on the health, economic and social life of people all over the world. Nurses, the frontline warriors along with nursing students should focus on health education, the first and foremost domain, and screening services and support of the general public, especially the vulnerable groups, who are in a panic.⁸ Education should cover the strategies like prevention of infection, early detection of symptoms, and the importance of isolation. The focus should be given to diet patterns also.

CONCLUSION

The World Health Organization declared Covid 19 a pandemic in March 2020. This disease has become a burden to all the countries with a vast number of morbidity and mortality globally. The disease has also triggered great socio-economic and psychological impacts on people and countries. Safe vaccination is an urgent need to combat the crisis.⁷

Ethical clearance: The ethical clearance of this study was obtained from the Institutional Ethical Committee (IEC) of Lourde College of Nursing.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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