

Level of awareness, level of attitude and precautionary measures adopted during pandemic in India.

Dr. K. Subha, Assistant Professor, Xavier Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship, (Recognized Research Centre of University of Mysore), Bangalore

Ms. Aafia, Research scholar, Xavier Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship, (Recognized Research Centre of University of Mysore), Bangalore

Abstract

Due to high contagiousness, the new coronavirus has caused illness and deaths in addition to causing interruptions to regular socioeconomic activity. Precautionary actions that will serve as a guide against infections and stop the spread of the disease may be the greatest form of prevention in the absence of a generally accepted medicinal remedy. To stop the spread of Covid-19, protect citizens, and assure their well-being, India has implemented unprecedented and strict preventative and precautionary measures. The public's understanding and attitude concerning Covid-19 have an impact on their adherence to preventive actions. This study examines awareness, attitudes, and practices of the citizens of India around Covid-19 during the pandemic. Through social media, 150 participants from all of India's geopolitical zones were attracted using a web-based cross-sectional design technique. Participants replied to online survey forms that asked about their demographics, amount of awareness, attitude, and level of precaution. Data analysis revealed that the relationship between Covid-19 awareness and the demographic variables with the awareness level. The findings show that for females but not for males, good awareness of Covid-19 was associated with stronger involvement in cautious behavior through risk perception. We suggest that Covid-19 awareness program focus on increasing public awareness of the risks connected with the virus in order to encourage people to take extra precautions.

Keywords

Covid 19,
Awareness,
Attitude,
Precautionary
Behaviour,
Age,
Gender,
Income

Introduction

In recent years, as emerging risks from infectious illnesses have evolved into public health concerns, there has been a greater need for early disease outbreak alerts. The 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), which began as an epidemic before spreading to be a pandemic and posing a hazard to public health globally, was first discovered in Wuhan, Hubei Province, in December 2019.

A number of industries are affected by the COVID19-related uncertainties, which also have an influence on people's daily lives. Hygiene standards and public disconnection from one another were the two most significant social changes brought about by the Covid-19. Although voluntary self-quarantine is not the only option, in-depth information is still necessary to successfully and efficiently manage this pandemic crisis.

The Covid-19 pandemic has altered the world as we know it and rocked the cornerstone of public health governance globally. Regarding Covid-19, we have taken into account a variety of elements that have an immediate impact on how citizens perceive danger. The pandemic spreads and increases along with the fear. Some people adhere to the regulations, while others choose to postpone or ignore them and interact in congested areas. Given its ability to affect a significant number of positive cases, risk perception has the potential to impact how a pandemic evolves. Regardless of symptoms, using a mask may reduce the likelihood of vulnerable people exposed to Covid virus. According to the World Health Organization, one should keep a minimum physical distance of one meter, practice good hand hygiene, wear a mask, and avoid touching their eyes, nose, or mouth. Out of the total number (4,46,21,319) of cases of coronavirus, 4,40,65,963 were discharged, 5,28,447 died and 26,509 were active cases in India as of October 2022. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Covid-19data,2022). In light of this, the current study seeks to determine if the general public has

acquired sufficient awareness, developed a sense of responsibility and engaged in safe behavior steps to prevent catching the illness.

Level of awareness:

Awareness is the state or ability to perceive, to feel, or to be conscious of events, objects, or sensory patterns. Levels of awareness refers to, a personal construct concept that explains varying levels of "consciousness" while respecting the felt experience of the client, has not been systematically explored within the personal construct literature (L.M.Leitner,1999)

Level of attitude:

A person's tendency to react positively or negatively to activities, people, events, and objects. It's common awareness that attitudes precede behavior (Mohammed K.Al-Hanawi,2020). To assess the degree to which an attitude's affective, cognitive, and behavioral components are present, researchers have created a variety of attitude rating measures. It's crucial to gauge public opinion in order to spot gaps and improve current preventative measures.

Precautionary measures:

Precautionary measures mean a set of actions either reducing the frequency of occurrence of a hazard or mitigating its consequences in order to achieve and/or maintain an acceptable level of risk (Mohammed K.Al-Hanawi,2020).

The novel respiratory virus Covid-19, which was discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, is thought to spread through contact with both humans and animals. The pandemic virus pandemic caused a large number of fatalities in people. Following an exponential rise in cases, the pandemic spreads. To stop the outbreak's ominous progress, extraordinary steps were taken. The awareness of the dangerous disease is highly influenced by these circumstances when it comes to precautionary and preventive actions.

