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“A STUDY ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA FOR PREVENTION OF CARONA VIRUS IN MARIKAVALASA VILLAGE VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT”

Dr. Ch. Asha Kiran Raju¹, Prof. T. Sobha Sri²

¹Post-Doctoral Fellow (ICSSR), Guest Faculty, ²Professor, Department of Social Work
A.U College of Arts and Commerce,
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam – 530003, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract

A genomic study, on the other hand, discovered evidence that the virus was introduced into the market from an unknown location, where it spread faster, though human-to-human transmission may have occurred earlier. Person-to-person transmission is thought to take place primarily through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes among close contacts. The current research focused on Impact of social media information against pandemic disease like covid in marikavalasa village in visakhapatnam district.

1.0 Introduction

COVID is undeniably a serious disease that is causing widespread concern around the world. Many governments have implemented a variety of control measures in response to the perceived risk of disease [1-2]. We conducted a literature review of publicly available information to summarise our understanding of the pathogen and the current epidemic. The current COVID pandemic is unmistakably a worldwide public health emergency. Pathogens, how they infect cells and cause disease, and disease clinical characteristics have all advanced rapidly in our understanding [3-4]. Because of the rapid spread of the disease, countries around the world should focus more on disease surveillance systems and scale up country readiness and response operations, such as establishing rapid response teams and improving national laboratory system capacity [5].

2.0 Theory

The vast majority of people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and will recover without any special treatment. Some, on the other hand, will become critically ill and necessitate medical attention. People over the age of 65, as well as those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer, are at a higher risk of developing serious illness. COVID-19 is capable of infecting people of all ages and causing serious illness or death.

The best way to prevent and slow virus transmission is to educate you about the disease and how it spreads. Keep at least one metre apart, wear a properly fitted mask, and wash your hands or use an alcohol-based rub on a regular basis to keep yourself and others safe from infection. When it's your turn, get vaccinated and follow local recommendations. The virus can spread in small liquid particles from an infected person's mouth or nose when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing, or breathe. The size of these particles ranges from large respiratory droplets to tiny aerosols. If you become ill, it is critical to follow respiratory etiquette, such as coughing into a flexed elbow, and to stay at home and isolate yourself until you recover.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Current evaluation is an attractive research method. This includes well-characterized and original processing, careful research and understanding of the information collected, and consistent delivery. In order to complete the study of this kind of information, test the theory and reach the unavoidable end result, it is important to choose the method and appropriate equipment to use. In this survey, the survey was considered a useful tool for gathering information. Random respondents from marikavalasa village in the city of Visakhapatnam were selected based on advanced, linear and irregular test methods.

Objectives of the study

1. To compare the information and idea about their particular living in marikavalasa village in Visakhapatnam district
2. To compare the knowledge about epidemic diseases in marikavalasa village in Visakhapatnam district.

Hypothesis

There will be no significant difference between the mode of media for respondents in marikavalasa village in Visakhapatnam district.

There will be no significant difference between the knowledge and dissemination of information about social media in marikavalasa village in Visakhapatnam district.

3.0 Results and discussion

3.1 Age wise classification

The graph in Fig. 3.1 is plotted against different age groups of people, and the percentage and number of people in the graph show that middle age (41.67%) people get coronas more frequently in the first wave than younger (33.33%) and old-aged (25.00%) people. In this figure, the blue colour line represents the number of households, while the red colour line represents the percentage of households that are primarily affected by COVID.

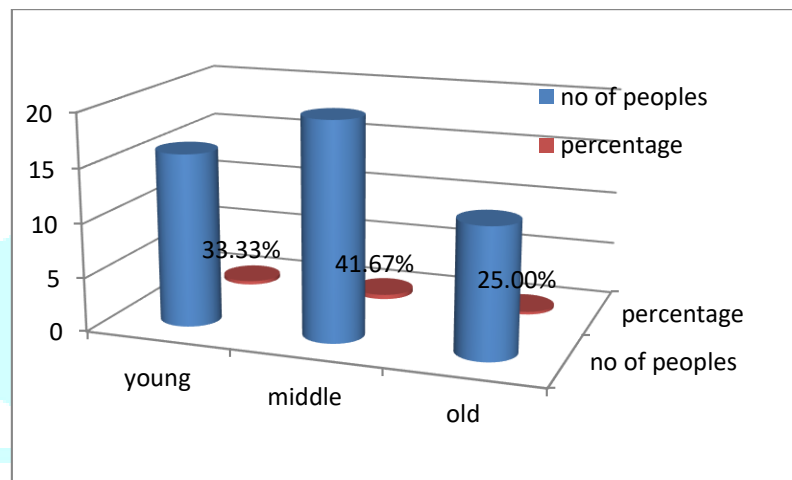


Fig. 3.1 Age wise classification

3.2 Gender of people

The graph in Fig. 3.2 is plotted against the people's gender and the percentage of the people's gender who acquired the most, and the graph shows that males (66.67%) acquire more than females (33.33%). The red colour in this graph represents the percentage of females, while the blue colour represents the percentage of males.

