

Study on Awareness of Covid-19 Among Slums in Burari
New Delhi

By

Prashant Tyagi

*Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree
MBA Hospital and Health Management*

Academic year, 2018-2020



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CERTIFICATE BY ORGANISATION

The certificate is awarded to
Name:- PRASHANT TYAGI



In recognition of having successfully completed his internship
and has successfully completed his Project on

**A Study on awareness of Covid-19 among Slums in Burari,
New Delhi**

from Date:- 20th Feb. 2020 to 20th May 2020

Organization :- CRY FOUNDATION

He comes across as a committed, sincere & diligent person who
has a strong drive and zeal for learning

We wish him all the best for future endeavors

Veronica Xavier
Manager,
Volunteer Action Team

IIHMR UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that the dissertation titled *A study on awareness of covid-19 among Slums* and submitted by Prashant Tyagi, Enrollment No IIHMR-0801 under the supervision of Dr. Susmit Jain for award of MBA in Hospital and Health of the University carried out during the period from 20th February, 2020 to 20th May, 2020 embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship, fellowship, titles in this or any other institute or other similar institution of higher learning.

Prashant Tyagi

Abstract

Study on awareness of Covid-19 among Slums in Burari, Delhi

Submitted By: Prashant Tyagi

MBA HM, ROLL NO: 0801

Guided By: Dr. Susmit Jain

Introduction:

The first case of Covid-19 was seen back to 17th November 2019 in China and in India first case was reported on 30th Jan 2020, originating from China. Till 20th May 2020, a total of 106,750 cases, 42,298 recoveries and 3,303 deaths was confirmed by MoHFW in the country.

In Delhi, there are nearly 750 big and small slums, which have at least 3.5 lakh families (20 lakh people) living in them. While more than 400 slums have come up on land belonging to the DDA, about 176 are located on land owned by various agencies of the state government. The risk of spread was 1.09 times greater in urban areas and 1.89 times greater in urban slums.

This study was done to raise the awareness about the world wide crises we are going through i.e. Covid- 19 to control the reported cases. As these people don't have access to any information about it and all the safety measures, do's and don't's and all the measures govt is taking for them.

Research Question:

- What are the existing knowledge of covid-19 among slums?

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge related to covid-19 in the slums.
- To study about the hygienic practices among slums.

Methodology:

- **Type of study:** Cross sectional descriptive study.
- **Place of Study:** Slum area Burari, Delhi 110084.
- **Sample size:** N=90.
- **Inclusion Criteria:** 1. All willing participants.
2. Slum Area participants.
- **Exclusion Criteria:** 1. Unwilling participants.
2. Too old and too young.

- **Study tool:** A pre-designed structured Questionnaire and observational checklist

Data collection:

- Primary data was collected from all aged under the supervision in the form of pre-designed questionnaires.
- IDI with Families about their current practices will be done.
- IDI with parents will be conducted to find out what difficulties they face in availing the services for daily routine.
- Consent for the study will be taken both from the organisation and from respective participants of the study.
- Data analysis will be done using SPSS.

Results:

Personal Hygiene Practice was seen in the slums. Daily bath(80%) ,Regular changing clothes (100%), Washing hands (100%), Washing hands before eating (91%) and after eating (100%), About 97% people took bath once a day. Most of the people (99%) change clothes and wash clothes every day (88%) and a majority of them wash hands more than 4 times and use soap to wash hands.

There was a lack of knowledge in relation to COVID-19 and its precautions. Corona virus Knowledge (11%), name of the disease (35%), Symptoms of Novel corona virus (18%), Social distancing meter (24%), precaution of corona virus(11%), Knowledge about covid target population(17%).

Conclusion:

- Personal hygiene practices like taking bath daily, washing clothes on the daily basis, changing clothes daily, washing hands, etc. was good in slum area as they are following every possible way to stay hygiene
- There was a lack of knowledge regarding the Covid-19 disease.

Acknowledgements

A successful project is the result of team work and co-ordination that includes not only the group of developers who put forth the ideas, logic and efforts but also those who guide them. After the completion of Dissertation and internship at CRY Foundation, I feel obliged to extent my gratitude towards all those who made valuable contribution throughout the dissertation period.

I would like to thank Ms. Veronica Xavier, Manager (CRY) for being supportive, patient and helpful throughout the Dissertation peroid. I would also like to thank Ms. Smriti Rastogi, Volunteer manager at (CRY) helped me in understanding how the work at ground level is done. I would also like to thank them for investing their time and efforts in me so as to bring about some change in slums.

