Awareness and Perception Towards Various Principles of Lockdown and Dental Practice During COVID 19 Pandemic Among General Population

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To evaluate the awareness of principles of lockdown among the adult population.

Introduction: Lockdown is a state of isolation or restricted access where people are prevented from entering (or) leaving a restricted area during a threat of danger. In the other words, it is termed as quarantine, confinement, curfew (or) lockout. There are two types of lockdown emergency lockdown and preventive lockdown. Actually, during the lockdown, all non-essential activities remain shut for the entire period. Preventive lockdown is a preemptive action plan implemented to address and usual scenario. The protocols are based on the type of threat and they are kept simple and short for quick learning and implementation.

Materials and Methods: The present study is a cross sectional survey conducted among 101 general populations to analyze their knowledge and awareness of the principles of lockdown. A self-administered 15 questions were prepared and was circulated among dental students through Google form. The responses were collected and analyzed using SPSS software and the results are represented as a bar graph.

Results: Results showed that 73.8% of the study population was aware of the lockdown and 45.6% of the study population obeys the lockdown regulations.

Conclusion: This study concludes that there is a good positive response among the adult population regarding various principles of lockdown.

Key Words: Lockdown, Awareness, Knowledge, COVID19, Regulations, Stress management

INTRODUCTION

Lockdown is a state of isolation or restricted access where people are prevented from entering (or) leaving a restricted area during a threat of danger. In these words, it is termed as quarantine, confinement, curfew (or) lockout.^{1,2} There are two types of lockdown emergency lockdown and preventive lockdown. Actually, during the lockdown, all non-essential activities remain shut for the entire period^{3,4}. Preventive lockdown is a preemptive action plan implemented to address an unusual scenario⁵. The protocols are based on the type of threat and they are kept simple and short for quick learning and implementation⁶. Emergency lockdowns were implemented when there was an imminent threat to the lives (or) risk of injury to humans^{7,8,6}. In this scenario, simple prod-ders can be easily taught instead of lengthy training as it suggests limited movement or activities in a community while

allowing most of the organizations to function normally^{9,10,11}. As in lockdown emergency services like hospitals and pharmacies continue fractionally as usual. There are major issues that people have to come across during lockdown^{12,13,14}. People are not aware of the term lockdown even now^{15,16}. As they study, states that current detailed knowledge about COVID-19, lockdown principles have not been followed by the people of all states. There is a lag in awareness where people are unaware of the purpose of lockdown^{17,18}. Reopening of Lockdown is not possible for some circumstances¹⁹. There was a significant increase in the number of causes statistically in all countries. Social distancing was the main principle of COVID 19 lockdown but the people in the state refused to follow the rules and regulations that were implemented by the government^{20,21}. The estimation of the rise in cases was seen in all parts of the world. The main purpose

