

Misconceptions Regarding COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy, an Obstacle in the Light of Pandemic in Rural Community Lahore, Pakistan

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Abstract

Introduction: Instantly after declaring COVID-19 as a pandemic, many conspiracy theories sprouted through word of mouth and social media. Pakistan is vulnerable to such conspiracy narratives and has experienced failures of polio vaccination programs due to such claims. Recently, two well-known political figures raised voice against COVID-19 vaccines in Pakistan, stating that COVID-19 is a grand illusion by non-Muslims and a great agenda against Muslim countries. This theory is much discussed in the local community, supporting COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. The current crises created by the COVID-19 pandemic is impacting all dimensions of life. Vaccines have been developed to fight the pandemic and prevent the corona virus. Misperceptions about vaccines persist despite the evidence of vaccine safety. The study aims to identify the misconceptions of the general public of Malikpur community towards COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and also different conspiracy theories, acceptance, and preference for the COVID-19 vaccine. This study is conducted in Malikpur a rural Community Lahore, Pakistan.

Methods: A cross sectional study was carried out through an adaptive questionnaire on a representative random sample of 98 resident of above 18 years old from Malikpur community, Lahore Pakistan. The SPSS software was utilized for statistical data analysis. COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy.

Conclusion: This study revealed the existence of conspiracy beliefs regarding the COVID-19 vaccine spread by the social media and word of mouth in Malikpur Community Lahore, Pakistan. These beliefs are posing a major threat to the upcoming immunization program for the control of COVID-19 in Pakistan. We urge healthcare authorities in Pakistan to take measures against such claims before they penetrate to the general community. Anti-vaccine actions could undermine efforts to end the COVID-19 pandemic. We believe that ethical and responsible conduct of mass media, a careful advisory from the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority, measures from healthcare authorities, practical maneuvers to increase public awareness and publication of beliefs and opinions from health professionals will help in neutralizing such misleading claims. Because Pakistan is experiencing an overload of disease, with a rise in confirmed cases, immediate action is important to eradicate any possible barriers to a future COVID-19 vaccination program.

Results: Many people of Malikpur Community has misconception regarding COVID-19 vaccine that is need to be eradicated as soon as possible otherwise pandemic will not end.

Keywords: Pandemic, Corona Virus, Polio vaccination, Conspiracy theories, Vaccine, Health authorities, Regulatory authorities, Anti-vaccine, Covid-19, pandemic.

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1. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND:

The WHO proclaimed by the Health Authority of China back on 31st, December 2019 about the outbreak of 27 pneumonia cases of unknown etiology in Wuhan City of China. Following this the viral disease became pandemic and became a global emergency. WHO initially termed the causative agent for this pandemic disease as 2019-Novel-Corona Virus (2019-n-COV) that was, later renamed as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome that causes Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). Globally 102 million cases of COVID 19 reported till January 2021, with the death rate of 2.2 million in Pakistan. This Pandemic led the world to humanitarian and economic disaster. According to WHO Global COVID 19 statistics reported total confirmed cases of 195,266,156 and death rate 4,180,161 till 28, July 2021. (Law, Leung & Xu, 2020) The novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) has produced destructive effects in terms of distorting the daily routine of world wide. By this pandemic almost all countries have been severely affected. Pakistan Ministry of Health on 26th February 2020 reported the first cases of COVID-19 case in Karachi. Within 15 days, the COVID-19 cases grew to 20, with Sindh province leading other provinces. Since the first positive case was reported, Pakistan government has utilized all resources and put obligations to its citizens. Initiatives like hospital isolation wards, testing and quarantine services, and efforts to

evade the transmission of Corona Virus in country. Currently, COVID-19 cases are increasing quickly and the situation is devastating. (Irfan et al., 2021)

To captivate the situation government of all countries took enormous efforts by adopting measures like lockdown, restrictions, important political decisions and mass scale vaccination which seems to be promising. Vaccine acceptance in general public is the most important factor for any successful immunization program. Misperceptions about vaccines persist despite the evidence of vaccine safety. Various researches jumped on the development of vaccine around the world. A total of 22 COVID 19 vaccines across the globe have been added within WHO Emergency Usage Listing Prequalification Process by 29, July 2021, with a few finalized among them. Global Target Product Profile focus on the vaccination for people under a high risk category like health workers. A total of 3,829,935,772 vaccine doses have been administrated globally till 27, July 2021. (Arshad et al., 2021)

World Health Organization (WHO) defined vaccine hesitancy as the delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines in spite of vaccine availability services. This can be due to spread of myths about vaccines. The anti-vaccine behavior towards polio vaccine in general public had also been reported in Pakistan. This behavior regarding vaccine was also developed due to superstitious religious beliefs and various conspiracy theories. Despite the efforts taken by the Government Pakistan to develop safe and efficacious vaccine, hesitation to accept COVID 19 vaccine still exists among people. This behavior is associated with various religious beliefs and conspiracies. After the development of COVID Vaccines, various conspiracy theories had been promulgated around the globe. The most accepted myth concerning COVID 19 vaccine is the installation of 5G Chips in human and its associated infertility. These myths regarding COVID 19 Vaccine are spread by word of mouth and social media convince Pakistani public the other way, resulting in reduced health practices that are dangerous to health. In Pakistan where vaccine misconception is a major barrier to vaccine preventable diseases, narratives like these may plant seed of resistance against COVID 19 vaccination program. (Arshad et al., 2021)

The novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) has produced destructive effects in terms of distorting the daily routine of world wide. By this pandemic almost all countries have been severely affected. Pakistan Ministry of Health on 26th February 2020 reported the first cases of COVID-19 case in Karachi. Within 15 days, the COVID-19 cases grew to 20, with Sindh province leading other provinces. Since the first positive case was reported, Pakistan government has utilized all resources and put obligations to its citizens. Initiatives like hospital isolation wards, testing and quarantine services, and efforts to evade the transmission of Corona Virus in country. Currently, COVID-19 cases are increasing quickly and the situation is devastating. (Irfan et al., 2021) Engagement of public with health-protective behaviors, including social distancing and hygiene as one of the most important measures for reducing the transmission of COVID-19 while vaccine leading the top most. (Faasse & Newby, 2020).