I would also like to thank Dr. Susmit Jain, Associate Professor and Guide at IIHMR University, Jaipur for guiding me all the times I faced problem in the slums while working for a span of 3 months and helped me in completion of dissertation.

Prashant Tyagi

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List of Abbreviations

CRY	Child Rights and You
G.I	Gastrointestinal
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and family Welfare
SBA	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
UNICEF	United Nation Children Education Fund
WHO	World Health Organisation

Chapter-1

Introduction

The first case of Covid-19 can be traced back to 17th November 2019 in China and in India first case was reported on 30th Jan 2020, originating from China. Till 20th May 2020, the MoHFW have confirmed a total of 106,750 cases, 42,298 recoveries and 3,303 deaths in the country.

In Delhi, there are nearly 750 big and small slums, which have at least 3.5 lakh families (20 lakh people) living in them. While more than 400 slums have come up on land belonging to the DDA, about 176 are located on land owned by various agencies of the state government. The risk of spread was 1.09 times greater in urban areas and 1.89 times greater in urban slums.

This study was done to raise the awareness about the world wide crises we are going through i.e. Covid- 19 to control the reported cases. As these people don't have access to any information about it and all the safety measures, do's and don't's and all the measures govt is taking for them.

AIM:

To assess the Knowledge of Covid-19 and Personal Hygiene Practices among Slums, Burari, New Delhi.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge related to covid-19 among slums.
- To study about the hygienic practices among slums.

Chapter- 2

Literature Review

Karen Austrian ET AL in 2020 showed that 63% females were included in the study. Information of temperature and cough as Covid-19 symptoms was high, but few listed trouble breathing. Most of them was aware anyone could be sick; younger applicants had lesser perceived risk. Sanitizer were known preventive strategies, but not having a personal water source and hand sanitizer being too costly (53%) were obstacles social distance interventions were difficult as 61% said this would endanger income.^{3rd} world about losing income, just 26% were concerned about infecting others if themselves sick. Government / TV/ADS and short message service (SMS) were the furthestmost popular foundations of Covid-19 information and considered reliable (>95%) but were likely to achieve that with less education.

Shayela Farah ET EL showed that there were 475 respondents in the study. Majority of them lives in Tin shade while some lives in kacha house. Majority drink water from the tubewell. Sanitary latrine, Handwashing before eating, use of soap was in good practice oral Hygiene was less seen as comparative to personal hygiene. Taking bath daily, changing clothes and washing clothes regularly was also seen as a good practice.

Chapter 3

Methodology

- **Type of study:** cross sectional descriptive study.
- **Place of Study:** slum area burari, Delhi 110084.
- **Sample size:** n=90 (15-65 aged).
- **Inclusion Criteria:** 1. All willing participants.
2. Slum Area participants.
- **Exclusion Criteria:** 1. Unwilling participants.
2. Too old and too young.
- **Study tool:** A pre-designed structured questionnaire Interview schedule and observational checklist

Data collection:

- Primary data was collected from all aged under the supervision in the form of pre-designed questionnaires.
- IDI with families about their current practices will be done.
- IDI with parents will be conducted to find out what difficulties they face in availing the services for daily routine.
- Consent for the study will be taken both from the organisation and from respective participants of the study.
- Data analysis will be done using SPSS.

Operational Definitions:

Corona Virus:- These are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. A novel coronavirus is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans.

Personal Hygiene:- It is how you care for your body. This practice includes bathing, washing your hands, brushing your teeth, and more. Every day, you come into contact with millions of outside germs and viruses. They can linger on your body, and in some cases, they may make you sick. Personal hygiene practices can help you and the people around you prevent illnesses. They can also help you feel good about your appearance.

Chapter 4

Results

Table 1: Per cent distribution of respondents by their Age and Gender (n=90)

Gender	%
Male	54
Female	46
Age in years	%
10-30	43
30-50	42
50-70	14

The Fig 1 and 2 show the percent distribution of by their personal hygiene practices i.e.

Daily bath(80%) , Regular changing clothes (100%) , Washing hands (100%) , Washing hands before eating (91%) and after eating (100%) , About 97% people took bath once a day, Most of the people (99%) change clothes and wash clothes every day (88%), A majority of them wash hands more than 4 times and use soap to wash hands.