Millions of individuals worldwide were impacted by the Covid-19 outbreak, a global pandemic illness. Since the delivery of a vaccine was uncertain from June 2020 to December 2020, people had to closely abide by WHO recommendations about frequent hand washing, the use of face masks and hand sanitizer, social seclusion, and self-quarantining. Unsurprisingly, not everyone took seriously following these recommendations. Similar to India, no other nation experienced any significant relief from the pandemic or solutions to encourage its populace to follow the rules. In light of this, the purpose of this study is to assess Indians' awareness of the Covid-19.

Review

In order to preserve the public's health, author Michael S. Wolf claims that the coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) outbreak is necessitating social isolation as well as additional actions. Nevertheless, communication has been erratic and vague. The study's goal was to identify Covid-19 awareness, awareness, attitudes, and related behaviors among American adults who are more likely to experience infection-related consequences due to advancing age and coexisting medical problems. Despite concerns, many persons with comorbid diseases lacked essential understanding about Covid-19 and did not alter their routines or plans. A bigger public health effort may be required to organize the most vulnerable groups, according to noted discrepancies.

According to Jinyi Kuang (2020), citizens of lower-middle income countries are anticipated to be disproportionately affected by the Covid-19 pandemic's health and economic effects. It's crucial to comprehend the pandemic's psychological effects in order to plan outreach initiatives. In this study, the awareness of Covid-19 symptoms, danger perception, behavioral changes, and stress levels during the lockdown in Tamil Nadu, India's peri-urban areas was investigated. Between May 20 and 25, 2020, field workers conducted phone surveys (with $n = 2044$) in 26 areas. The majority said there was little

(23%) or no danger (60%) of them getting coronavirus personally. Fears of losing money (62%), being unable to travel without restriction (46%), and being sick (46%), among others, were frequently expressed. Residents were highly aware of the typical Covid-19 symptoms, including fever (66%) and dry cough (57%), although they were unaware of the asymptomatic transmission (24%). The majority reported feeling more stressed than usual about money (79%) and the lockdown (51%). The findings highlight the necessity of creating education and communication initiatives that are appropriate for the setting in order to increase awareness of asymptomatic transmission and maintain protective actions. Designing coping mechanisms and mental health program could be influenced by the evidence on fear and changes in stress levels.

The severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus-2 pandemic, according to Majid, U. (2020), has expanded quickly and is having an increasing impact on people, communities, and healthcare systems all across the world. The ability of authorities and other stakeholders to respond correctly by promoting cleanliness and social seclusion habits is at the heart of any pandemic response. It will take both individual and group efforts to significantly alter everyday habits and activities in order to achieve this goal. In the context of pandemics and global outbreaks, it is important to understand how information and awareness of disease affect risk perception and subsequent behavior. In order to investigate the connections between information, risk perceptions, and behavior change, we carried out a scoping assessment of 149 studies from various areas and demographics.

According to Sabrina Cipolletta (2020), the goal of the current review was to demonstrate how risk awareness toward the Covid-19 predicts people's preventive activities and to identify which characteristics are associated with it. According to the results, compliance with preventive measures and social disengagement techniques is typically predicted by a high-risk perception of Covid-19. There were also discovered to be four more key themes that were connected to risk awareness:

demographic factors, individual traits, regional considerations, and timing. As a result, an effective plan for raising public risk awareness and battling Covid-19 could be based on a deeper comprehension of personality traits, cultural variations, and behavioral patterns.

The goal of the study, according to Prathibha KM (2022) was to assess and compare South Indian Health Care Professional (HCP) Students' levels of awareness, preventative behavior, and risk perception with reference to Covid-19. Methods: In a tertiary care centre and teaching hospital in May and June 2020, 873 students enrolled in various HCP courses took part in an institution-based cross-sectional questionnaire survey. The questionnaire has four sections: demographic data, Covid-19-related awareness, preventive activity, and risk perception. Results: 28.6% more women (263 n = 623) than men (250 n = 250) volunteered to complete the survey. 98.5 percent of participants (n=860) have heard of Covid-19 through various sources of information. In terms of preventative behavior, females scored significantly higher than males (97.50 vs. 94.75; p=0.006), although ratings for awareness and risk perception were equal. Across the variety of courses, there was statistically significant variance in how students perceived risk, with pharmacy students' estimates of risk being greater. Many of the responses to inquiries on the typical use of masks, hospital design, and the accessibility of Covid-19 antivirals were untrue. Conclusions: HCP students showed high levels of awareness on Covid-19 and preventative behavior, but intermediate risk perception. We urgently need continuing education program and preventive behavioral training to increase comprehension and lessen worry among HCP students about the epidemic.