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of lockdown in COVID 19 is to make people aware of the disease^{22,23}. The quantitative analysis identifies the features that shape the intensity and duration of the optimal lockdown policy^{24,25,26}. Especially in the current situation, the absence of testing increases the economic costs of the lockdown. The world economic situation is becoming worse everyday^{27,28,11}. China was the first country to impose lockdown. The term got familiar as the virus became Pandemic every day, consequently, this was a risk in the implementation of restrictions. Enormous measures have been taken by the government where it led to significant changes in the spread of COVID 19 cases²⁹. These lockdown measures made people more confined in high-risk areas and it seems to have the potential to slow down the spread of COVID-19. The public has been offered alternative periods of lockdown and relaxation of restrictions as well. Extended periods of lockdown will increase economic and social damage and each relaxation will trigger a further epidemic wave of deaths. Recommendation of evaluation of weekly testing among the whole population in the entire city will make lockdown even more effective to prevent the pandemic^{30,31}. Domestic violence was increasing whenever families were spending more time together. This domestic abuse is acting like an opportunistic infection and flourishing in the conditions created by this pandemic many governments largely failed to initiate new public health measures which would create opportunities^{32,33}. Some studies show that MicroRNA in Indians may reduce the severity of corona attack *pruriens* significantly increases psychological stress. *Mucuna pruriens* is a natural herbal supplement used in Ayurvedic medicine obesity is the high-risk factor during the lockdown as there are no physical activities carried out. Intimate terrorism is flourishing as the effect of quarantine increases rapidly in the nationwide the people trusted the government and they were sure that the government would implement the lockdown successfully and see that no citizens would struggle for basic essentials during the lockdown and even the alternative arrangement was also made to ease the difficulties during this pandemic. If the job of the policemen would have failed, there would have been law and order issues to maintain the peace in the country there is no data demonstrating an effective teaching strategy to increase students' correct response during a lockdown, even lockdowns are being enhanced for Schools. Establishing a communication plan is a critical step in the first phase of crisis management. Stress during lockdown even causes pulmonary arterial hypertension. Stress causes loss of bone density and osteoporosis may cause fragile bones which leads to easy fracture of bones and skull. Parents shouldn't visit schools during lockdowns because they cannot enter the schools during emergency situations. As per the results, the hair fall was noticed high during high schools but students feel stressed out due to online classes too. Usage of Mobile phones for longer periods creates stress as even in lockdown many depend on electronic gadgets as prolonged

usage of mobile phones causes worse sleep the global economy, global supply chains, the price of stocks, oil and gold, and raise biowarfare-related concerns are the major factors of lockdown. Even as the lockdown is mainly used to control COVID 19 the principles should be followed to prevent the second wave. Most of the studies show that lockdown measures are taken in different countries. As the term has been familiar recently, many researchers found difficulty in analyzing lockdown status. Many studies did not specify the proper planning of the lockdown procedures. Previously we have done so many bioinformatics studies^{34,35}, morphological and morphometric studies³⁶⁻⁴³, in vivo animal experimental studies⁴⁴ and other survey analysis and Review analysis⁴⁵⁻⁴⁸ led us to conduct an awareness study over the past 5 years. The idea for this survey stemmed from the current interest in our community. This study is to evaluate and cross knowledge and awareness among the adult population. The study primarily focuses on the purpose and principles of lockdown.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Self-administrated questionnaire had been designed based on the following principles of lockdown procedures. The questionnaire includes various principles and methods that are being followed in the lockdown. The survey consists of 20 open and closed-ended questions which had been circulated among the adult population in the Google forms (https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeX5pJZLZQXTInWqxG5gaLJ-qMkUdYtE5pTPrzBXhJ_1UzHOQ/viewform?usp=sf_link) – online-based surveys finally were located.

1. What's your age?
2. Mention your gender
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
3. Ur mail I'd please?
4. What's your graduation?
5. Do you know the purpose of Lockdown?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
6. Do you obey the lockdown regulations?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
7. Do you feel difficulty in purchasing goods and accessories during lockdown?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
8. Do you feel that bonding with family has increased?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

9. Don't you miss your everyday's workout activity?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
10. Are you aware of the situation after lockdown?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
11. Do you think there is rise in Poverty as people stay in their homes for a longer period without income?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
12. Do Principles of Lockdown and Emergency vary?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
13. Do you feel National emergency is the only Solution to control COVID-19?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
14. Do you feel difficulty in obtaining medical/ dental treatment during lockdown?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
15. Do you think Crimes during lockdowns have massively reduced?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
16. Are you stressed about staying at home during lockdown?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
17. If you see someone disobeying the lockdown what will you do?
 - a) Advise the individual
 - b) Report to Police and Government Officials
18. Does the agricultural sector face problems due to lockdown?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
19. If you feel lockdown is essential to control COVID-19, What makes the situation increase everyday?
 - a) People are not aware of the Virus
 - b) People do not follow the rules during lockdown

Sample size and Sampling Methodology

The sample size for the current study was calculated to be 100, based on the study by M. Kit Delgado et al (49) Convenience sampling methodology was used, and no restrictions on age or demographic characters were set.

