



Summer Training Project on Reluctancy amongst the people of Delhi (North-East region) against the Covid-19 Vaccine

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Organisational Profile:



IMPACT GURU (WORK FROM HOME OPPORTUNITY)

Impact Guru is a donation-based crowdfunding platform that allows universal crowdfunding for start-ups, individuals, social enterprises and NGOs. Impact Guru was launched by Maneka Gandhi, Union Cabinet Minister, Women & Child Development, Government of India, in September 2015.

Impact Guru offers a more benevolent elucidation to those struggling with critical ailments and to entrust individuals from around the globe to help those in need through online crowdfunding.

Till now, Impact Guru has raised 15,000+ crores from 10,00,000 donors from over 165 countries.

Formerly an approach popular in the west, crowdfunding is becoming a progressively desired choice in India for boosting funds for professional, medical, personal and creative causes/projects.



Organisational Objectives & Observations:

Objectives:

- (a). To make healthcare nominal to save lives today, while securing families for a better tomorrow.
- (b). Commitment to engage the community towards a common goal of saving lives.

Observations:

I worked as a **Business Development Intern**: As a BD intern at the firm, I observed the following things:

- Strategic analysis and marketing skills are a must.
- Negotiation skills should be on point.
- Competitive landscape of the crowdfunding business is growing very fast.
- Main focus was on generating leads, marketing and evaluating partnership opportunities.
- Business development helps in carving better leadership roles.

Organisational Learnings:

- As a BD intern at the firm, I learned the following things:
- **Professional Communication:** I learned about talking professionally through my mentors.
- **Work Ethics:** As an intern, working ethically is very important, I learned about what to do and what not to do, through my mentor who conducted meets from time to time to guide me and my colleagues.
- **Networking:** Learnt how to widen my professional network.
- **Constructive Criticism:** Through performance evaluation from time to time, learnt a lot about my mistakes and also to take constructive criticism in a positive way.

ImpactGuru



Project Introduction:

Reluctancy amongst the people of Delhi (North-East region) against the Covid-19 Vaccine:

- Coronavirus (COVID-19) is a life-threatening infection caused by a freshly detected coronavirus. **SARS-CoV-2** is the virus that causes Covid-19. India has the highest number of confirmed cases in Asia at the moment. India has the second-highest number of confirmed Covid-19 cases in the world, with 29.3 million recorded cases and the third-highest number of COVID-19 deaths, with 367,081 deaths as of June 12, 2021.
- The **2nd wave**, which hit in the month of March and April, wreaked havoc on the healthcare system, leaving it scrambling, seeking to endure deficit of oxygen and important drugs in short quantity. A 2nd wave originating in **March 2021** was much enormous than the 1st, with scarcity of oxygen supply, medicines, vaccines and hospital beds in many parts of the country. India reported over 40,000 fresh cases in a 24-hour span and became the first country to report so many cases on **30 April 2021**. Many health professionals conclude that the cases are still underreported and there can be various reasons for it.

Vaccination: On 16 January 2021, India launched the world's biggest vaccination campaign, trying to vaccinate a very large population against Covid-19. The first preference was given to the frontline and healthcare workers, followed by the people which are above the age of 60 years and then the people which are above the age of 45 years with co-morbidities from 1 March onwards. By expanding vaccine storage facilities and building the Co-WIN website and mobile application for registration, the MoHFW has attempted to ensure that all operational procedures are in place. The demand-side issues, such as vaccine aversion, were not taken into account.

Vaccine Reluctancy: Vaccine reluctance, as described by WHO, is a delay in accepting or refusing of vaccines despite the availability of vaccination services. It plays a significant part in creating a barrier in accomplishing flawless vaccination coverage amid the individuals all over the world (Larson et al. 2018).

Vaccine reluctance among healthcare personnel in Tamil Nadu and Punjab was mentioned in the media reports during the first few weeks of vaccine distribution. Certain regional and state-level polls have now authenticated untrustworthiness of these findings (Jayadevan et al. 2021).

In this study, a survey was conducted, exploring the direction in vaccine reluctance, the reason behind it, and its corporation with authentic Covid-19 vaccination coverage in India.

Research Methodology:

This was a **descriptive, cross-sectional** type of study carried out as a survey amongst the people of Delhi in the north-east region.

An online Google form was developed along with the consent note for voluntary participation, the questionnaire was forwarded through the means of Email, WhatsApp and other social media platforms.

The study began on June 19,2021 and the responses were collected till June 28, 2021.

The questionnaire had three sections.



Study Question, Broad & Specific Objectives:

Study Question:

What are reasons/doubts of people of Delhi (North-East region) which are leading to the Covid-19 vaccine reluctance?

Broad Objective:

- To examine the reason of reluctance amongst the people of Delhi (North-East region) regarding the Covid-19 vaccine.