Identifying if the Covid-19 pandemic represented a huge calamity for governments and communities was the study's objective, according to Nathalie Clavel (2021). Risk perceptions, knowledge, and behaviors of the general people have a big impact on how infectious diseases propagate. The scoping review aims to map the

preliminary data on adult groups at low and high risk with regard to their perceptions of risk, knowledge of risk, and risk-taking behaviors. Peer-reviewed articles on research done in the early stages of Covid-19 were thoroughly examined from five databases. Evaluation and analysis were performed on 31 studies that were eligible for inclusion. The Covid-19-related risk perceptions, knowledge, and behaviors were moderate to high in both the general adult population and the high-risk adult group. Adults were informed of safety precautions. Hand washing and avoiding crowded locations were the two most common prophylactic actions. Being female, older, more educated, and lived in urban areas were all associated with better comprehension of Covid-19 and effective preventative behaviors. In the early stages of the Covid-19 pandemic, this review offers a preliminary assessment of risk perceptions, knowledge, and actions across adult populations.

Statement of problem: People's understanding of and evaluation of risk perception, together with the safety measures they implement in accordance with it, all influence how people behave in a crisis. When compared to the previous SARS-Covid outbreak, Covid-19 appears to have unique epidemiological traits. The main wintertime causes of the common cold are Covid-19 mimics, viruses with less sudden onset of symptoms and effective replication in the human upper respiratory tract. The majority of nations have developed containment and mitigation measures due to the lack of pharmaceutical regimens to treat ill individuals or available vaccines to prevent diseases, which forces people to drastically adjust their lifestyles and restricts their individual liberties. Numerous elements, such as a lack of healthcare facilities, poor general health, and deteriorating virus testing efficacy, could have an impact on the pandemic's spread in India. To ascertain how much concern the Indian populace has regarding the coronavirus, how much awareness has been distributed among Indians, and how much awareness they have regarding the coronavirus, this study was undertaken.

Research Gap: There is a research gap about the level of practice, level of awareness, and level of attitude among various cultures, particularly Indian societies, in response to health pandemics. The baseline data required for scientific research determines how to best maximize community awareness through scientific interventions, media releases, and government channels as well as the level of attitude toward the Covid-19 pandemic among society members, their intentions and capacities to apply preventive measures, and their sense of self-efficacy in applying recommended measures. By gathering this data, we can learn how to enhance community cooperation and responses to pandemic events in the future as well as how to enhance the effectiveness of societal initiatives intended to lessen the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research Objective

1. To determine the level of awareness of the respondents about the pandemic Covid-19 in India.
2. To determine the level of attitude towards the Covid-19 pandemic by taking sociodemographic information and social media news into account.
3. To ascertain the degree of respondents' practice in India on Covid-19 prevention and adherence to precautionary regulations.

Research Questions

The three research questions that have been developed for this study are as follows:

- 1) What is the level of awareness about the pandemic among the citizens?
- 2) What is the level of attitude of the respondents towards the Covid-19 pandemic?

3) What is the degree of practice in India on Covid-19 prevention and adherence to precautionary guidelines?

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that, based on socioeconomic characteristics, there are discrepancies in residents' perceptions of risk, their awareness of the Covid-19 pandemic's prevalence, and the effects of social distancing in India.

Methodology

A cross-sectional survey study was used in this investigation. 150 Indian Citizens made up the study's target demographic from Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern region. The opinions are scored using a 5-point Likert scale. The medium of sending the questionnaire to each respondents depends on the available medium to the prospective respondents. People who responded to the survey received it via their email addresses, Facebook Messenger, and WhatsApp accounts. All respondents who complied with the requirements and were capable of completing the survey were used in the analysis of the study. The collection of the completed surveys from online sources was the first step in the analysis of the data that was already accessible. The data is then imported into SPSS for additional analysis. The frequency distribution of variables, such as sociodemographic ones, was examined using descriptive analysis. To ascertain whether there are any differences in the components that affect residents' perspective on awareness, attitude and practice depending on their socio-demographic information, an N-ANOVA was utilized. By using Cronbach's alpha, it was possible to determine the internal consistency (reliability) of the questions.