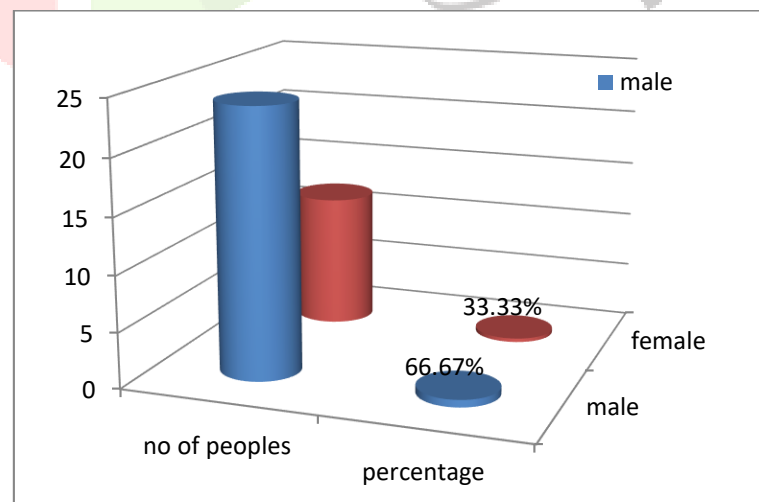


Fig. 3.2 types of peoples

3.0 Education level

The graph in Fig. 3.3 is plotted against people's education level and the percentage of educated people with the highest covid, and it is clear from the graph that people who studied for degree education peoples (75.00%) have the highest information or knower compared to primary (8.33%) or secondary (16.67%) education peoples. The blue colour line in this figure represents the total number of people, while the red colour line represents the percentage of people who are known more about covid.

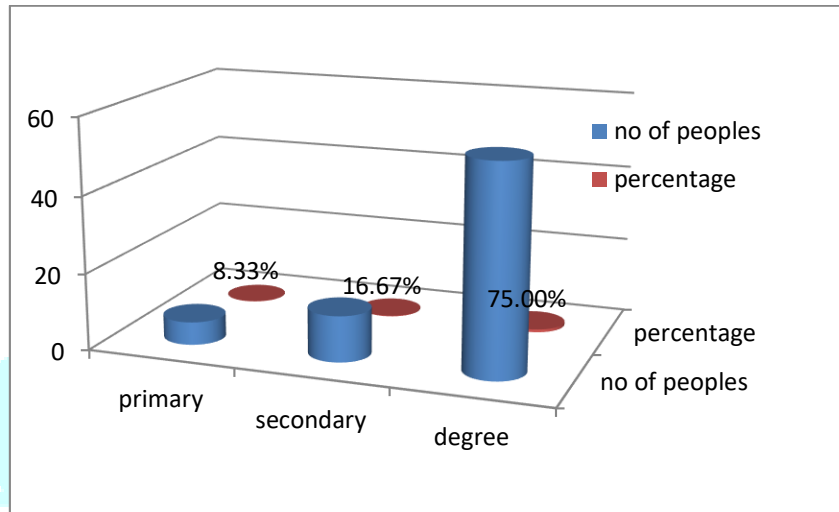


Fig. 3.3 Education levels

3.4 Occupation level

The graph in Fig. 3.4 is plotted against occupation of the people and percent of the people who are at work and have acquired the most about covid, and it can be seen from the graph that people who know mostly is business peoples (56.72%) as opposed to farming (2.99%) and private jobs peoples (40.30%). The red colour in this graph represents the percentage of occupation levels, while the blue colour represents the number of people.

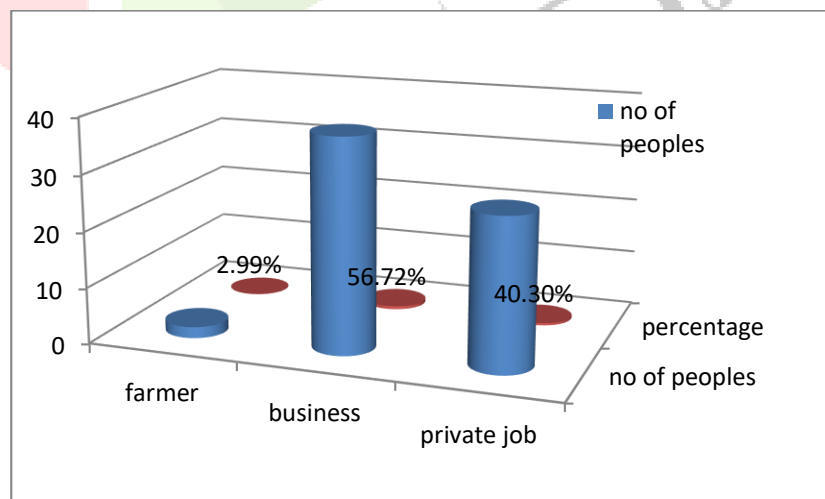


Fig. 3.4 occupation level

3.5 information social media

From the Fig 3.5 the graph is plotted against Type of peoples and % of the people. Most of the people's know about corona through like FB, whatsapp and instgram. From this graph shows whatsapp (44.90%) more peoples use for information about corona and its gets high percentage compare to FB (30.61%) and intragram (24.49%). In this fig. red color indicates the percentage of different peoples and blue color indicates the no of peoples gets benefits from social media [06-09].