Fig. no. 01 (in %) (n=90)

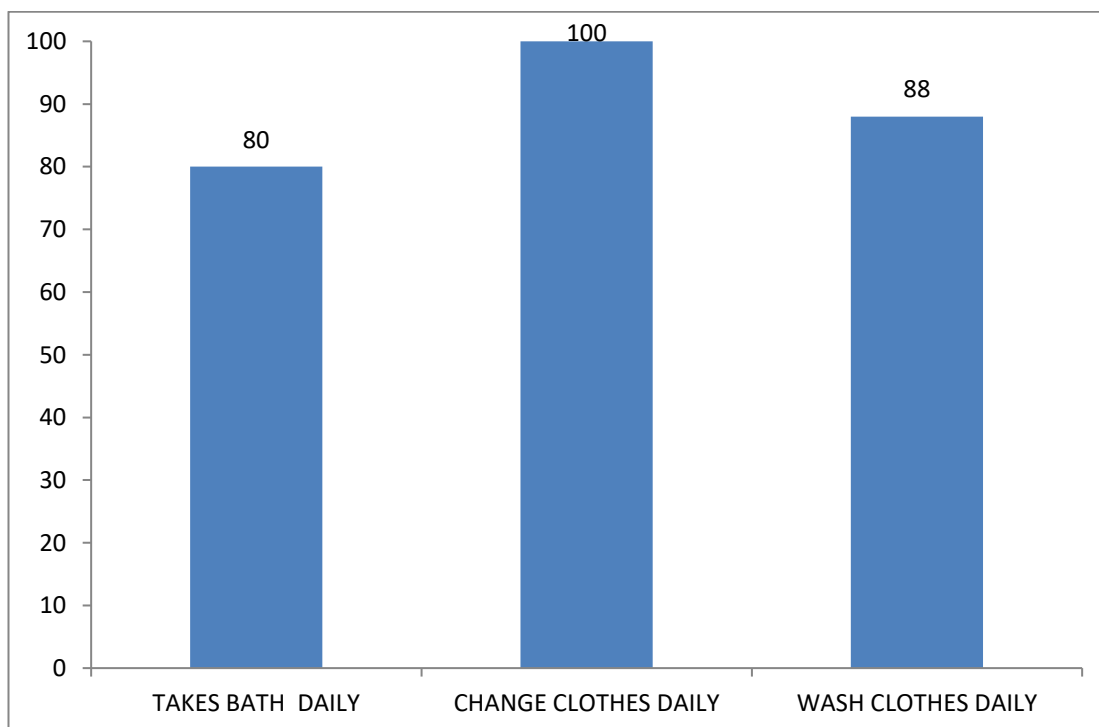
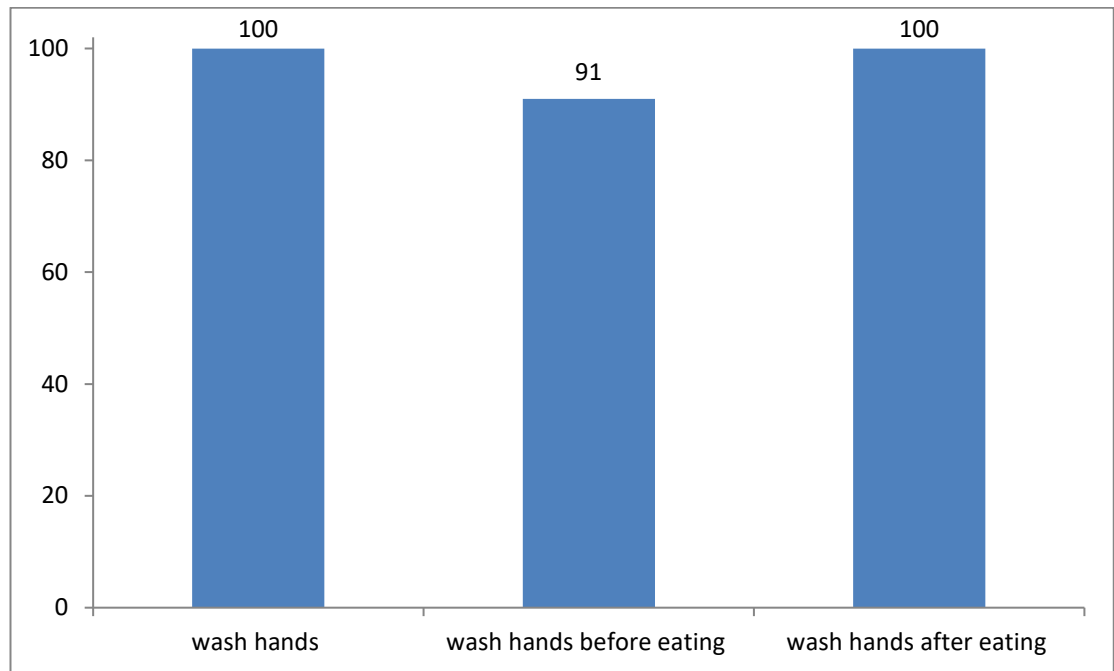