Table 1: Reliability test

Factors:	Coefficient (Reliability of the scale)
Level of awareness	0.895
Level of attitude	0.833
Level of precautionary measures	0.809

Results and Discussion

Table 2: Analysis of Results and Discussion Respondents' profile

Socio-demographic characteristic	Frequency (N=150)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
) Male	60	40
) Female	90	60
Age		
) 21	14	9.3
) 21-59	131	87.3
) >60	5	3.3
Occupation		
) Student	55	36.7
) Professional	55	36.7
) Homemaker	40	26.7
Location		
) Northern India	27	18
) Southern India	25	16.7
) Eastern India	69	46
) Western India	29	19.3
Income		
) Upto 2 lakhs	83	55.3
) ₹ 2 lakhs- ₹ 5 lakhs	37	24.7
) ₹ 5 lakhs- ₹ 10 lakhs.	30	20

In the survey, socio-demographic information such as gender, age, income, place of residence, and occupation were taken into account. With 87.3% of the total responses, the majority of respondents are in the age range of 21 to 59. One hundred and fifty (150) participants participated in this study, giving a response rate of 100%. There was a slight female preponderance (60%)

and male preponderance (40%). The age of the respondents ranged from 21 to 59 years. To tabulate the frequency of social and demographic information, this study predominantly used univariate analysis. To evaluate variations in the means of the Awareness, Attitude, and Practice scores, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed.

Table 3: Measuring the level of awareness

Dependant variable	Level of awareness				
	SUM OF SQUARE	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Gender	5.942	1	5.942	0.965	0.033
Occupation	9.768	2	4.884	0.119	0.048
Age	10.872	2	5.436	0.695	0.040
Income	9.776	2	4.888	0.396	0.057
Gender * Occupation	1.021	2	0.510	0.384	0.038
Gender * Age	3.287	1	3.287	1.082	0.034
Gender * Income	6.751	2	3.376	1.262	0.029
Occupation * Age	3.494	2	1.747	0.246	0.056
Occupation * Income	4.911	2	1.637	0.420	0.079
Age * Income	11.246	2	5.623	0.709	0.055
Gender * Occupation * Income	4.842	1	4.842	1.028	0.038
Occupation * Age * Income	11.706	2	5.853	0.048	0.087

H1: The level of awareness about the pandemic among the citizens is influenced by their socio demographic profile.

The association between gender, occupation, age, income, and the general level of public awareness in regard to the coronavirus pandemic is summarized in table 3 above. The level of awareness about Covid-19 was significantly impacted by gender, age, and occupation (P 0.05) at a 95% level of confidence. Females have a higher level of awareness (N= 2.24) than males do (N= 1.92) due to their greater concern for the health of their family members and their easier access to news sources such as newspapers, neighbors, and the general public. Young adults' level of awareness was N = 2.0939, greater than that of the under-21 and over-60 age groups, which were N = 1.8429 and N = 1.320, respectively. According to the study, 87.4% of respondents had a solid understanding of Covid-

19. Age considerably enhanced awareness, and employed people and housewives had greater percentages of people with good awareness than other categories (students). The individuals who reported having greater earnings (2 lakhs to 5 lakhs) also indicated, at 90% confidence level, that they knew more about Covid-19. As compared to the interactive effects of occupation with age, occupation with income, age with income, and occupation with age and income at 90% level of significance, the interactive effects of gender with occupation, gender with age, gender with income, and gender with occupation and income at 95% level of significance have a significant impact on respondents' levels of awareness about Covid-19. Thus accepting the alternative hypothesis and rejecting the null hypothesis.

Table 4: Measuring the level of attitude

Dependant variable	Level of attitude:				
	SUM OF SQUARE	dF	Mean Square	F	Sig
Gender	4.613	1	4.613	6.155	0.014
Occupation	8.098	2	4.049	6.286	0.047
Age	5.050	2	2.525	6.443	0.044
Income	7.870	2	3.935	8.166	0.036
Gender * Occupation	4.239	2	2.120	7.121	0.028
Gender * Age	8.464	2	4.232	6.876	0.047
Gender * Income	4.288	1	4.288	6.686	0.045
Occupation * Age	6.123	2	3.0615	6.978	0.035
Occupation * Income	5.010	2	2.505	6.565	0.044
Age * Income	6.929	2	3.4645	4.580	0.004
Gender * Age * Income	5.893	1	5.893	8.613	0.014
Occupation * Age * Income	7.348	2	3.674	7.834	0.037

H2: The level of attitude of the respondents towards the Covid-19 pandemic is affected by their socioeconomic profile.