For any successful immunization program the acceptance of vaccination by general public is the most important, as the public is the ideal decider of the success or failure of a vaccination program. Vaccine hesitancy negatively affects its acceptance rate among public. The important aspect of this study is to identify the myths regarding COVID vaccine. This identification will assist the regulatory authorities in neutralizing the spread of conspiracy theories. Therefore, to ensure acceptable and effective COVID 19 Vaccination program in Pakistan, it is important to address these conspiracy theories and anti-vaccine behavior of general public. Moreover awareness campaign through various platforms like social media, television, radio, newspapers, health talks by politicians, pamphlets distribution and signboards should also be ensured. (Arshad et al., 2021)

2. Methods

Prior the execution of this questionnaire study, strategies to be followed regarding the literature search on myths/misconceptions on COVID-19 vaccine.

Sample size was estimated to be 98 using the formula. The study was conducted among the people of Malikpur community Lahore Pakistan above 18 years old who were included by simple random sampling, following the ethical clearance from the Institutional Research and Ethics Committee. An adaptive questionnaire based on myths/misconceptions regarding covid-19 vaccine known to prevail among the general public of Pakistan obtained from various internet sources and word of mouth. . After getting permission from the the questionnaire was distributed to the community people. it. The participants was informed about the purpose, confidentiality, their voluntary involvement in the study, and also received the consent for participation. The questionnaire comprised of 12 questions which are close ended.

3. Results

Vaccine hesitancy, which refers to delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccination program in spite of availability of vaccination remains one of the top obstacle to bring the Covid-19 pandemic to an end. The contributors vary from population to population which need to be address. This study outline the Misconceptions regarding Covid-19 vaccines in Malikpur community Lahore Pakistan. Acceptance of Covid-19 vaccine among Malikpur

community was also reported due to such myths. The study was conducted on 98 people in community using simple random technique. Those who participated in this study were above 18 years old. All participants were Muslim. This study was very beneficial because it helped to reveal the beliefs and misconceptions regarding Covid-19 vaccine in Malikpur community.

Many myths and false beliefs regarding Covid-19 vaccine has been spread by the word of mouth and social media. Out of which the most highlighted source was social media platforms. Covid-19 vaccine has safety issue which can kill people is believed by 30% of people in this study, whilst 20% of people were still confused. The most common myth that Covid-19 vaccine has 5G nano-chips and can cause infertility were believed by 21% and 29% of people in the community. At the same time 26% and 17% of people were still not sure. These such theories were also reported during polio vaccination program in Pakistan.

Biasio et al.¹⁷ define health literacy as “the specific capacity to retrieve, understand, apply and use medical information, interacting with the health system”. Low levels of health literacy facilitate spread of wrong information about health. Disparities in health literacy was also observed in this community. Due to lower education and incomes, rural communities tend to have lower health literacy rates than highly populated areas. The impact of misinformation on vaccination uptake mean that groups with lower health literacy may be less willing to receive vaccines such as the COVID-19 vaccine. This is the reason 29% people of this community considered that COVID-19 vaccine is designed to harm the Muslim nation and 40% believed that Covid-19 vaccine created to control world population. This clearly states that majority of the people has false belief regarding Covid-19 vaccine that pose obstacle in pandemic

In this study 37% people of Malikpur community were concerned regarding the safety of the COVID-19 vaccine as it was developed in a very short time and 33% were still confused. Moreover, 61% of people believed that Covid-19 and its vaccine are the non-Muslim propaganda to rule the world. At the time of this study it was reported that 95% of community people did not sent their children’s to school at the day of Covid-19 vaccination program. To any successful immunization program public remain the ideal decider. In this study 46% participants believed that they don’t need to get vaccinated after Covid-19. On the other hand, 33% people states that they don’t need to get vaccinated until they are not at risk of severe complications of Covid-19 where as 26% were still confused.

In Malikpur community where vaccine misconception is a major barrier to vaccine preventable disease like Covid-19, 27% participants believed that if they get themselves vaccinated their immunity will be reduced and they will be at greater risk of other infections where as 15% were still not sure. Large number of participants that is 29% out of which 37% were not sure, believed that vaccine trial being halted means there are problem with drug candidates. 51% of individuals believed they don’t need to wear mask or follow social distancing after COVID-19 vaccine is were intriguing on the other hand, 11% were still not sure. All narratives mentioned above may plant seed of resistance in Covid-19 vaccination program.

Total population was 130 out of which 98 voluntarily participate in our research study. Percentage of male participants was 46% and female participants was 54%. Married participant’s percentage was 23% and unmarried percentage was 77%. The percentage of primary level educational participants was 9.0%, secondary 8.0%, intermediate 49.0%, bachelor 25.0% and master or above was 9.0%. The percentage of occupational status of student participants was 51.0%, government employees was 5.0%, non-government employee 33.0% and house wife was 11.0%. Monthly income percentage of participants less than 15000 was 23.0%, 15000-25000 was 17.0%, 25000-35000 was 6.0% and those with no income was 54.0%.

FIGURE 1:

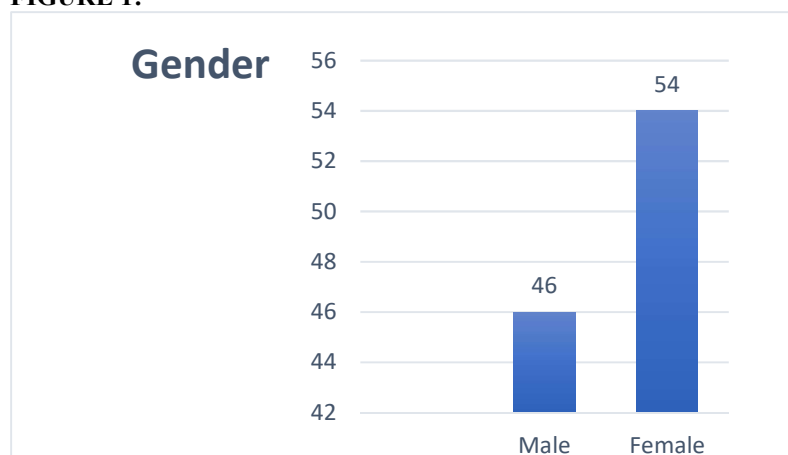


FIGURE 2:

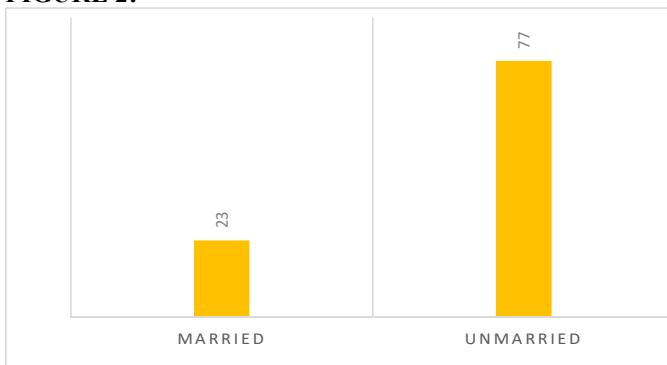


FIGURE 3:

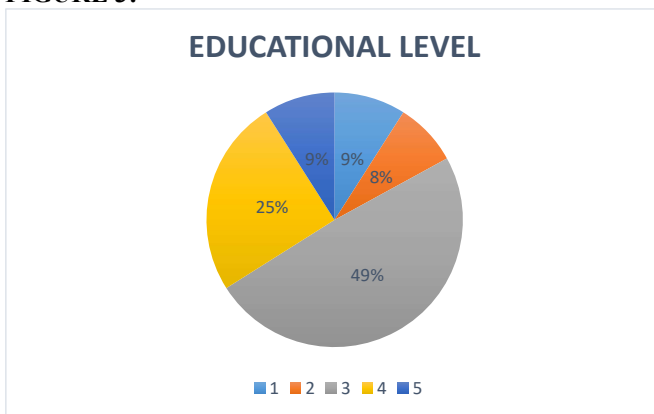
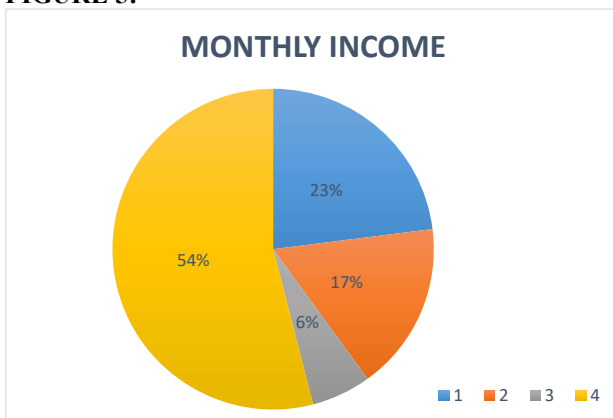


FIGURE 4:

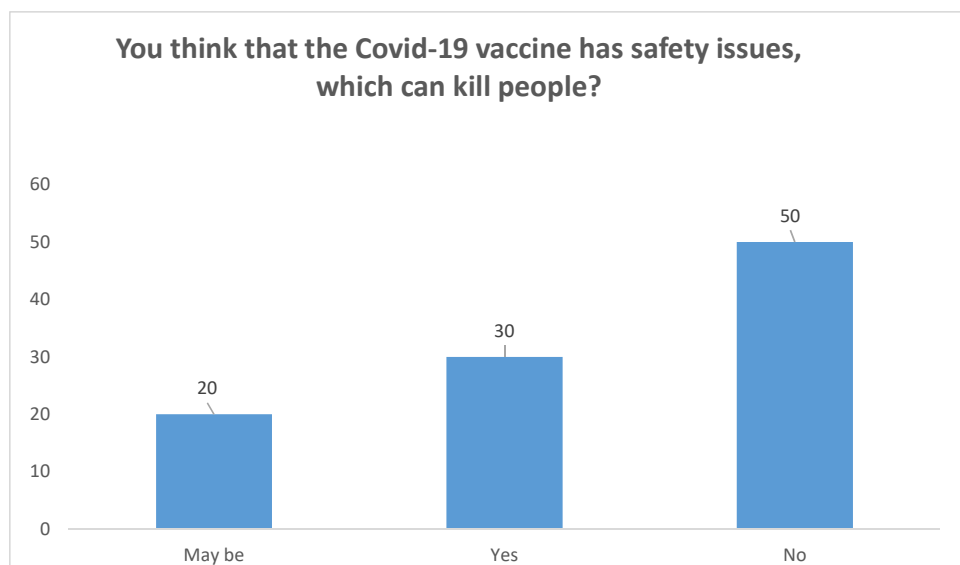


FIGURE 5:



GENDER	Frequency	Percentage
Male	46	46.0
Female	54	54.0
Age Group		
17 Year to 21 Year	53	53.0
22 Year to 26 Year	31	31.0
27 Year to 31 Year	7	7.0
32 Above	9	9.0
Marital Status		
Married	23	23.0
Unmarried	77	77.0
Occupation		
Student	51	51.0
Government Employee	5	5.0
Non-Government Employee	33	33.0
Housewife	11	11.0
Monthly income		
<15000	23	23.0
15000 to25000	17	17.0
25000 to 35000	6	6.0
No Income	54	54.0

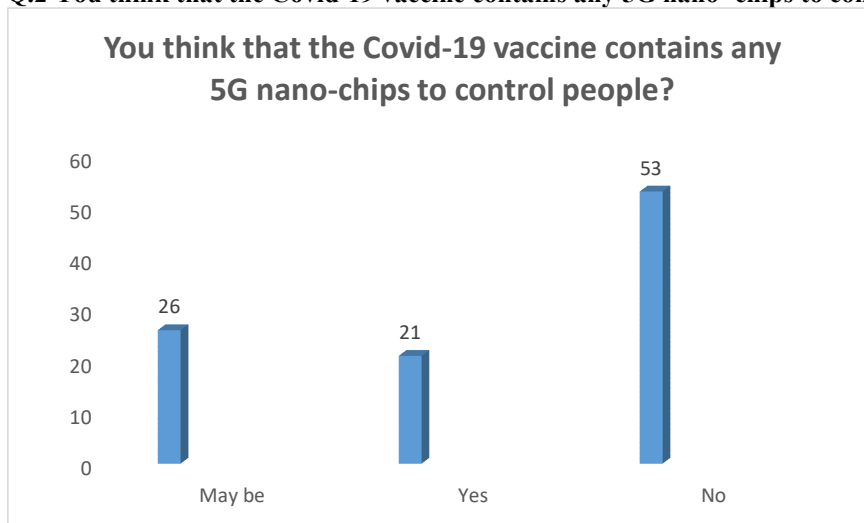
Q.1 You think that the Covid-19 vaccine has safety issues, which can kill people?



This bar graph shows that 20% people think that Covid-19 vaccine has safety issues which may kill people. 10% thinks that Covid vaccine has safety issues that kill people. And 50% thinks that Covid-19 vaccine has no safety issues and it cannot kill people.