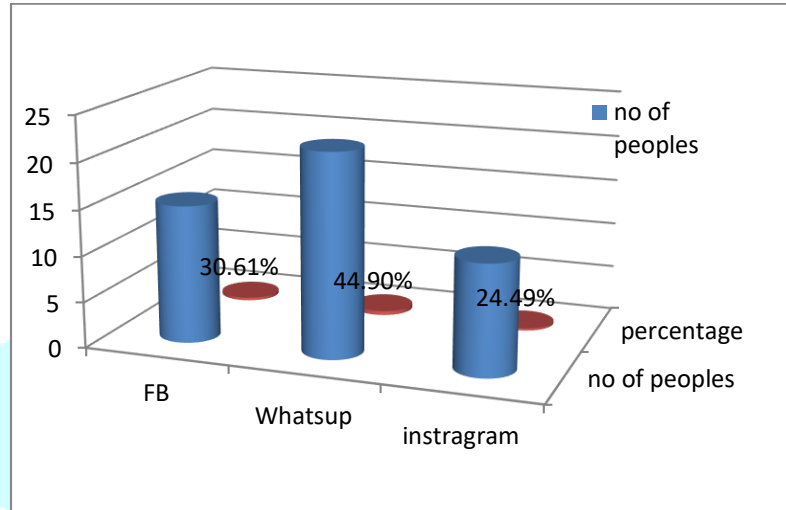


Fig. 3.5 Health levels

3.6 Mode of social media

From the Fig 3.6 the graph is plotted against no of peoples and % of the people. Peoples mostly know about corona through TV, phone internet and movies compare to others. From this graph shows phone internet (64.29%) more peoples use and its gets high percentage compare to TV (14.29%) and movies (21.43%). In this fig. red color indicates the percentage of different no of peoples and blue color indicates the no of peoples gets benefits from social media [10-14].

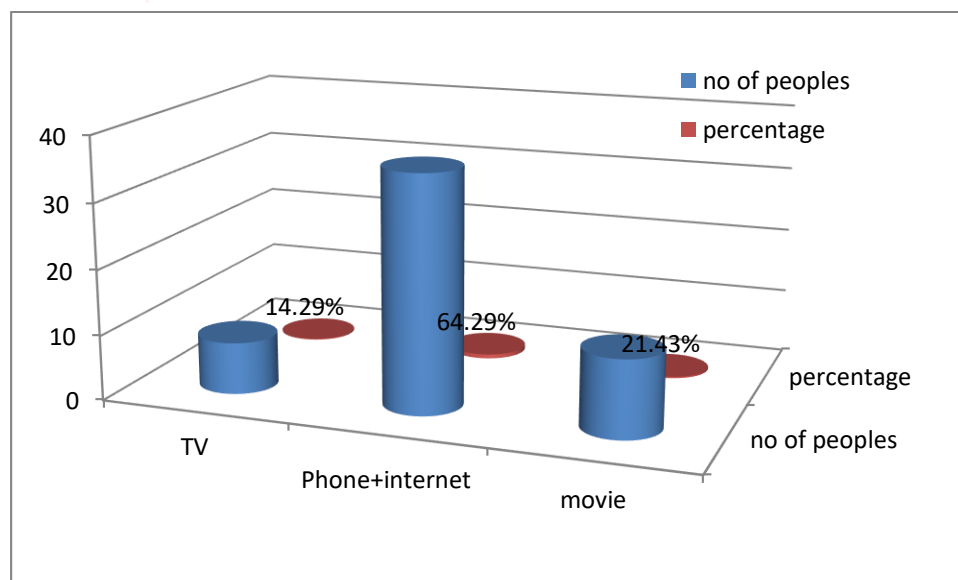


Fig. 3.6 Financial assistance

Table 1.1 ANOVA single factors

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Age	30	48	1.6	0.524138
Gender	30	36	1.2	0.165517
Education levels	30	72	2.4	0.662069
Occupation levels	30	67	2.233333	0.322989
social media mode of social media	30	49	1.633333	0.516092
	30	56	1.866667	0.395402

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	29.31111	5	5.862222	13.60036	3.33E-11	2.266062
Within Groups	75	174	0.431034			
Total	104.3111	179				

The ANOVA table contains a formal F test for the single factor effect. ANOVA, or analysis of variance, can be used to compare the means of two or more groups of values. When the p-value is true, the probability of obtaining an F statistic of 13.600036 or greater is 3.33E-11 ($F > P$).

Conclusion

As a result, there is still a lot to learn about the effects of corona prevention measures. However, it is abundantly clear that the most effective method of preventing corona development is prevention. As a result, because we know about corona through different ways, everyone who is eligible should use them. So, as we learn more about the disease's actual cause or mechanism of emergence.

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