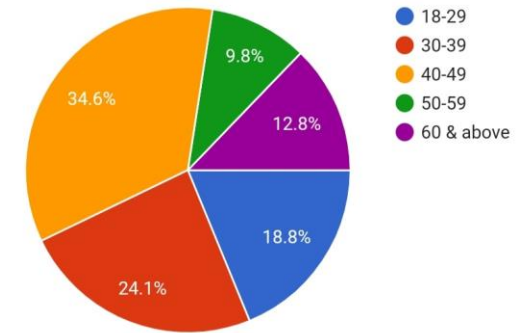
Specific Objectives:

- To assess the perception of people about the vaccination process.
- To approach the people about the doubts they are having regarding the Covid-19 vaccine.

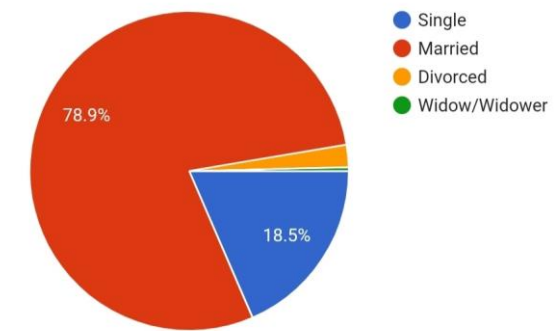
Results:

- An overall of 266 responses were collected and all respondents were above the age of 18. All the 266 respondents agreed to take part in the survey. The maximum respondents were from the 40-49 age group.
- Among the respondents, 54% were accounted to be male and 45.7% accounted to be female. Majority of the respondents i.e., 78.9% were Hindu, 6.5% were Muslim others belonged to different religions.
- These sociodemographic details were part of section 1 of the questionnaire:

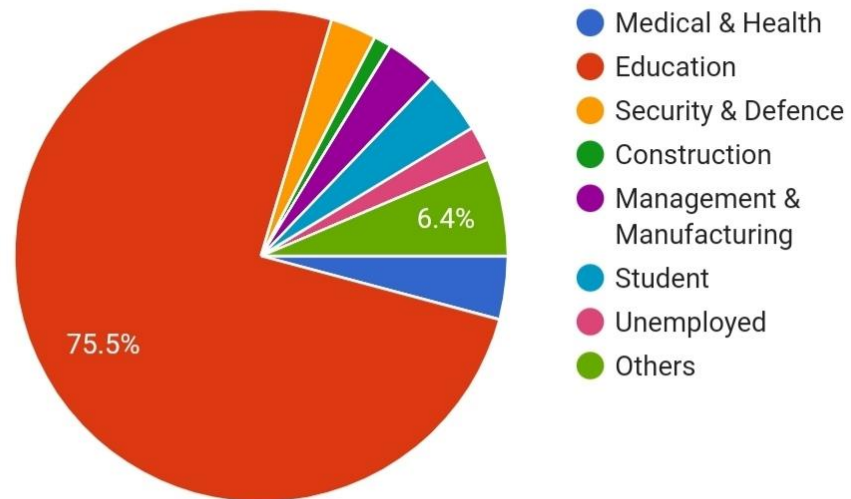
Age (year)