May be	20	20.0
Yes	30	30.0
No	50	50.0

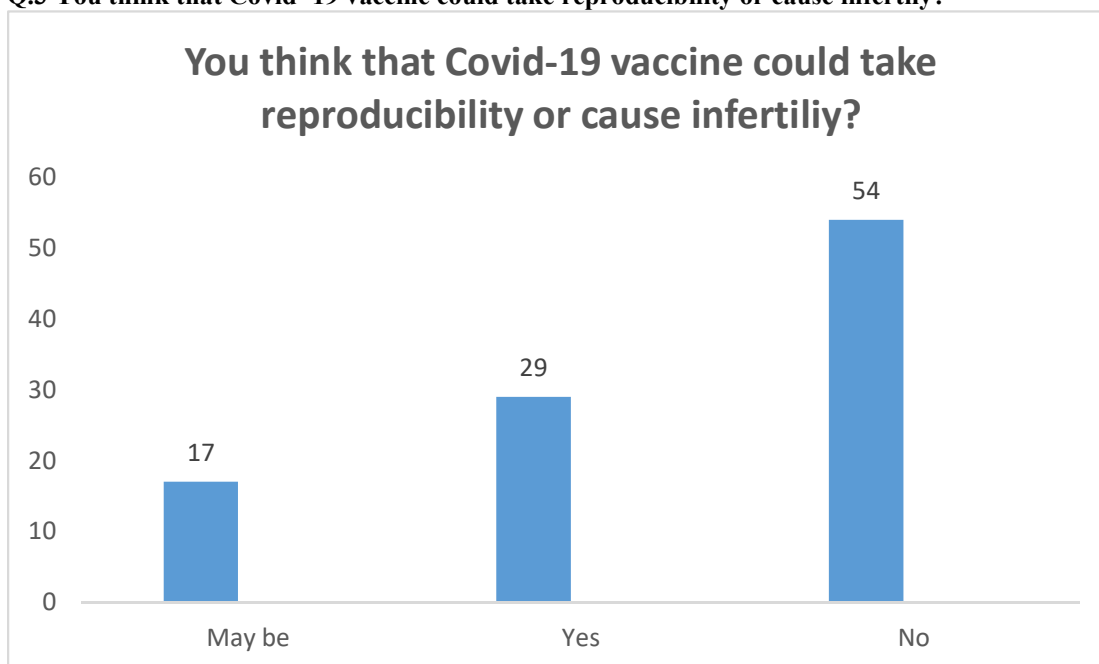
Q.2 You think that the Covid-19 vaccine contains any 5G nano- chips to control people?



This bar graph shows that 26% of people thinks that Covid-19 vaccine may contain 5G nano-chips to control people. 21% thinks that Covid-19 vaccine contain 5G nano-chips to control people. And 53% thinks that Covid-19 vaccine don't contain any chips to control people.

May be	26	26.0
Yes	21	21.0
No	53	53.0

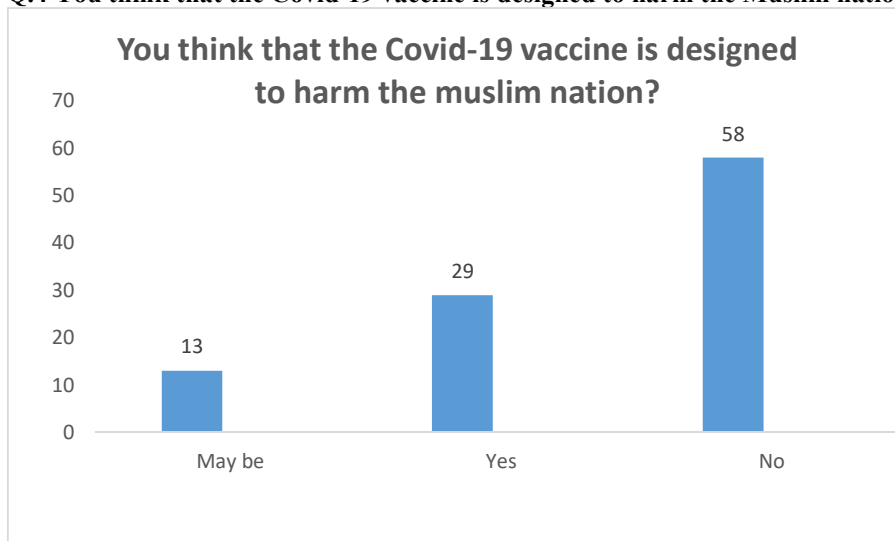
Q.3 You think that Covid- 19 vaccine could take reproducibility or cause infertility?



This bar graph shows that 17% people think that Covid-19 vaccine may cause infertility. 29% thinks that Covid-19 vaccine cause infertility. And 54% thinks that Covid-19 vaccine cannot cause infertility.

May be	17	17.0
Yes	29	29.0
No	54	54.0

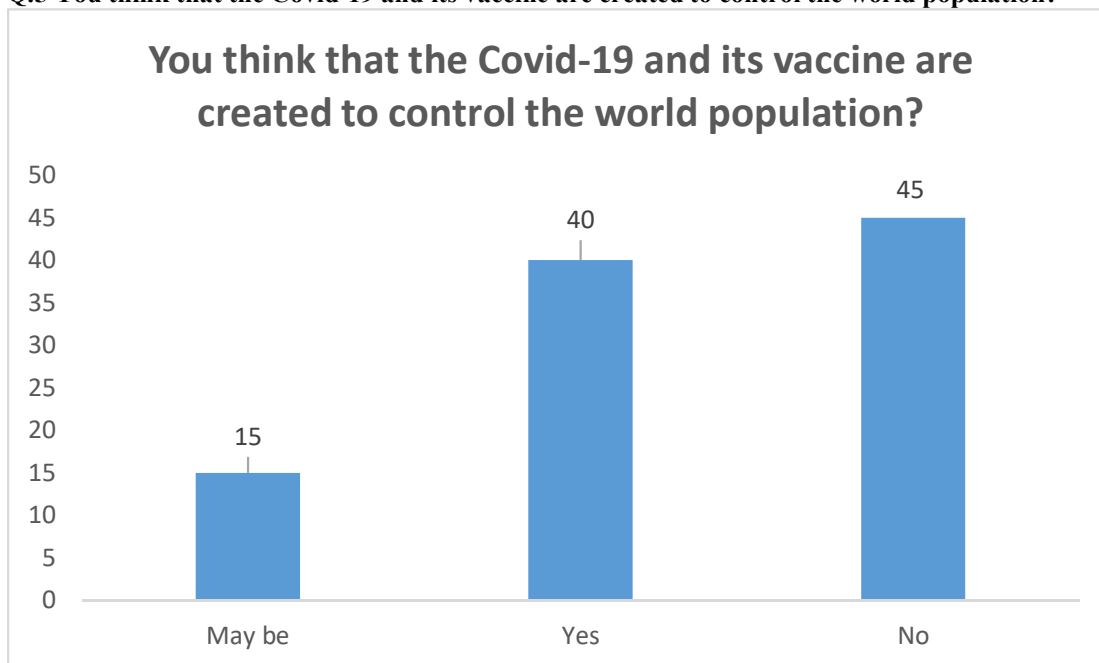
Q.4 You think that the Covid-19 vaccine is designed to harm the Muslim nation?



