Orignal Article

Awareness Towards COVID-19 among Undergraduate Student Faculty of Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, UP

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Abstract :

Background: COVID-19 has become a pandemic these days and it is a topic of high public concern and medical students are directly or indirectly related to it.

Aim: 1. To assess level of awareness towards COVID-19 among the undergraduate students.2. To find out the relationship between awareness towards COVID-19 & selected socio demographical variables among the undergraduate students.

Method &Material: The research approach for the study was descriptive research survey and the design adopted was Non experimental univarent descriptive research. 60 Sample of Undergraduate art's students in faculty of Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi was selected by the convenience sampling Techniques. The self constructed awareness questionnaire was prepare and use for data collection to assess the awareness towards COVID-19 among undergraduate students.

Results: The finding in the present study revealed that awareness towards COVID-19 undergraduate students that inadequate awareness 21.67% (13), moderate awareness 58.33% (35) and adequate awareness 20.00% (12).The Mean 16.35, median 16, mode 17, mean score percentage 65.42%, range 22-10, standard deviation 3.163 and mean deviation 2.61. The chi square (at 0.05) relationship of awareness score towards COVID-19 among the undergraduate student's with their socio demographical variables Age in (Year's), Religion, Education of father, Source of information regarding COVID-19 are significant but Gender, Course of the study, Types of family, Monthly income of the family member's, Residence area & Have previous knowledge regarding COVID-19 are not significant.

Conclusion: Study concluded that Arts college of Banaras Hindu University Undergraduate student's having Moderate knowledge regarding the COVID-19.

Keywords: Awareness; Corona Virus ; COVID-19 & Undergraduate students.

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INTRODUCTION:

Art can spread a message of hope, struggle, and victory over an unknown unpredictable enemy such as COVID-19.

Ajnabh Kiev

Health is the most precious asset we can ever have. During these difficult times of pandemic, humour proves to be one of the best medicines to boost our immunity and mental Wellbeing.

NanjundaSwamy

India is second most populated country in the world has, 37.4 million students in higher education.[1] COVID-19 outbreak was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China . January 11, 2020 China declared first death of their 61 year old citizen due to COVID-19.[2] it was officially declared to be a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020.[2] World Health Organization (WHO) provisionally named this virus as 2019 novel corona virus (2019-nCoV) on January 12, 2020.[2] The disease caused by this virus was termed as Corona virus Diseases of 2019 (COVID-19) on Feb 11, 2020. In India also imposed in nationwide lockdown for the first time on march 22,2020 & continue till up to may 30, 2020. May 30, 2020 this situation of Corona Virus (COVID-19) outbreak has becomes worse as it contains 57,04,736 confirmed case 3,57,736 confirm death across 216 countries. India has also 1,65,799 confirmed cases with 4706 causalities (WHO 2020).[2] The govt. provide general awareness (sign symptom), health care facility (Test,Management), Public care strategies such as hand washing, wearing face masks, physical distancing and avoiding mass gathering and assemblies.[3]

OBJECTIVE:

1. To assess level of awareness towards COVID-19 among the undergraduate students.

2. To find out the relationship between awareness towards COVID-19 & selected socio demographical variables among the undergraduate students.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Bhagavathula et.al (2020): A study to assessing knowledge, preventive practice of medical health worker & medical students. The study was conducted in Tamil Nadu. Sample are selected in Stratified Sampling Techniques. Lack of COVID-19-related knowledge, positive perceptions, and preventive practices was detected and seems widespread. In particular, 56.6% of the health care workers (HCWs) and medical students had poor knowledge about COVID-19 and only 46% of the total study sample had positive perceptions towards COVID-19. Besides, 81.7% of the sample prioritized practicing hand hygiene to prevent COVID-19, but wearing a face mask to prevent

COVID-19 transmission was suboptimal (73.4%). Finally, less than a tenth (8%) of the subjects had good knowledge about COVID-19 symptoms (79%) and its transmission (82%) and reported that they avoided crowded places to prevent getting COVID-19 (89%).

METHODOLOGY.

The research approach is selected for this study descriptive research approach & Non Experimental Univarient Descriptive Research design. The study was conducted 60 Sample of Undergraduates art's student's selected in faculty of Art's, Banaras Hindu University by convenience sampling Techniques. All Sample was selected who was willing to participate & follow of the instruction given by the researcher. The instrument used for data collection wasself constructed questionnaire. Before data collection the content validity of the tools were established by consulting with 10 expert. A structured Performa & observation check list used for data collection. The tools were self constructed & written in English language. Participant's were not offered any financial compensation. The structured Performa considered two parts -Part-I considered of item (10) on demographic characteristics of the participants & Part- II (25) considered item regarding awareness towards in COVID-19.An observation checklist was used for awareness towards in COVID-19. The reliability of the awareness towards in COVID-19 tools was found +1, thus the tools were highly reliable. The approval of ethical clearance of the research committee, administrative approval for consent faculty of art's, information of the participant's & full fill consent form. The data collected from 01 Dec. 2020 to 15 Dec. 2020 by the online. The completion of online survey via goggle form about

20 - 30 minute & included in multiple choice question. The correct answer was given 01 marks & wrong answer given 0 marks.

The data were analysed using descriptive & inferential statistics. Data analysed by the statistical package of social science (SPSS) in IBM version 22.

