

“A Study Of To the Need of Awareness of Covid-19 at the Primary Level Student”

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ABSTRACT:

Due to the sudden emergence of the novel coronavirus as a worldwide pandemic, this study aimed to evaluate the awareness and practices of both the Jordanian and Iraqi populations during the early stages of the pandemic. A cross-sectional survey was conducted between the 19th and 22nd of March to assess the public's awareness toward COVID-19. Multiple scored domains were used to assess the differences between the two populations. Statistical analysis was conducted to reveal the influence of sociodemographic variables on these scores. A total of 3167 participants were recruited in the study, of which, 1599 (50.5%) were from Jordan and 1568 (49.5%) were from Iraq. More than half of the Jordanian (56.8%) and Iraqi participants (53.2%) showed average or adequate awareness about COVID-19. More than 60% of both populations relied on medical staff for COVID-19 related information.

Keywords: AWARENESS NEED, PRIMARY LEVEL ,STUDENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

A cluster of acute respiratory disease of unknown etiology emerged in Wuhan, China during late December of 2019. On the 7th of January, isolation of novel coronavirus (nCoV), which was later named coronavirus disease (COVID-19) by the World Health Organization (WHO), was implicated as the cause of the outbreak. Since then, cases of COVID-19 have been on the rise over the entire globe [1]. The symptoms of the COVID-19 infection are similar to that of other beta coronaviruses [2]. Symptoms include fever, cough, dyspnea, weakness and fatigue, headache and diarrhea [3]. These symptoms appear after an incubation period, which ranges from 0 to 24 days, with a median duration of 3 days [4]. This period mainly depends on the patient's age and immune system status. Human to human transmission is the most likely route of

COVID-19 dissemination, primarily via close contact or through droplets spreading by coughing [5, 6]. The use of RNA-dependent RNA polymerase inhibitors (Remdesivir) and anti-inflammatory agents (Dexamethasone) showed promising clinical results. A recent review documented the efficacy of Remdesivir in shortening the recovery periods of infected patients. Moreover, the highest reductions of death risk and all-cause mortality were most prominently seen in patients with severe COVID-19 infection [7].

Objective

A study of Need of COVID-19 awareness of Rural and urban of primary level students

Hypothesis-

There is no significant difference between in Awareness of primary level basis of locale (urban & Rural)

Variable

Independent variable - student of primary level

Dependent variable- awareness of COVID-19

Sampling: total 60student of primary level 30(urban15male 15female),& 30(Rural15male 15 female)

Terms Define

COVID-19-"a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community"

Primary level students describe an institution that provides primary education and also usually includes the building where this takes place. School life is stress free enjoyment even we don't feel like that at that time. Once you are moved and look back you will say man those days were great. School life derives your personality.

Sampling method :Random sampling

Method Used

The researcher has followed descriptive survey method for studying the COVID-19 of awareness working in primary level students.

Sources of data data - In the present study primary source of data is used.

Tools Used- The self-made tool COVID-19 has been used for the collection of data to measure different variable of study in this research.

Delimitation:- primary level students of bharatpur (urban &rural)

Testing ofHypothesis-

- **There is no significant difference between in theCOVID-19Need of awareness Rural and urbanstudent of primary level students based on the life satisfaction.**

Analysis and interpretation

In above mentioned table4.6.1 means core of 30 GIRLS students is 35.66 and 30BOYS students is 34, whose difference of mean is 1.66. The standard deviation of secondary is 1.85 and senior secondary is 2.84 respectively.

II. DISCUSSION

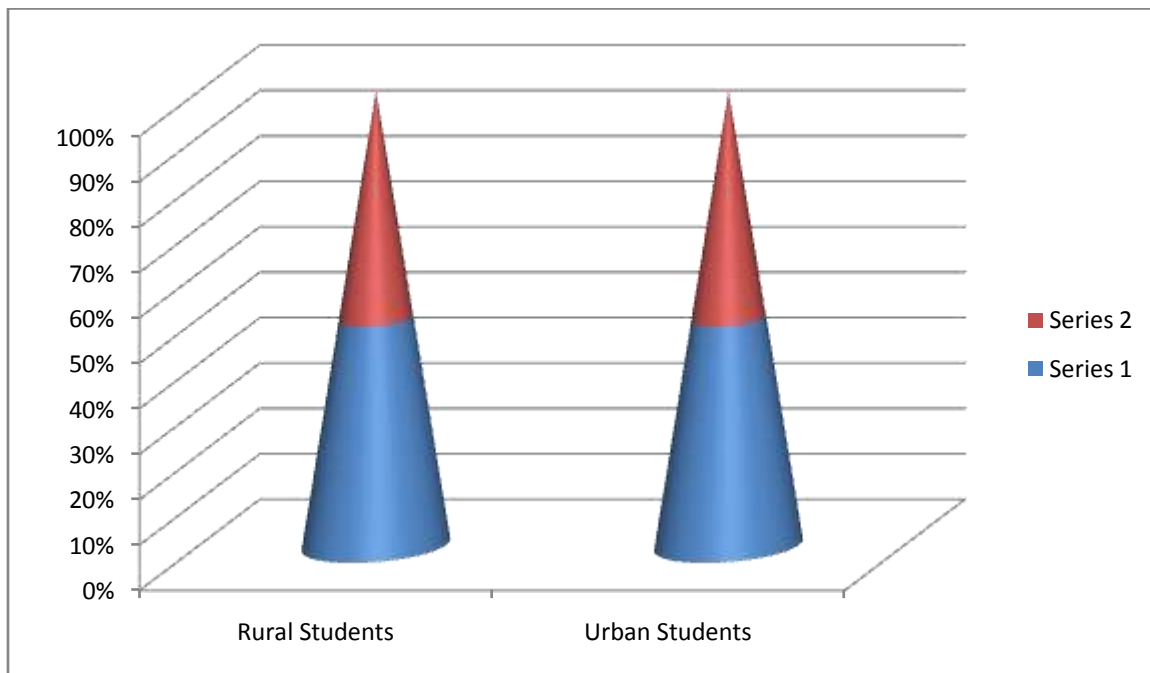
The above mention table 1states that GIRLS and BOYS difference of mean is 1.66 there is no significant difference is not found between in the students of primary level on the basis of gender.

Operational Hypothesis

There is no significant difference between in the students of Primary level on the basis of locale (Rural &Urban)

TABLE-

Students	N	Mean	SD	t-test	Significance level	Result
Rural Students	30	34.97	1.73	0.0494	0.05	Hypothesis Rejected
Urban Students	30	35	2.84			



Major Findings-

Despite the moderated public awareness their attitude and practice were better. therefore public awareness must be improved to be prepared for epidemic .a comprehensive public health education program is important to increase awareness ana to reach sufficient knowledge.

Suggestions

The present COVID-19 of awareness about primary level students to properly wear your mask maske sure your mask covers your nose mouth and chin clear your hands before and after you take it off and after you touch it at any time . COVID-19 are fever dry cough tired Ness and loss of the taste stay home and self isolate 10day Avoid the 3cs space that are closed crowded or involved close contact meet people outside get vaccinated as soon as soon as its your turn on a follow local guidances on vaccination.primary level students COVID-19 of awareness.

III. CONCLUSION

As the global threat of covid -19 continue to emerge , it is critical to improve the awareness and prepared Ness of the targeted community members especially the less education ones Education intervention s are urgently needed to reach the targeted residents beyond borders and future measures are warranted .the outcomes of the study higher lighted a growing need for the adoption of innovative local strategies to improve awareness in general population related to covid -19 and it's preventive.

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