This bar graph shows that 13% people thinks that Covid-19 vaccine may designed to harm the Muslim nation. 29% thinks that Covid-19 vaccine is designed to harm Muslim nation. And 58% thinks that Covid-19 vaccine is not designed to harm the Muslim nation.

May be	13	13.0
Yes	29	29.0
No	58	58.0

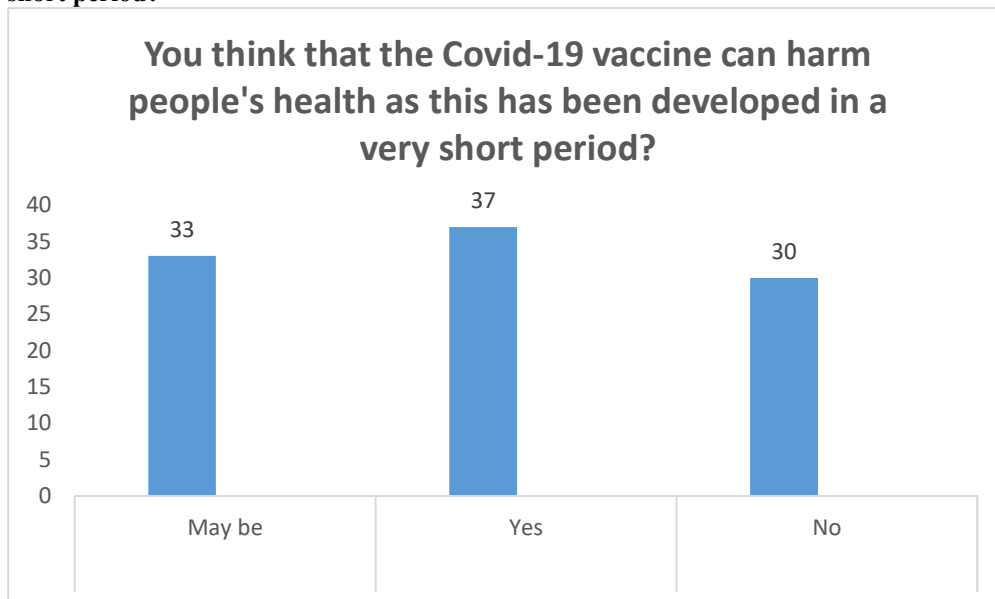
Q.5 You think that the Covid-19 and its vaccine are created to control the world population?



This bar graph shows that 15% of people thinks that Covid-19 vaccine may be created to control the world population. 40% people thinks that Covid-9 vaccine is created to control the world population. And 45% thinks that Covid-19 vaccine is not created to control world population.

May be	15	15.0
Yes	40	40.0
No	45	45.0

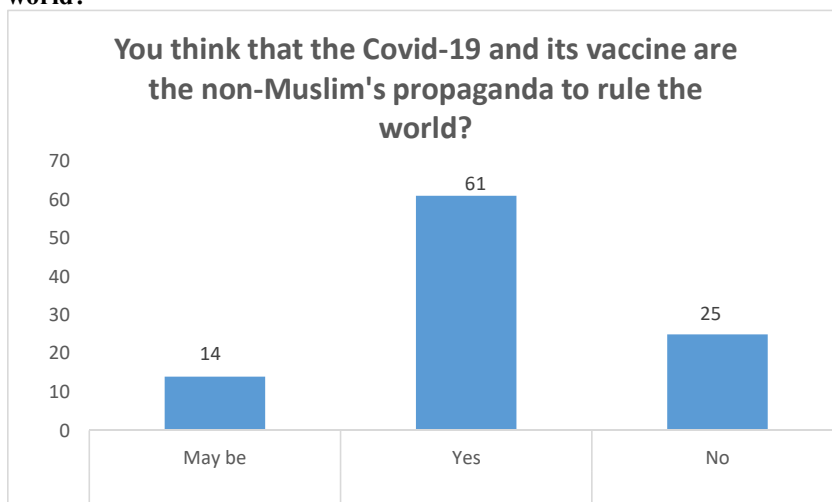
Q.6 You think that the Covid-19 vaccine can harm people’s health as this has been developed in a very short period?



This bar graph shows that 33% people think that Covid-19 may harm peoples health as this has been developed in a very short period. 37% people thinks that Covid-19 vaccine is harmful for people health. And 30% people thinks that Covid-19 vaccine is not harmful for health.

May be	33	33.0
Yes	37	37.0
No	30	30.0

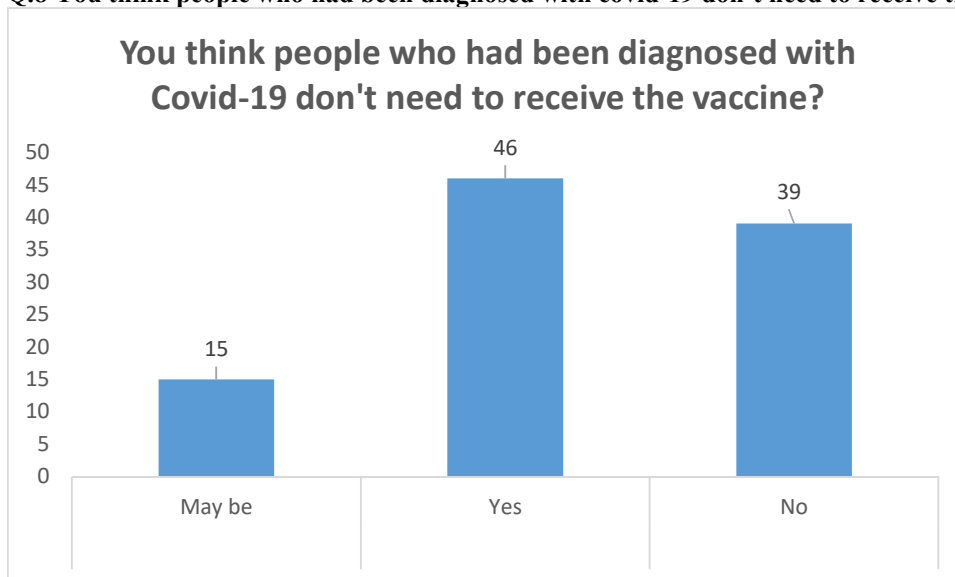
Q.7 You think that the Covid-19 and its vaccine are the non – Muslim’s propaganda to rule the world?