FIG. NO. 02 (n=90) (in %)



Below figures shows that there was a lack of knowledge in relation to COVID-19 and its precautions (n=90)[in %].

Corona virus Knowledge (11%), name of the disease (35%), Symptoms of Novel corona virus (18%), Social distancing meter (24%), precaution of corona virus(11%), Knowledge about covid target population(17%).

Fig. no. 03 shows that only 11% know about coronavirus. (n=90) (in %)

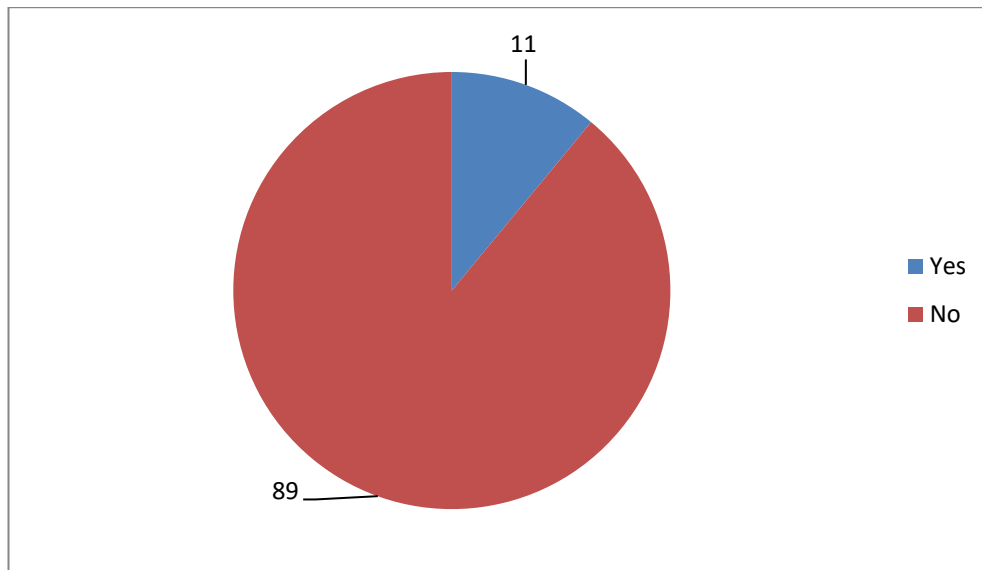


Fig. no. 04 Shows the only 35% people are aware that corona is also known as Covid-19. (n=90) (in %)