Statistical Analytics

The statistical software used was SPSS. The statistical test used was the Chi-square test to estimate the awareness among people. The type of analysis used was Descriptive analysis which included precise demographic data. Independent Variable included was Age, gender. The dependent variable includes awareness on Principles of lockdown among the adult population.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1: Pie chart representing the frequency distribution of different age groups of study population. 43.69% of the study population belongs to the 20-25 years age group whereas 55.3% of the study population belongs to the 17-20 years age group.

Figure 2: Pie chart representing the frequency distribution of gender among the adult population. 38% of the participants were female whereas 61% of the study population was male participants.

Figure 3: Pie chart representing frequency distribution of awareness of lockdown regulations. 73.8% of the population was aware of the purpose of lockdown whereas 26.2% were not aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 5: Pie chart representing the frequency distribution of awareness on the difficulty in purchasing goods and accessories during the lockdown. 68.9% of the respondents felt difficulty in purchasing goods and accessories during lockdown whereas the remaining 31.1% of the respondents were unable to purchase accessories during the lockdown period.

Figure 4: Pie chart representing the frequency distribution of awareness of regulations to be followed during the lockdown. 54% of the respondents follow the rules and regulations of lockdown whereas 45% of the respondents were not aware of the rules and regulations of lockdown.

Figure 6: Pie chart representing the frequency distribution of awareness of family bonding during the lockdown. 55.3% of the study population felt that bonding with family members had massively increased. 44.7% of the remaining respondents felt that bonding was as usual with family members as in other days.

Figure 7: Pie chart representing the frequency distribution of awareness on workout activity during the lockdown. 65% of the study population would miss their everyday workout activity whereas the remaining 35% of the study population can survive without everyday workouts.

Figure 9: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness of a significant rise in poverty due to lockdown. 66% of the respondents thought that there would be a rise in poverty as people stay in their homes for a longer period without income whereas the remaining 34% of the study population disagree with the statement.

Figure 8: Pie chart representing the frequency distribution of awareness on post lockdown scenario. 63% of the study population was in the situation after lockdown whereas 37% of the respondents were not aware of the effects that could occur in the post lockdown scenario.

Figure 10: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness on variation in principles of lockdown and national emergency. 68% of the study population was aware that principles of lockdown and principles of emergency would vary in terms of regulations whereas 32% of the respondents were unable to differentiate the principles followed during both circumstances.

Figure 11: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness of implementing a national emergency would be the better idea during COVID 19 situation. 8% of the study population felt national emergency would be the major solution for controlling COVID activity whereas the remaining 62% of the study population felt it was a bad idea to establish in the present COVID situation.

Figure 13: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness of crime scenarios during lockdown. 63% of the study population thought crimes during the lockdown have massively reduced. 37% of the study population thought crimes during lockdown had massively increased.

Figure 12: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness of obtaining medical/dental treatment during the lockdown. 75% of the study population felt difficulty in obtaining medical/ dental treatment during lockdown whereas the remaining 25% of the study population felt easy in obtaining medical and dental treatment.

Figure 14: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness of stress management during the lockdown. 60% of the study population was stressed about staying at home for a longer period. 40% of the study population felt happy staying home for a longer period.

Figure 15: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness on defying the rules and regulations of lockdown. 63% of the study population felt people disobeying lockdown can be given advice on awareness and purpose of lockdown whereas 36% of the study population felt people disobeying lockdown should be punished.

Figure 16: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness of problems faced by agricultural sector during the lockdown. 67% of the study population felt that the agricultural sector would face a severe problem due to the lockdown whereas 33% of the study population felt that the agricultural area would be safe and economically stronger due to lockdown.

Figure 17: Pie chart represents the frequency distribution of awareness of virus spread in COVID 19 situation. 67% of the study population was not aware of the virus whereas 33% of the study population does not follow the rules during lockdown.