This graph shows that 14% people think that Covid-19 and its vaccine may be the non-Muslim propaganda to rule the world. 61% people thinks that Covid-19 and its vaccine is non-muslim propaganda to rule the world. And 25% people thinks that Covid-19 and its vaccine is not non-Muslim propaganda to rule the world.

May be	14	14.0
Yes	61	61.0
No	25	25.0

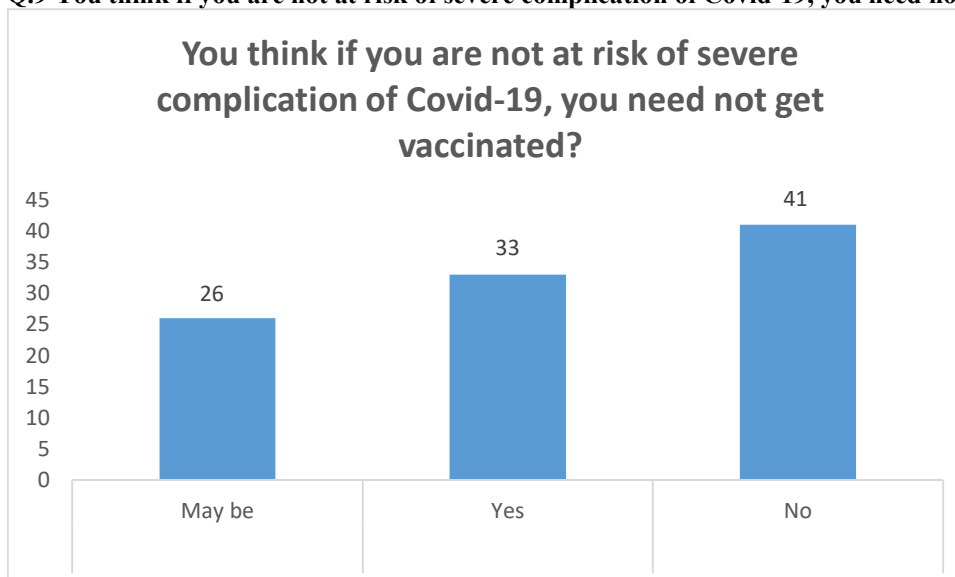
Q.8 You think people who had been diagnosed with covid-19 don't need to receive the vaccine?



This bar graph shows that 15% of people thinks that those individuals who had been diagnosed with Covid-19 may need to receive the vaccine. 46% people thinks that people diagnosed with Covid-19 need to receive vaccine. And 39% of people thinks that those diagnosed with Covid-19 don't need to receive the vaccine.

May be	15	15.0
Yes	46	46.0
No	39	39.0

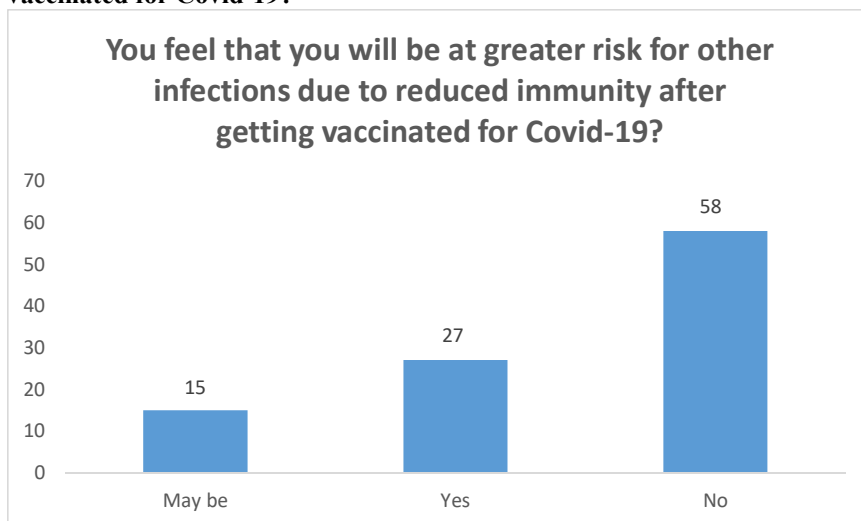
Q.9 You think if you are not at risk of severe complication of Covid-19, you need not get vaccinated?



This bar graph shows that 26% people think that if they are not at risk of severe complication of Covid-19, you may not get vaccinated, 33% people think that if they are not at severe risk of complication of Covid-19, you need to be vaccinated. And 41% people think that if they are not at risk of severe complication of Covid-19, you don't need get vaccinated.

May be	26	26.0
Yes	33	33.0
No	41	41.0

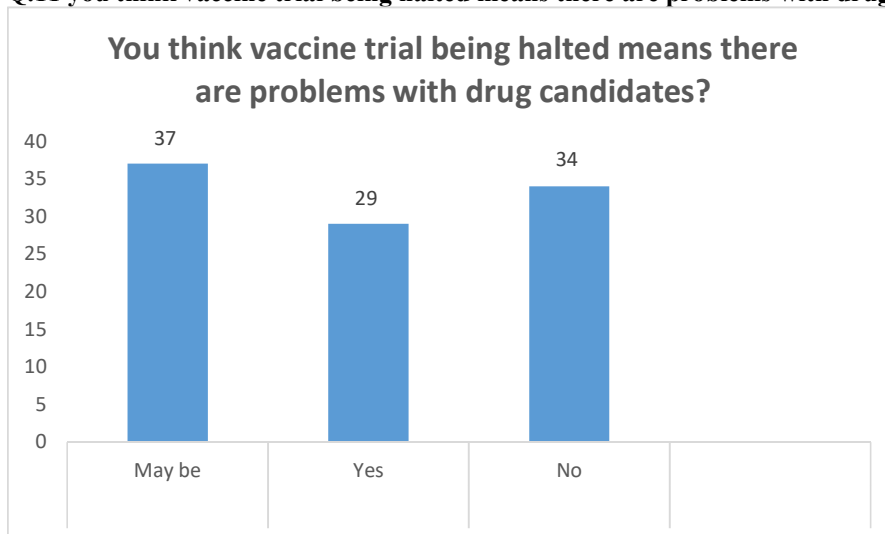
Q.10 you feel that you will be at greater risk for other infections due to reduced immunity after getting vaccinated for Covid-19?