As shown in the summary table above, gender, age, and occupation, wealth, and people's attitudes toward the coronavirus pandemic relate to one another. Using the N ANOVA test, it was determined. Occupation, gender, age, and income all had p-values under 0.05 at the 95% level of confidence. In comparison to female respondents, men respondents were less likely to have a positive attitude. Homemakers were more likely than students and professionals to have a good outlook. When compared to earlier ages, those who are older (60 and over) are more likely to have a positive attitude (21-59) Additionally,

compared to those with low income (between 2 and 5 lakhs) and below 2 lakhs, those with incomes over 5 lakhs had better awareness and were more likely to have a positive attitude. At a 95% level of confidence, the interactive effects of gender with occupation, gender with age, gender with income, occupation with age, occupation with income, age with income, gender with age and income, and occupation with age and income have a significant impact on respondents' attitudes toward Covid-19. Hence accepting the alternative hypothesis.

Table 5: Ascertaining the level of precautionary measures

Dependant variable	Level of precautionary measures				
	SUM OF SQUARE	dF	Mean Square	F	Sig
Gender	4.1621	1	4.1621	7.1432	0.043
Occupation	5.654	2	2.827	8.574	0.042
Age	6.589	2	3.295	8.675	0.028
Income	4.447	2	2.2235	7.098	0.048
Gender * Occupation	6.098	2	3.049	6.987	0.041
Gender * Age	8.894	2	4.447	8.347	0.006
Gender * Income	5.674	2	2.837	6.876	0.042
Occupation * Age	4.765	1	4.765	8.097	0.046
Occupation * Income	6.242	2	3.121	6.077	0.045
Age * Income	8.894	2	4.447	8.347	0.018
Gender * Age * Income	7.235	2	3.6175	6.754	0.056
Occupation * Age * Income	.000	0	.000	.000	0.050

H3: The respondents' practice in India on Covid-19 prevention and adherence to precautionary regulations is influenced by their sociodemographic profile.

The summary table above illustrates how gender, age, occupation, income and level of precautionary measures of individuals in reaction to the coronavirus pandemic relate to one another. According to the ANOVA table, (P 0.05). At a 95% level of confidence, the level of precautionary measures of precautionary precautions adopted to prevent Covid-19 was significantly impacted by gender, age, occupation, and income. In comparison to their male counterparts, females were more likely to have higher means of preventive measurement scores. Within the age range of respondents (21–59), respondents exhibited higher efficacy beliefs regarding personal hygiene activities including wearing masks and washing their hands, as well as higher efficacy beliefs towards avoiding crowded locations. Health care providers have advised wearing a mask during the Covid-19 outbreak, and when asked which mask our study participants employed as a protective precaution, more than half of them utilized the surgical mask, followed by cloth mask and N95 mask. Masks were worn by participants with higher income levels, but lower-income respondents tended to avoid masks. During the

Covid-19 pandemic, lower-income participants were more likely than higher-income participants to have lost their employment or forced to close down their businesses. The level of precautionary measures about Covid-19 among the respondents is also seriously impacted by the interactive effect of gender with occupation, gender with age, gender with income, occupation with age, occupation with income, age with income at 95% level of significance as compared to the interactive effect of gender with age and income and occupation with age and income at 90% level of significance leading to the acceptance of alternative hypothesis.

Discussions and findings

The study looked at Indians' awareness, attitudes, and precautionary behavior towards Covid-19. According to our findings, the majority of study participants were familiar with Covid-19. Participants in the study scored an average of 87.4% on the awareness test. This result is in line with earlier research that have found that the Indian populace has adequate levels of awareness of pandemics (Mohammed K. Al-Hanawi, 2020).

The moderate percentage of participants' correct responses to awareness-related questions in our study was not astonishing. It could be because of the fact that 35% of the sample had a college degree or higher and 35% of the professionals were over 30 years. Through television, news, and other media during that period, individuals may have become aware of the illness and how it spreads in order to protect themselves and their families. Results indicated that awareness of Covid-19 significantly influenced precautionary behavior. This confirmed our theory and corroborated earlier findings (Brug et al., 2004; Li et al., 2020). It makes sense to assume that when people are aware of hazards, they will take reasonable precautions that could prevent the threat from harming them.