Figure 18: The Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on the purpose of lockdown and different age groups of the study population. X-axis represents the different age groups of the respondents and Y-axis represents the number of responses obtained for Yes (blue) and No (red). Association between different age groups of the study population and awareness on the purpose of lockdown was done using a Chi-square test. However, this difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test value 2.102, p-value 0.350 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 76 respondents, 39 respondents belonged to the age group 17-20 years, 36 respondents belonged to 20-25 years of age. Hence, the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 19: The Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of lockdown regulations and different age groups of the study population. X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and Y-axis represents the count of responses obtained for Yes (blue) and No (red). Association between different age groups of the study population and awareness of lockdown regulations was done using the Chi-square test. However, this difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test value 1.217, p-value 0.544 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 47 individuals who were aware, 26 respondents belonged to 17-20 years, 20 respondents belonged to 20-25 years of age. Hence, the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 20: Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of difficulties faced by people in purchasing accessories during the lockdown and different age groups of the study population. X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and Y-axis represents the counts of responses obtained for Yes (blue) and No (red). However, this difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test value 4.750, p-value 0.57 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 71 respondents who were aware, 36 individuals belonged to 17-20 years of age, 35 individuals belonged to age group 20-25 years. Hence, the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 21: Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of bonding with the family members during the lockdown and different age groups of the study population. X-axis represents different age groups of the study population and Y-axis represents the count of responses obtained for Yes (blue) and No (red). However, the difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test value 1.283, p-value 0.526 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 57 respondents who are aware, 33 individuals belonged to 17-20 years of age, 23 individuals belonged to 20-25 years of age. Hence, the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 22: Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of everyday workout activity and different age groups of the study population and the different age groups of respondents. X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and Y-axis represents the count of responses obtained for Yes (blue) and No (red). The association between different age groups and awareness of everyday's workout using the Chi-square test. However, this difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test 0.679, p-value 0.712 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 67 respondents who were aware, 36 individuals belonged to 17-20 years of age, 30 individuals belonged to 20-25 years of age. Hence the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of the lockdown.

Figure 23: Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of effects on the situation after lockdown and different age groups of respondents. X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and the Y-axis represents the number of responses obtained for Yes (blue), No (red). The association between different age groups and awareness of the effects of post-lockdown scenario. However, this difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test value 2.207, p-value 0.332 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 65 respondents, 38 individuals belonged to the age group 17-20 years, 27 individuals belonged to the age group 20-25 years. Hence the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of the lockdown.

Figure 24: Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of the rise in poverty during the post-lockdown period and the age group of the study population. X-axis represents the different age groups of respondents and Y-axis represents the count of responses obtained for Yes (blue), No (red). Association between the different age groups and awareness of poverty rise during the post lockdown period. However, this difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test value 3.557, p-value 0.169 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 68 respondents who were aware, 35 individuals belonged to 17-20 years of age, 33 individuals belonged to 20-25 years of age. Hence, the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 25: Bar chart showing the comparison of responses based on age (X-axis) to the level of knowledge on the awareness of principles of lockdown and emergency [Y-axis- Yes (blue), No (red)]. The majority of the study population belonging to the age group 17-20 years (41 individuals) was aware of the principles of lockdown and emergency. However, this difference is statistically insignificant. Pearson Chi-square test value 1.564, p-value 0.457 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 70 individuals who were aware, 41 respondents belonged to the age group 17-20 years, 28 individuals belonged to the age group 20-25 years. Hence, the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 26: Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of difficulty in obtaining medical and dental treatment and different age groups of the study population. X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and Y-axis represents the count of responses obtained for Yes (blue), No (red). The association between different age groups of study population and awareness of difficulty in obtaining treatments. However, this difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test value 5.669, p-value 0.059 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 78 respondents who were aware, 48 individuals belonged to the age group 17-20 years, 29 individuals belonged to the age group 20-25 years. Hence, the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 27: Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of implementation of a national emergency during the COVID-19 situation and different age groups of the study population. X-axis represents the different age groups and Y-axis represents the counts of responses obtained for Yes (blue), No (red). The association between different age groups and awareness of implementation of a national emergency. However, the difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test 5.980, p-value 0.05 ($=0.05$) which is statistically significant. Out of 63 individuals who were aware, 33 respondents belonged to the age group 20-25 years of age, 29 respondents belonged to the age group 17-20 years of age. Hence, the individuals belonging to the age group 20-25 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