This bar graph shows that 15% people think that they might be at greater risk for other infections due to reduced immunity after getting vaccinated for Covid-19, 27% people think that they will be at greater risk for other infections after Covid-19 vaccine. And 58% people think that they will not be at risk of getting other infections after Covid-19 vaccine.

May be	15	15.0
Yes	27	27.0
No	58	58.0

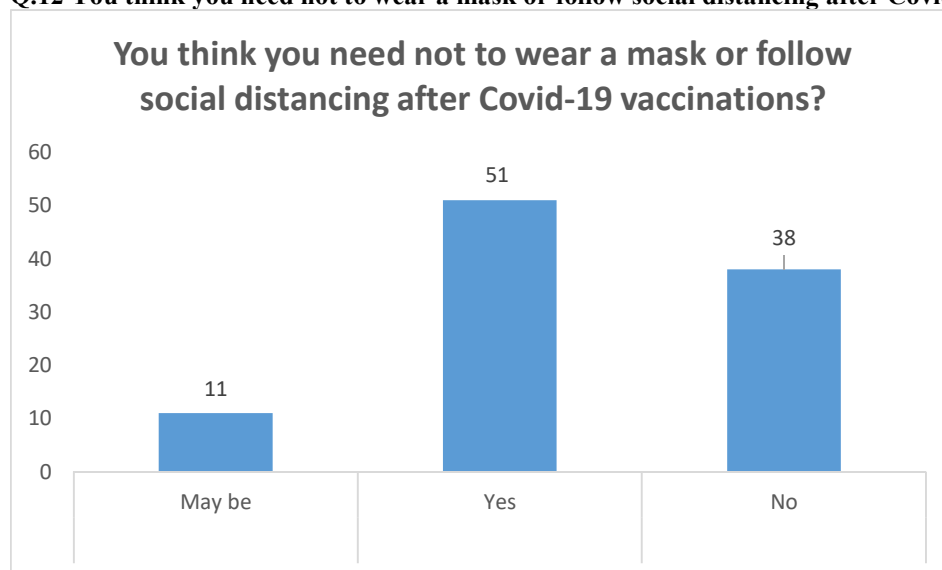
Q.11 you think vaccine trial being halted means there are problems with drugs candidates?



This bar graph shows that 37% people think that vaccine trial being halted means there might be problems with drug candidates, 29% people think that vaccine trials being halted means there are problems with drug candidates. And 34% people think that vaccine trials being halted means there are problems with drug candidates.

May be	37	37.0
Yes	29	29.0
No	34	34.0

Q.12 You think you need not to wear a mask or follow social distancing after Covid-19 vaccinations?



This bar graph shows that 11% people think that they might be need to wear a mask or follow social distancing after Covid-19 vaccination, 51% people think that they need not to wear mask or follow social distancing after Covid-19 vaccination, 38% people think that they need to wear mask or follow social distancing after Covid-19 vaccine.

May be	11	11.0
Yes	51	51.0
No	38	38.0

4. Discussion

This study that has highlighted the general public of MalikPur Community Lahore Pakistan regarding conspiracy theories about the COVID-19 vaccine. The acceptance of COVID-19 vaccine among the people of this community was also reported in relation to such misconceptions. Most people were concerned regarding the safety of the COVID-19 vaccine as it was developed and marketed in a very short time. Moreover, the majority of the participants considered that COVID-19 and its vaccine is propaganda of non-Muslims to rule the world. The most common source of these conspiracy theories was social media platforms and the word of mouth.

The most common myths that the COVID-19 vaccine can cause infertility and has 5G-nanochips were believed by 21% and 29% of the respondents. This number was comparatively high with a reported study from the Pakistan where the frequency of believers regarding these myths were 12.0% and 9.3%. Such conspiracy theories were also reported during the polio vaccination program in Pakistan and were considered as a major contributing factor to the anti-vaccination behavior of the public. This behavior regarding vaccine was also developed due to superstitious religious beliefs and various conspiracy theories. Despite the efforts taken by the Government Pakistan to develop safe and efficacious vaccine, hesitation to accept COVID 19 vaccine still exists among people.

Disparities in health literacy was also observed in this community. Due to lower education and incomes, rural communities tend to have lower health literacy rates than highly populated areas. The impact of misinformation on vaccination uptake mean that groups with lower health literacy may be less willing to receive vaccines such as the COVID-19 vaccine. This is the reason 29% people of this community considered that COVID-19 vaccine is designed to harm the Muslim nation which is higher than the study conducted in Pakistan reported as 13.1%. In this current study 40% participants believed that Covid-19 vaccine created to control world population as compared to 18.4% participants reported in the other study in Pakistan. This clearly states that majority of the people has false belief regarding Covid-19 vaccine that pose obstacle in pandemic.

In this study 37% people of Malikpur community were concerned regarding the safety of the COVID-19 vaccine as it was developed in a very short time which is lower than the number reported 28.4% in other study conducted in Pakistan. Moreover, 61% of people believed that Covid-19 and its vaccine are the non-Muslim propaganda to rule the world. At the time of this study it was reported that 95% of community people did not sent their children's to school at the day of Covid-19 vaccination program. The same question was answered by 16.4% of participant in other study conducted in Pakistan. It is clear to any successful immunization program public remain the ideal decider.

People who had been diagnosed with COVID-19 infection before, still need to receive the vaccine as the

natural immunity may differ from person to person and it is still unknown that how long the same may last. This was answered right 46.0% of participants which is lower as compared to study conducted in India where larger number of health professionals that is 71.68% answered right. It is a fact that we can still be benefited from the vaccine despite the previous infection history.

It is a misconception that the people who are not at risk for severe complications of COVID-19 infection need not get themselves vaccinated, as we all need to get vaccinated despite of the risk of spreading disease to others, and this was answered right by 41.0% participants which is low as compared to study conducted in Karnatak, India reported right by 69.6% participants. Whereas the other study conducted It is thought wrong that one will be at greater risk for other illnesses after receiving the vaccine due to reduced immunity. As an alternative, the vaccine boosts immunity against COVID-19 infections and does not increase the risk for other diseases.