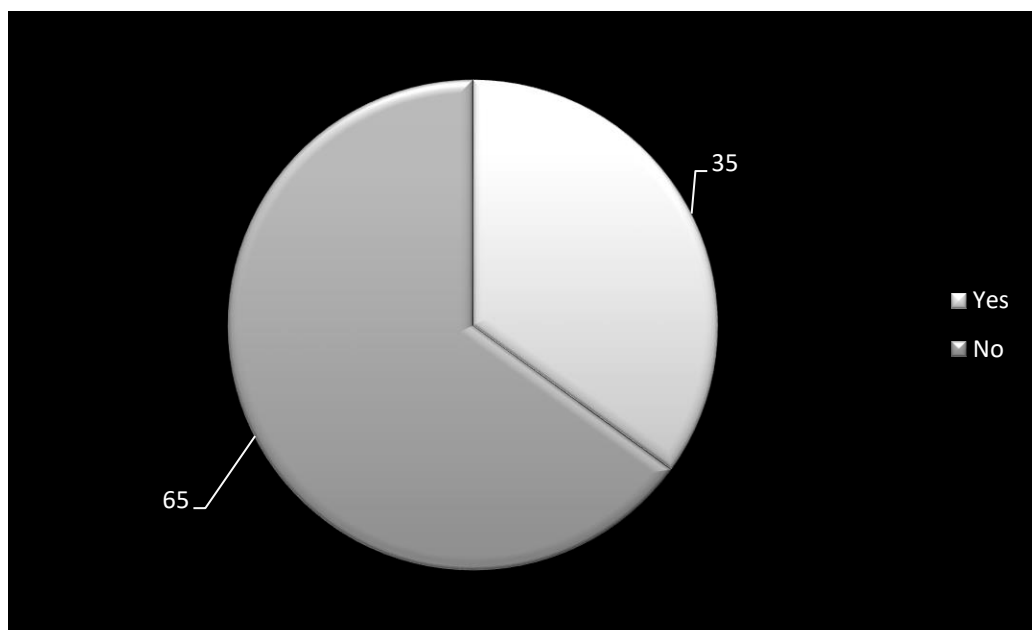


Fig. No. 05 Shows that only 18% are aware with the Symptoms of Corona virus. (n=90) (in %)

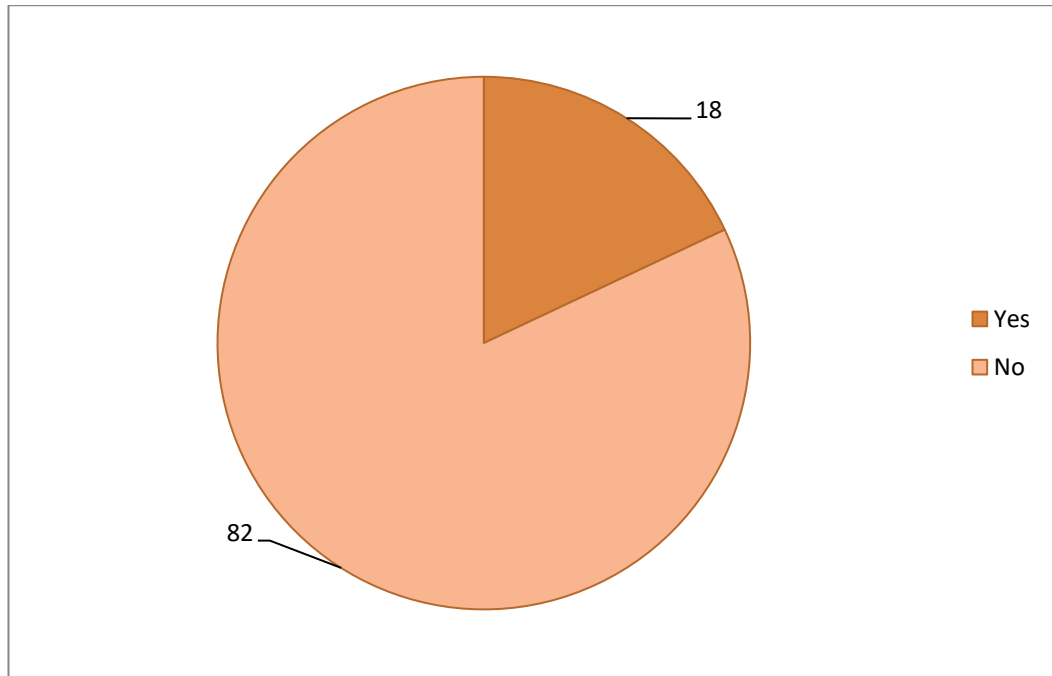


Fig. no. 06 shows that only 24% knows the social distancing meter. (n=90) (in %)