Figure 28: Bar chart represents the association between the level of knowledge on awareness of stress management during the lockdown and different age groups of respondents. X-axis represents the age group of the study population and Y-axis represents the count of responses obtained for Yes (blue), No (red). The association between the different age groups of the study population and awareness of stress management. However, the difference is not statistically significant. Pearson Chi-square test value 2.185, p-value 0.335 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Out of 61 respondents who were aware, 32 individuals belonged to the age group 17-20 years, 29 individuals belonged to the age group 21-25 years of age. Hence the individuals belonging to the age group 17-20 years were more aware of the purpose of lockdown.

43.69% of the study population belongs to the 20-25 years age group whereas 55.3% of the study population belong to the 17-20 years age group [Figure 1]. 38% of the participants were female whereas 61% of the study population was male participants [Figure 2]. 73.8% of the population was aware of the purpose of lockdown whereas 26.2% were not aware of the purpose of lockdown [Figure 3]. 54% of the respondents follow the rules and regulations of lockdown whereas 45% of the respondents were not aware of the rules and regulations of lockdown [Figure 4]. 68.9% of the respondents felt difficulty in purchasing goods and accessories during lockdown whereas the remaining 31.1% of the respondents were unable to purchase accessories during the lockdown period [Figure 5]. 55.3% of the study population felt that bonding with family members had massively increased. 44.7% of the remaining respondents felt that bonding was as usual with family members as in other days [Figure 6]. 65% of the study population would miss their every day workout activity whereas the remaining 35% of the study population can survive without every day workouts [Figure 7]. 63% of the study population was in the situation after lockdown whereas 37% of the respondents were not aware of the effects that could occur in the post lockdown scenario [Figure 8]. 66% of the respondents thought that there would be a rise in poverty as people stay in their homes for longer periods without in-

come whereas the remaining 34% of the study population disagree with the statement [Figure 9]. 68% of the study population was aware that principles of lockdown and principles of emergency would vary in terms of regulations whereas 32% of the respondents were unable to differentiate the principles followed during both circumstances [Figure 10]. 38% of the study population felt national emergency would be the major solution for controlling COVID activity whereas the remaining 62% of the study population felt it was a bad idea to establish in the present COVID situation [Figure 11]. 75% of the study population felt difficulty in obtaining medical/ dental treatment during lockdown whereas the remaining 25% of the study population felt easy in obtaining medical and dental treatment [Figure 12]. 63% of the study population thought crimes during lockdown have massively reduced. 37% of the study population thought crimes during lockdown had massively increased [Figure 13]. 60% of the study population was stressed staying at home for a longer period. 40% of the study population felt happy staying home for a longer period [Figure 14]. 63% of the study population felt people disobeying lockdown can be given advice on awareness and purpose of lockdown whereas 36% of the study population felt people disobeying lockdown should be punished [Figure 15]. 67% of the study population felt that the agricultural sector would face a severe problem due to lockdown whereas 33% of the study population felt that the agricultural area would be safe and economically stronger due to lockdown [Figure 16]. 67% of the study population was not aware of the virus whereas 33% of the study population does not follow the rules during lockdown [Figure 17]. The present study shows the association between the age of the population and the purpose of lockdown. The X-axis represents the Age of the population and the Y-axis represents the number of responses from different age groups who are aware (Blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 2.102, p-value 0.350 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. The age of the population was not significantly associated with the term purpose of lockdown [Figure 18]. Present study indicates the association between the population of different age groups and the awareness of lockdown regulations. The X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and Y-axis represents the number of responses aware (blue) and not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 1.217, p-value 0.544 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. The age of the population was not significantly associated with awareness of lockdown regulations [Figure 19]. The present study shows the association between the population of different age groups and the awareness of difficulties faced by people in purchasing goods and accessories during the lockdown. The X-axis represents the population of different age groups and Y-axis represents the number of responses Yes (blue) No (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 4.750, p-value 0.57 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. The population of different age