Chen et al, (2020) discovered that although people in the Chinese province of Anhui were aware of the fundamental symptoms, modes of transmission, use of masks, hand washing, and treatments for Covid-19, they were less aware of the unusual symptoms. While Chinese people in 31 Chinese provinces had a moderate degree of awareness about Covid-19, Thai people in the provinces bordering China had little to no understanding of this illness, according to Li et al's analysis (Srichan et al. 2020). In the early phases of the pandemic in China, the degree of awareness held by Chinese people was not exceptionally high (Zhong et al. 2020).

People's attitudes play a significant role between their awareness and practices in the effort to better control pandemics of infectious diseases; they also facilitate the process of changing people's behavior (Ajzen and Fishbein 2005). Our study's findings may be helpful in guiding future public health interventions, awareness-raising initiatives, legislation, and health education initiatives for politicians and healthcare professionals. Men were considerably less likely to be aware of Covid-19, to have positive attitudes concerning it, or to use acceptable or safe behaviors. Our research implies that this vulnerable demographic, which is highly susceptible to Covid-19, should receive tailored health education interventions. For instance, if

health education campaigns are primarily aimed against men, Covid-19 awareness may rise dramatically

Implication of Findings

The results of this study may aid in studies that are still underway to better understand the elements that encourage preventive behavior during pandemics. One, the dynamic nature of infectious disease transmission suggests that a variety of people's behaviors may have a big influence on how an outbreak develops. People might not take measures, though, if they are unaware of the outbreak or have inaccurate or insufficient information about it. We recommend education campaigns aimed at promoting adequate awareness of the Covid-19 pandemic as well as dispelling the current misconceptions and misinformation. This is in line with the findings of our study that more accurate Covid-19 awareness predicted greater precautionary behavior, as well as the fact that there are already myths and conspiracy theories surrounding the origin and nature of Covid-19 (Ahmed et al., 2020; Georgiou et al., 2020; Shimizu, 2020). Reeducating the public about the true nature and origin of the disease is crucial in places where such awareness is already impacted by conspiracy theories. True dangers might not be high in unaffected places, but because of the pandemic's extensive media coverage, there is a chance that perceived risks will be. As a result, the scientific community may take use of this to investigate how to best convey threats to people without unduly inciting alarm. Instead than developing stereotypes and prejudices towards people believed to be the causes of the disease epidemic, as was seen in earlier studies, people who believe they are at danger of catching the virus should take the precautions advised (Chukwuorji and Iorfa, 2020; Olapegba et al., 2020a,b). So that individuals can engage in more preventative activities and rely less on vaccinations, it is essential that awareness, actual risks, and effective precautionary actions be transmitted through multiple information sources.

Recommendations

To raise awareness of coronavirus transmission channels and promote preventative behavior, our research may offer recommendations for developing communication and education campaigns that are relevant for the situation. One of the best strategies to stop the spread of the pandemic should be to raise awareness using creative methods. It is necessary to host TV shows, social media posts in a language that the local population can understand, online tournaments, and live events with ongoing rules. To get society to start recognizing and freely adopting social distancing, it is necessary to elaborate on the sociocultural features of India. This should boost people's confidence and enable them to take better care of patients, protect themselves from not only the current pandemic but also from any other unexpected infections, and contribute to the economic development of the nation by maintaining livelihood resilience through continued presence and productivity at work. People's self-confidence would increase as a result, enabling them to take care of Covid-19 patients and defend themselves.

Future scope of the study

According to this study, it will be crucial to educate the public about the effectiveness of conventional surgical masks in comparison to regular and thorough hand washing and avoiding close contact with sick persons. However, the study needs to be replicated to solve significant weaknesses and limits that demand further research. To conduct comparable studies in different nations to gather more data on the public's educational needs, to identify those who require more care and education, to control how people commute within and outside of cities, to reduce hospital workloads, to use news and information sources appropriately, to reduce anxiety and stress in families and communities, and to identify those who need equipment.

Conclusion

The goal of this study is to look at the Covid-19 outbreak among India's general population. According to our research, citizens of India, particularly women, are well-aware of Covid-19 and have favorable attitudes and behaviors toward it. Any health education program that is implemented is said to start with raising awareness of the disease. It is more likely that individuals will be aware of the spread of communicable diseases and the preventive steps to decrease transmission if they are aware of the origins and sources of the disease's transmission. According to the study's findings, men, those with lower incomes, and those with less education should receive greater attention. Identifying the target populations for Covid-19 prevention and health education may be made easier by the findings.

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