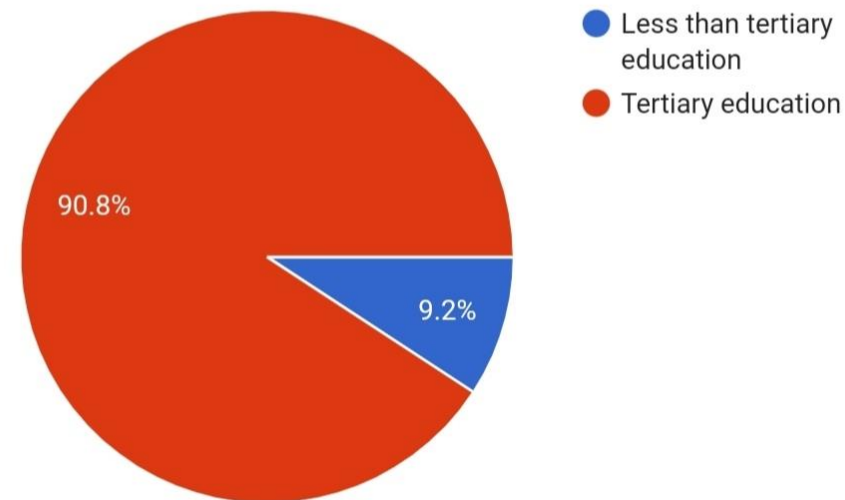
Marital Status



Occupation



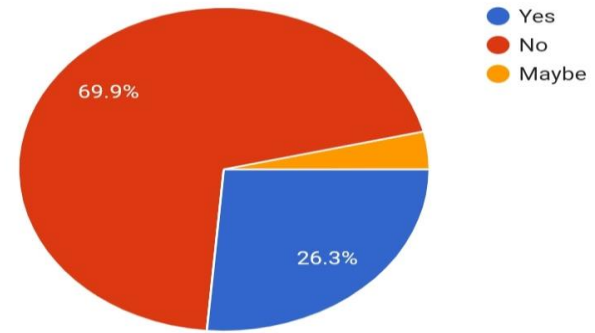
Education



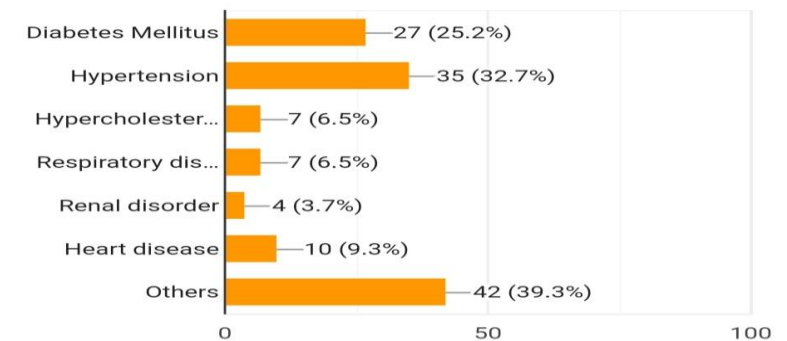
Section 2: Accessing the medical illness of the participants:

- Out of 266 respondents, 26.3% of the participants did not have any medical illness while 69.9% accounted to have one or more than one medical illnesses (co-morbidities). Most common illness amongst the participants was found to be hypertension i.e., 32.7% and majority opted for others i.e., 39.3%.

Do you have any medical illness?



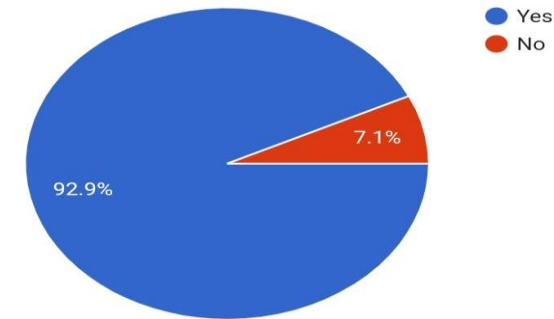
If yes, which one is it? (You can select multiple answers)



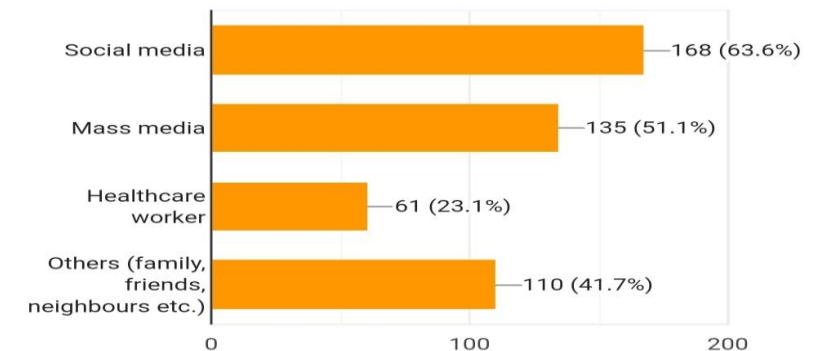
Section 3: Accessing the doubts of the participants regarding the Covid-19 vaccine:

- Respondents were asked if they accept the Covid-19 vaccine or not, out of 266 participants 92.9% of the participants chose yes and 7.1% chose no. When asked about the sources of information regarding the Covid-19 vaccine, 63.6% of the respondents got the information from social media, 51.1% from mass media. On asking about what doubts the participants are having about the vaccine, majority of the participants i.e., 44% were worried about the side effects, while 43.6% were having trouble about the information about the vaccine. Participants were asked that which vaccine will they choose if they decided to take the vaccine, 62.8% chose Covishield, 28.9% chose Covaxin, while 8.3% chose others.

Do you accept the Covid-19 vaccine?