groups was not significantly associated with the awareness of difficulties faced by people during the lockdown [Figure 20]. The present study represents the association between the age group of different populations and the awareness of the rise in bonding with the family members during the lockdown. The X-axis represents the age group of different populations and Y-axis represents the number of responses aware (blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 1.283, p-value 0.526 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. People of different age groups were not significantly associated with the awareness of the rise in bonding with the family members [Figure 21]. The present study shows the association between the population of different age groups and awareness of everyday workout activity. The X-axis represents the Age parameter and the Y-axis represents the number of responses about awareness of everyday workout activity aware (blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test 0.679, p-value 0.712 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. The population of different age groups was not significantly associated with the awareness of everyday workout [Figure 22]. The present study indicates the association between the population with different age groups and awareness on the effects of the situation after lockdown. The X-axis represents the population with different age groups and the Y-axis represents the number of responses aware (blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 2.207, p-value 0.332 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Responses obtained from the population belonging to different age groups were not associated with awareness on the effects of the situation after lockdown [Figure 23]. The present study shows the association between people of different age groups and awareness on rise in poverty during the post lockdown period. The X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and the Y-axis represents the number of responses aware (blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 3.557, p-value 0.169 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Responses obtained from populations with different age groups were not associated with the awareness of the rise in poverty during the post lockdown period [Figure 24]. The present study represents the association between the different age groups and the awareness of principles of lockdown and emergency. The X-axis represents the different age group of study population and the Y-axis represents the number of responses aware (blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 1.564, p-value 0.457 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. Responses obtained from people with different age groups were not associated with the awareness of the principles of lockdown and emergency [Figure 25]. The present study shows the association between the different age groups and awareness of difficulty in obtaining medical and dental treatment. The X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and the Y-axis represents the number of responses aware (blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 5.669, p-value 0.059 (>0.05) which

is statistically insignificant. Responses obtained from people belonging to different age groups were not associated with awareness of difficulty in obtaining medical and dental treatment [Figure 26]. The present study shows the association between the different age groups and awareness of implementation in a national emergency during COVID-19 situation. The X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and the Y-axis represents the number of responses aware (blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test 5.980, p-value 0.05 ($=0.05$) which is statistically significant. Responses obtained from different age groups of the population were significantly associated with the awareness of implementation of the national emergency during COVID-19 [Figure 27]. The present study shows the association between the different age groups of the study population and awareness of stress management during the lockdown. The X-axis represents the different age groups of the study population and the Y-axis represents the number of responses aware (blue) not aware (red). Pearson Chi-square test value 2.185, p-value 0.335 (>0.05) which is statistically insignificant. A sudden lockdown has been forced to shut down all activities of manufacturing, processing, transportation, trade, and commerce⁵⁰. This lockdown has left many vulnerable groups stranded without food and shelter and livelihood. Responses obtained from different age groups of the population were not significantly associated with the awareness of stress management during lockdown [Figure 28].

CONCLUSION

This study concludes, most of the people these days are aware of the principles and regulations of Lockdown techniques, they show a responsible attitude towards these procedures. But certain people don't have basic knowledge about the principles of lockdown regulations and its techniques and they have a lethargic attitude to maintain their own safety. There should be basic awareness raised through newspaper media and social media advertisements that could reach the majority of the population.

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Conflict of interest

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