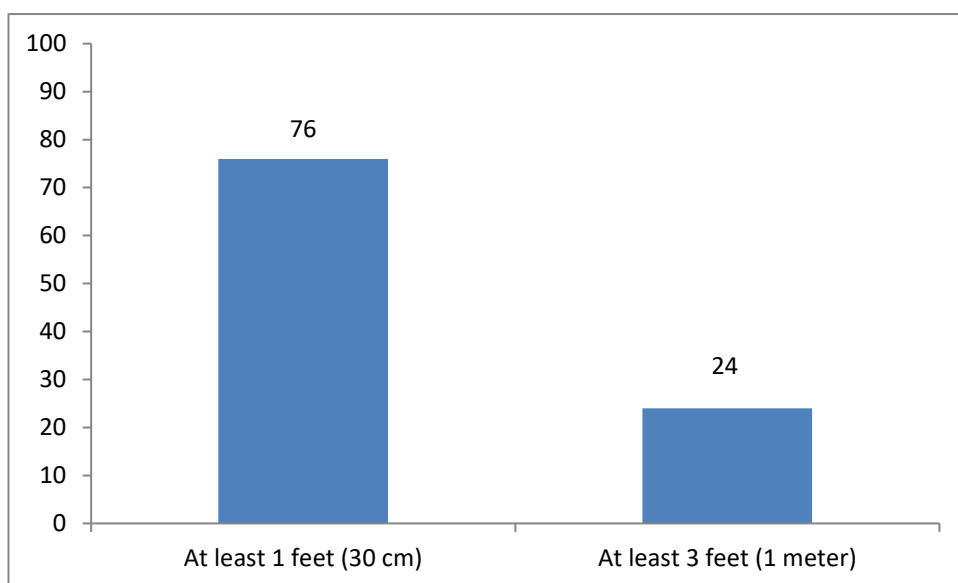


Fig. no. 07 shows that only 11% knows about the precaution that need to be taken to protect from the coronavirus (n=90) (in %)

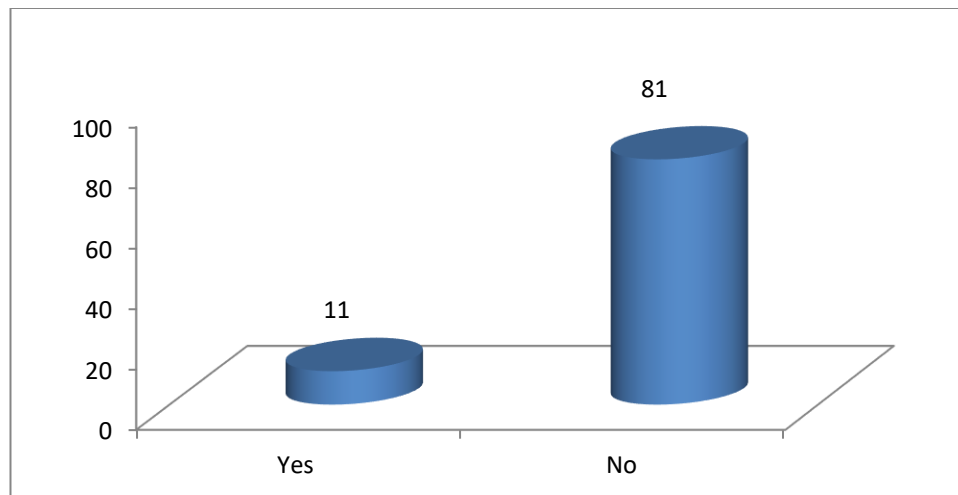
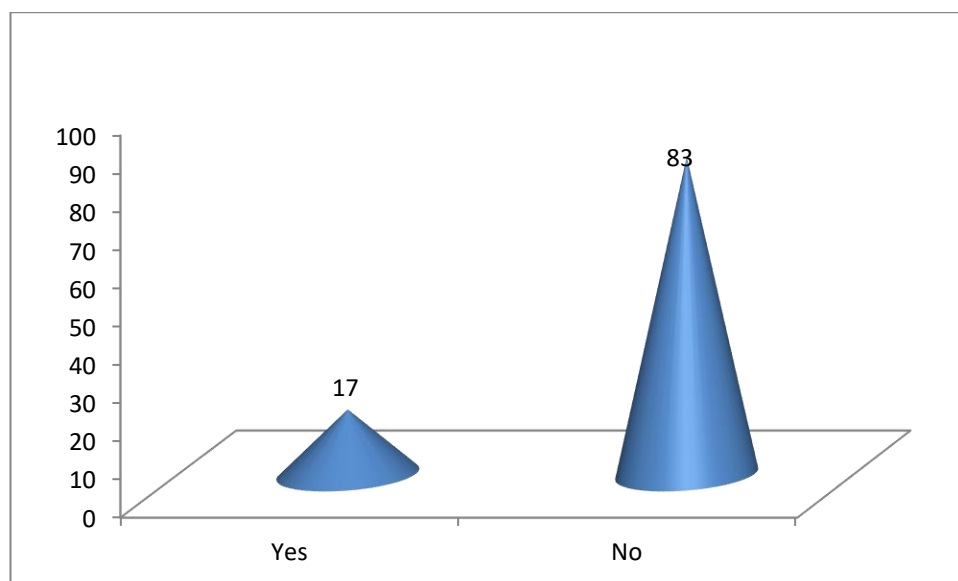


Fig. no. 08 Shows that only 17% knows about the population Covid-19 targets. (n=90) (in %)



Chapter-5

Conclusion

- Personal hygiene practices was good in slum area as they are following almost every possible way to stay hygiene like taking bath daily, washing clothes on the daily basis, changing clothes daily, washing hands, etc.
- Lacking in the knowledge about the pandemic disease Covid-19.