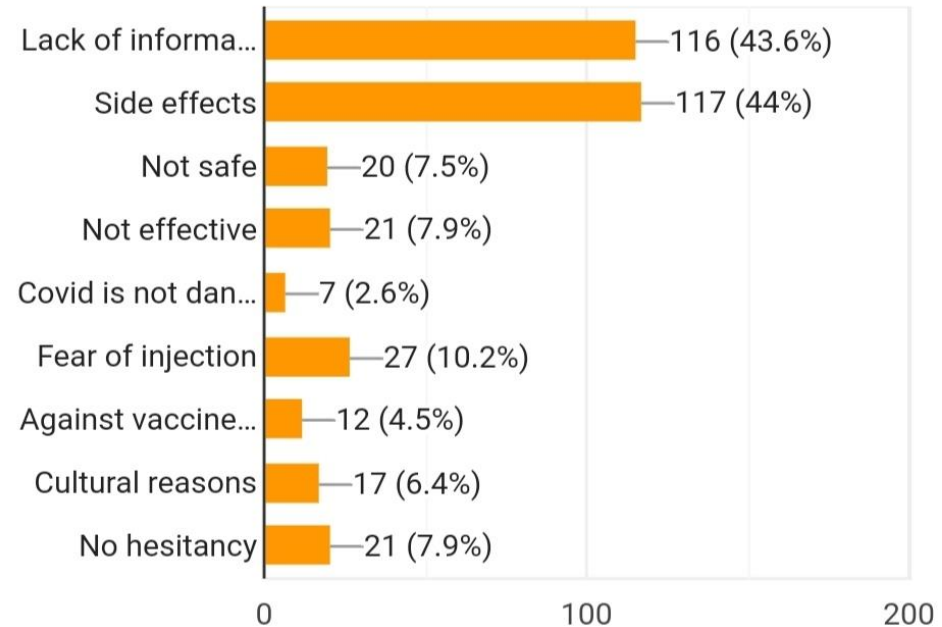


Sources of information regarding Covid-19.



Doubts of the participants about Covid-19 vaccine:

You must had some doubts regarding the Covid-19 vaccine before taking it or if you are thinking about taking it. What are they? (you can select multiple answers)



Discussion:

Covid-19 has caused panic and terrorizing condition all over the globe, we have faced pandemics and endemics before like MERS, SARS, cholera, the Spanish flu but Covid-19 is on another level altogether. The 2nd wave of Covid in India in the month March & April has caused anxiety, panic and confusion among the general public and most affected are the healthcare and frontline workers. Vaccination has played a huge role to help tackle the pandemic and is still going on but vaccine reluctance can be seen among the people. Hence, this study attempted to study the perception of people with reference to the Covid-19 vaccine in the North-East region of Delhi.

For this study, race, marital status, age, occupation and medical condition significantly influenced vaccine acceptance. Further analysis determined important predictors for the vaccine reluctance, including age and religion. Respondents aged 60 & above were found to have more fear towards the vaccine. This study has not considered factors that influenced acceptance of Covid-19 vaccine, it is considered that the explanations for possible acceptance were the availability of the vaccine, and if it is approved by the government and assurance in the safety & development of the vaccine.

WHO labelled vaccine reluctance as one of the top ten global health hazards in 2019. The refusal and reluctance of the vaccine for Covid-19 is a universal obstacle. The prominent reason for reluctance was found to be the doubt of the side effects (44%), lack of information (43.6%) and vaccine safety (7.5%), these were found to be important worries among the participants. This discovery is akin to the studies regulated in other nations that determined doubts about possible side effects, safety of the vaccine and its effectiveness.

Limitations & Conclusion:

Limitations:

- The sampling method used for the survey is convenience sampling, the participants were from a single geographical area, hence the results cannot be generalized to the whole population. Collection of data occurred online, hence it may have not reached the susceptible groups, including the illiterate people & the ones whose socioeconomic status is low.

Conclusion:

- The pandemic and especially the second wave of Covid-19 has created a lot of fear and anxiety among the people of India. Vaccination can help to control the high count of cases and help prevent the spread of the disease. The Indian government has taken all the necessary steps to vaccinate the whole country, which started in phases and the process is still going on. It is a very difficult task to vaccinate a country of 1.3 billion people. India saw a shortage of vaccines in different states during the month of March, but the pharma firms like Bharat Biotech and Serum Institute have ramped up the manufacturing of the vaccines.
- Vaccine reluctance among the people has caused a road-block in the vaccination process but the acceptance rate is also good. The rural area of India has highest vaccine reluctance, so SCs, PHCs and CHCs must educate the people about the safety of the vaccine to the people. In making the nationwide Covid-19 vaccination programme a success, the central and state governments and the researchers must pursue to investigate why people are hesitant to take the vaccine and must educate the people if they are having any concerns.

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- www.crowdfundingindia.org
- www.impactguru.com

A stack of yellow speech bubble cutouts is shown against a solid blue background. The top bubble is in focus and contains the text "THANK YOU" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The bubble has a classic speech bubble shape with a small tail pointing towards the bottom left. Several other similar bubbles are visible in the background, some partially cut off by the frame. The lighting is even, and the colors are vibrant.

**THANK
YOU**