Obtained score/Maximum score x 100

Inadequate awareness = Below 50 %

Moderate awareness = 50.1 to 75%

Adequate awareness = above 75%.

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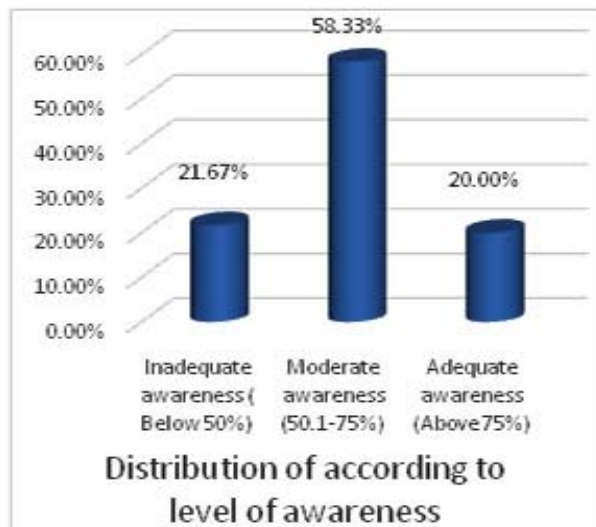
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RESULT :

The data in demographical depicted that most of age of undergraduate student's 26 (43.33%) were age group in 17- 19 year's, 15 (25.00%) were age group in 20-22 year's & 19 (31.67%) were age group 23-25 year's. Most of undergraduate student's were 36 (60.00%) male & female were 24 (40.00%). Most of undergraduate student's were 54 (90.00%) Hindu & Muslim 06 (10.00%). Most of undergraduate student's were 45 (75.00%) Regular & 15 (25.00%) private or Distancetype of curse study. Most of undergraduate student's were 35 (58.33%) nuclear & 25 (41.67%) joint family. Most of undergraduate student's were 32 (53.33%) rural

Table 1: Finding related to Frequency and Percentage distribution to awareness towards COVID-19 among the undergraduate students.

N=60

S.N.	Level of Awareness	Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	Inadequate awareness (Below 50%)	13	21.67%
2.	Moderate awareness (50.1-75%)	35	58.33%
3.	Adequate awareness (Above 75%)	12	20.00%
4.	Total	60	100%

The data presented in the table 1& fig.1 showed that inadequate awareness 21.67% (13), moderate awareness 58.33% (35) and adequate awareness 20.00% (12).

Fig. 1 Bar chart showing percentage distribution according to level of awareness

Table 2: Fnding related to Mean, Median, Mode, Range, Mean score %, Standard Deviation and Mean deviation to awareness of COVID-19 among the undergraduate students.

N=60

Mean	Median	Mode	Mean score%	Range	Standard deviation	Mean devia-tion
16.35	16	17	65.42	22-10	3.163	2.61

Max.Score 25

& 28 (46.67%) urban area. Most of undergraduate student's were 32 (53.34%) less than 10,000,were 20 (33.33%) 10,001-15,000,08 (13.33%) were 15,001 - 20,000 & 0 (0.0%) above 20,000 Monthly income of the family member's(RS). Most of undergraduate student's were 57(97.00%) yes & 03(05.00%) no previous awareness regarding COVID-19.Mostof undergraduate student's were 08 (14.06%) health care provider , were 02 (3.50%) peer group, were 45 (78.94%)mass media & were 02 (03.50%) family member's, relative & teacher Source of information regarding COVID-19.

DISCUSSION:

This study result was show 35 (58.33%) respondent have moderate, 12 (20.00%) Adequate & 13 (21.67%) inadequate awareness. A cross sectional study knowledge, attitude & Practice towards in COVID-19 among higher education students inIndia conducted (April-may 2020) by Srinivasan Padmanaban, Poornima et.al.(doi :10.1007/s10389 - 021 - 015617, PMCID PMC8118369, PMID: 34007782). This study wasconducted in 22 state in India that 65.5% of students possessa high level of knowledge about COVID-19. It wasnoteworthy that 71.0% of them had a positive attitudetowards COVID-19 and 66.7% of them exhibited desirablepractices to mitigate COVID-19.[5] Another study COVID-19 Assessment of knowledge & awareness in Indian society was conducted (April -2020) Ashish Kumar Singh, Bharti Agrawal, Anukriti Sharma (doi:10.1002/pa.2354, PMCID : PMC7460945 , PMID:32904779). A total of 522 responses from all over Indiawere received. The respondents have adequatea wareness for COVID 19 outbreak and its preventivemeasures, out of total, 98% (513) answered that the virusspreads from one person to another, 95% (494) answered that the disease is caused by a virus.

This study summarized result was show 35 (58.33%) respondent have moderate, 12 (20.00%) Adequate and 13 (21.67) inadequate awareness. The study show undergraduate student's shave sufficient knowledge regarding the COVID-19.

The relationship of awareness score towards COVID-19 among the undergraduate student's with their sociodemographical variables Age in (Year's), Religion, Sourceof information regarding COVID-19 are significant at$p <0.05$ but Gender, Course of the study, Types of family, Residence area, Monthly income of the family member's & Have previous knowledge regarding COVID-19 are not significant.

This Study concluded that moderate a wareness (35) 58.33% towards COVID-19 among under graduate student's. Proper communication of the participant's

CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

This study was no conflict of interest.

SOURCE OF FUNDING:

This study no contribution of financial source of participants & no funding source of agency.

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