ANNEXURE : 1

CONSENT FORM:

Namaste! My name is Prashant Tyagi, I am from IIHMR University and working here in Burari, Delhi as an intern under CRY (Child Rights for You) Foundation and I want to conduct a survey about health, personal hygiene and corona in Burari area. Your participation is voluntary in the study. If you accept to participate, you will be asked to share information about your age, education, and various other basic informations. If you agree to participate, it will take around, half an hour please cooperate for the same. You can withdraw from the interview at any time or you can also inform me later if you decide that your responses shall not be included in this study. The choice that you make will have no bearing on any of your relationships to public and private healthcare organisations. You may change your mind later and stop participating even if you agreed earlier.

I assure that the information shared by you will not be disclosed not even your identity. All the information provided by you will be kept confidential. I will not be sharing information about you or your responses with anyone. It will be ensured that nothing recorded will allow the tracing of your identity. The analysis will be done after compilation of data and the results will be presented as a group in the report so that no one traces who said what.

If you have any questions, you can ask them now or later. If you wish to ask questions later, you may contact me

Address

May I start interaction with you?

YES

If Yes,

Name of the Respondent

Signature with Date

QUESTIONNAIRE

S. No .	Questions:	Response	Codi ng	Skip	%
1	Serial no.				
2	Sex of Respondent	Male	1		54
		Female	2		46
		Others (specify)	3		
3	Address of Respondent:				
4	How old are you:				
5	Type of family:	Joint	1		21
		Nuclear	2		79
		Extended	3		0
6	Type of house:	Pucca House	1		0
		Semi Pucca House	2		20
		Kuccha house	3		80
7	Have you ever attended school?	Yes	1		24
		No	2		76
8	What is your main occupation?	Agricultural labourer/cultivator	1		12
		Daily wage labourer	2		76
		Domestic servant	3		
		Skilled/Semi-skilled worker	4		
		Petty business/ Small shop	5		
		Large business/ self employed	6		6
		Service (private/government)	7		
		Transport worker	8		
		Scrap/Garbage collection/ Rag picking	9		
		Unemployed	10		5
		Housewife	11		1
		Student	12		
		Do nothing	13		
		Others (specify)	14		
PERSONAL HYGIENE					
101	Do you take bath daily?	Yes	1	IF 2 SKIP TO 102	80
		No	2		20
(A)	How many times do you take bath in a day?	Once	1		97
		Twice	2		3
		Thrice	3		
		More	4		

(B)	After taking shower/bath.. do you?	Change your clothes	1		99
		Wear same clothes	2		1
102	Do you regularly change your clothes?	Yes	1	IF 2 SKIP TO 103	100
		No	2		
(A)	How often do you change your clothes?	Everyday	1		81
		Twice in a week	2		19
		Thrice in a week	3		
		Others	4		
103	How often do you wash your clothes?	Daily	1		88
		Twice in a week	2		12
		Thrice in a week	3		
		others	4		
(A)	What do you use to wash your clothes?	Only water	1		
		Soap cake	2		90
		Detergent	3		10
		Others	4		
104	Have you washed your hands in last 24 hours?	Yes	1	IF 2 SKIP TO 105	100
		No	2		
(A)	How many times have you washed your Hands in last 24 hours?	<2	1		
		4	2		8
		>4	3		92
105	Have you washed your hands before eating food in last 24 hours?	Yes	1		91
		No	2		6
106	Have you washed your hands after eating food in last 24 hours?	Yes	1		100
		No	2		
107	What do you usually use to wash your hands?	Only water	1		6
		Soap	2		94
		Detergent	3		
		Soil	4		
		Others	5		
GENERAL QUESTIONS					
201	What is Coronavirus?	It is a large family of viruses.	1		46
		It belongs to the family of Nidovirus.	2		32
		Both A and B are correct	3		11
		Only A is correct.	4		11
202	What is the new name of the disease?	COVID-19	1		11
		COVn-19	2		64
		COV-20	3		18
		COVID-19	4		60
20	Mild Symptoms of Novel coronavirus	Fever	1		34

