



## Awareness of Hindu and Muslim people of West Bengal towards polio

Dr. Arshad Hossain

Assistant Teacher of Dahapara BKA Sikshaniketan, West Bengal, India

### Abstract

A highly infectious disease Poliomyelitis caused by wild polio virus types 1, 2 and 3. Irreversible paralysis may be occurred among less than 4% of the infected person. Wild poliovirus mainly attacks children less than five years. 5% - 10% among paralysed children find breathing problem and due. The commonly known primary vaccine for poliomyelitis is oral polio virus (OPV) is used in tempting wild polio virus (WPV) transmission. It is administered through routine immunisation or during supplementary Immunisation activities. This vaccine when given to child multiple times, the child would be protected from poliomyelitis. Polio, a one kind of disease could not be cured; it can only be prevented by immunisation and for this need consciousness, awareness.

The present researcher has tried to find out the awareness towards polio among Hindu and Muslim people in West Bengal (India).

**Keywords:** poliomyelitis, awareness

### Introduction

Poliomyelitis generally known as Polio is a highly infectious viral disease. The responsible virus for Polio is transmitted by man to man spread mainly through the faecal-oral route and multiples in the intestine. From this location the virus can be occurred. Fever, fatigue, stiffness in the neck, headache, vomiting and pain in the limbs are the initial symptoms of polio.

Wild poliovirus 1, 2 and 3 responsible for polio has existed many years ago. But the disease was first identified as a distinct condition by Michael Underwood in 1789 and the virus was first recognised in 1908 by Karl Landsteiner. In the 1950s by Jonas Salk first polio vaccine was developed.

The vaccine developed by Jonas sack is given by intra muscular injection. After a positive result the Government of America introduced immediately a mass vaccination programme for poliomyelitis by using the Intramuscular polio vaccine (IPV). This was an alternative form of Jonas sack vaccine.

Albert Sabin (1962) developed a second vaccine for polio. This vaccine was trivalent but it consisted of live Attenuated strains of the virus and this vaccine was administered orally. For such this vaccine was named as oral polio vaccine (OPV). To develop a strong immune response was the aim of OPV. The Sabin vaccine (OPV) is given by mouth while the IPV vaccine is administered by intramuscular injection.

### Objectives of the study

1. To find out the awareness of the educated and non-educated people (Hindu and Muslim) towards Polio.
2. To estimate the relation of awareness towards polio between Hindu and Muslim people.

### Hypothesis

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant difference between literate Hindu

Male and literate Muslim male about awareness towards polio.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant difference between literate Hindu female and literate Muslim female and literate Muslim female about awareness towards Polio.

**H<sub>03</sub>:** There is no significant difference between Illiterate Hindu people and Illiterate Muslim people about awareness towards Polio.

**H<sub>04</sub>:** There is no significant difference between Hindu people and Muslim people about awareness towards Polio.

### Findings

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant difference between literate Hindu male and literate Muslim male about awareness towards polio.

**Table 1:** Comparison among literate Hindu male and literate Muslim male about awareness Towards Polio.

Category	N	SD	Mean	t- value	5% level of significance
Literate Hindu male	75	5.7	65	0.272	Insignificant
Literate Muslim male	75	5.53	65.4		

Null Hypothesis Ho1 would be accepted.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant difference between literate Hindu female and literate Muslim female and literate Muslim female about awareness towards Polio.

**Table 2:** Comparison among literate Hindu female and literate Muslim female about awareness towards Polio.

Category	N	SD	Mean	t- value	5% level of significance
Literate Hindu female	75	4.88	52.3	1.87	Insignificant
Literate Muslim female	75	3.59	65.4		

So the Null Hypothesis 2 would be accepted.

**H<sub>03</sub>:** There is no significant difference between Illiterate Hindu people and Illiterate Muslim people about awareness towards Polio.

**Table 3:** Comparison among illiterate Hindu people and illiterate Muslim people about Illiterate Muslim people about awareness towards Polio.

Category	N	SD	Mean	t-value	5% level of significance
illiterate Hindu people	150	4.72	65	3.58	Significant
illiterate Muslim people	150	4.2	58.7		

So from the above table it can be concluded that the Hypothesis H<sub>03</sub> should be rejected.

**H<sub>04</sub>:** There is no significant difference between Hindu people and Muslim people about Awareness towards Polio.

**Table 4:** Comparison among Hindu people and Muslim people about awareness towards Polio.

Category	N	SD	Mean	t-value	5% level of significance
Hindu People	150	6.47	63.4	3.58	Significant
Muslim People	150	4.45	58.2		

So from the above table it can be concluded that the Hypothesis H<sub>04</sub> should be rejected.

### Discussion

In the awareness towards polio both literate hind and Muslim people have the awareness level towards polio. In illiterate Hindu people and illiterate Muslim people there is significant difference between the awareness towards polio. It is very disappointing that illiterate Muslim people do not have the faith on poliomyelitis eradication through vaccination. From the above study it is also a dangerous issue regarding awareness towards polio among Muslim people as there is significant difference between the awareness of Hindu people and Muslim people towards polio. So in conclusion the researcher can say that more importance should be given to increase literacy among Muslim people.

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