3	are:	Cough	2		31
		Shortness of breath	3		17
		All the above	4		18
20 4	Who's at highest risk of developing severe Covid-19 disease?	Children	1		47
		Pregnant women	2		32
		Poor over 60 years of age	3		13
		None	4		8
20 5	What's more important for preventing infection?	Frequent Hand-washing	1		36
		Wearing a face mask	2		64
20 6	What's a safe distance to stay apart from someone who's sick?	At least 1 feet (30 cm)	1		76
		At least 3 feet (1 meter)	2		24
20 7	How long the novel coronavirus survive outside the body?	A week in the air and on surfaces	1		27
		Several hours to days	2		44
		Up to a two and a half weeks	3		29
20 8	What are the precautions that need to be taken to protect from the coronavirus?	Cover your nose and mouth when sneezing.	1		22
		Add more garlic into your diet.	2		22
		Visit your doctor for antibiotics treatment	3		44
		Wash your hands after every hour.	4		11
20 9	In which age group the COVID-19 spreads?	COVID-19 occur in all age groups.	1		38
		Coronavirus infection is mild in children.	2		23
		Older person with pre-existing medical conditions	3		22
		All the above are correct,	4		17
21 0	How does Coronavirus transmit?	When a person sneezes or cough, droplets spread in the air or fall on the ground and nearby surfaces.	1		21
		If another person is nearby and inhales the droplets or touches these surfaces and further touches his face, eyes or mouth, he or she can get an infection.	2		53
		If the distance is less than 1 meter from the infected person.	3		14
		All the above are correct.	4		11
21 1	How soon can a vaccine for Covid-19 be commercially available?	At Least 12 months	1		42
		Around 16 Weeks	2		58

ANNEXURE : 2

TABLE NO. 2 CHECK LIST

1	What is Coronavirus?	It is a large family of viruses.
		It belongs to the family of Nidovirus.
		Both A and B are correct
		Only A is correct.
2	What is the new name of the disease?	COVID-19
		COVn-19
		COV-20
		COVnVID-19
3	Mild Symptoms of Novel coronavirus are:	Fever
		Cough
		Shortness of breath
		All the above
4	Who's at highest risk of developing severe Covid-19 disease?	Children
		Pregnant women
		Poor over 60 years of age
		None
5	What's more important for preventing infection?	Frequent Hand-washing
		Wearing a face mask
6	What's a safe distance to stay apart from someone who's sick?	At least 1 feet (30 cm)
		At least 3 feet (1 meter)
7	How long the novel coronavirus survive outside the body?	A week in the air and on surfaces
		Several hours to days
		Up to a two and a half weeks
8	What are the precautions that need to be taken to protect from the coronavirus?	Cover your nose and mouth when sneezing.
		Add more garlic into your diet.
		Visit your doctor for antibiotics treatment
		Wash your hands after every hour.
9	In which age group the COVID-19 spreads?	COVID-19 occur in all age groups.
		Coronavirus infection is mild in children.
		Older person with pre-existing medical conditions
		All the above are correct,

10	How does Coronavirus transmit?	When a person sneezes or cough, droplets spread in the air or fall on the ground and nearby surfaces.
		If another person is nearby and inhales the droplets or touches these surfaces and further touches his face, eyes or mouth, he or she can get an infection.
		If the distance is less than 1 meter from the infected person.
		All the above are correct.
11	How soon can a vaccine for Covid-19 be commercially available?	At Least 12 months
		Around 16 Weeks

Bibilography

- <https://www.ejmanager.com/mnstemps/67/67-1498633517.pdf?t=1559675596>
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- Assessment of need of effective health education programme for improvement of personal hygiene among adolescent girl students in a slum area of Kolkata: a school based intervention study
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- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5629909/>
- [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311562391_Assessment_of_Personal Hygiene Knowledge and Practices An Empirical Study of Schooling Children in Warangal](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311562391_Assessment_of_Personal_Hygiene_Knowledge_and_Practices_An_Empirical_Study_of_Schooling_Children_in_Warangal)
- <http://ijneronline.com/HTMLPaper.aspx?Journal=International%20Journal%20of%20Nursing%20Education%20and%20Research;PID=2018-6-2-17>
- https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3576785