In this current study only 34.0% participants (38.18%) answered right that the vaccine trials being halted does not mean that there are problems with the drug candidates. This is answered right by 38.18% of health professionals in study conducted in India. In a vaccine trial, all the effects are noted and analyzed in concern this includes the adverse effects, as well as the other effects. Halting a trial and resuming it are the safety mechanisms to protect the volunteers of the trial until the effect is thoroughly investigated and studied.

Around 38.0% 80% of the participants (309) believed rightly that the practicing hand washing, using mask, and following the social distancing guidelines to be followed even after the vaccination because these measures are necessary by World Health Organization. This highlights the importance of following the COVID-19 protocols and guidelines until further recommendations from the healthcare agencies and public health experts. Almost 23.63% of the healthcare professionals (91) answered that the COVID-19 vaccine would be an answer to the end of the corona virus which is not true. Although vaccines in the past have played a vital role to eradicate the small pox and reduce the incidence rate of polio, it took many years to achieve such a success. Vaccination to almost all citizens is time-consuming and tedious process, especially with new vaccines when the virus is known to mutate. This question the long-term efficacy of the vaccine and the method of natural immunity which cannot be resorted when the death rate of COVID-19 is high. This would be timid at this point believing that a vaccine would be an answer to the end of this pandemic.

5. Limitations

This study was conducted on a smaller sample size in a single community of Lahore Pakistan. Future studies could be done, involving a larger population of health professionals from multiple centers, with a uniform sample size.

6. Conclusion: The results of this study revealed the existence of conspiracy beliefs regarding the COVID-19 vaccine spread by the social media and word of mouth in MalikPur Community Lahore, Pakistan. These beliefs are posing a major threat to the upcoming immunization program for the control of COVID-19 in Pakistan.

7. Recommendation

The health administration and the policymakers should take instant actions to neutralize this misleading information through evidence based programs regarding the safety and efficacy of vaccines. The present study also tell us that social media and word of mouth are responsible for the spread of such conspiracy beliefs among the MalikPur Community Lahore, Pakistan. It is suggested that the regulatory authorities should take concrete steps in competing the spread of such conspiracy beliefs. This can be done by recommending vaccine safety and disease prevention messages at the public forums as well as national level using electronic and social media platforms.

Table 01: Demographic data of study participants

Gender جنس	Male مرد	
	Female عورت	
Age Group گروپ عمر	12 Year To 16 Year	
	17 Year To 21 Year	
	22 Year To 26 Year	
	27 Year To 31 Year	
	32 Above	
Marital status حیثیت ازدواجی	Married شادی شدہ	
	Un-Married غیر شادی شدہ	
Education Level تعلیمی سطح	Primary بنیادی	
	Secondary ثانوی	
	Intermediate انٹرمیڈیٹ	
	Bachelor بیچلر	
	Master or above ماسٹر یا اس سے اوپر	
Occupation پیشہ	Student طالب علم	
	Government Employee سرکاری ملازم	
	Non-Government Employee غیر سرکاری ملازم	
	Businessman تاجر	
	Unemployment بے روزگاری	
	Housewife گھریلو خاتون	
Monthly Income آمدنی ماہانہ	<15000	
	15000 to 25000	
	25000 to 35000	
	>35000	
	No Income کوئی آمدنی نہیں	

Table 02: Myths or conspiracy theories questionnaire

#	Answer the following question مندرجہ ذیل سوال کا جواب دیں	May be	Yes	No
1	You think that the Covid-19 vaccine has safety issues, which can kill people? کیا آپ کو یقین ہے کہ کوویڈ-19 ویکسین میں حفاظتی مسائل ہیں، جو لوگوں کو ہلاک کر سکتے ہیں؟			
2	You think that the Covid-19 vaccine contains any 5G nano -chips to control people ? آپ کو یقین ہے کہ کوویڈ-19 ویکسین میں لوگوں کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے کوئی 5جی نینو چپس شامل ہیں؟			
3	You think that the Covid-19 vaccine could take away reproducibility or cause infertility? آپ کو یقین ہے کہ کوویڈ-19 ویکسین دوبارہ پیدا کرنے کی صلاحیت کو دور کر سکتی ہے یا بانجھ پن کا سبب بن سکتی ہے؟			
4	You think that the Covid-19 and vaccine is designed to harm the Muslim nation? آپ کو یقین ہے کہ کوویڈ-19 ویکسین دوبارہ پیدا کرنے کی صلاحیت کو دور کر سکتی ہے یا بانجھ پن کا سبب بن سکتی ہے؟			
5	You think at the Covid-19 and its vaccine are created to control the world population? آپ کوویڈ-19 پر یقین رکھتے ہیں اور اس کی ویکسین دنیا کی آبادی کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے بنائی گئی ہے؟			
6	You think that the Covid-19 vaccine can harm people's health as this has been developed in a very short period? آپ کو یقین ہے کہ کوویڈ-19 ویکسین لوگوں کی صحت کو نقصان پہنچا سکتی ہے کیونکہ یہ بہت کم عرصے میں تیار کی گئی ہے؟			

#	Answer the following question مندرجہ ذیل سوال کا جواب دیں	May be	Yes	No
7	You think at the Covid-19 and its vaccine are non-Muslim's propaganda to rule the world? آپ کوویڈ-19 پر یقین رکھتے ہیں اور اس کی ویکسین دنیا پر حکومت کرنے کے لئے غیر مسلم کا پروپیگنڈا ہے؟			
8	You think people who had been diagnosed with Covid-19 don't need to receive the vaccine ? آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ جن لوگوں کو کوویڈ-19 کی تشخیص ہوئی تھی انہیں ویکسین لینے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے؟			
9	You think if you are not at risk of severe complication of Covid-19, you need not get vaccinated ? آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ اگر آپ کوویڈ-19 کی شدید پیچیدگی کا خطرہ نہیں ہے، تو آپ کو ٹیکہ لگانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے؟			
10	You feel that you will be at greater risk for other infections due to reduced immunity after getting vaccinated for Covid-19? آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ کوویڈ-19 کے لئے ویکسین لگانے کے بعد قوت مدافعت میں کمی کی وجہ سے آپ کو دیگر انفیکشن کا زیادہ خطرہ ہوگا؟			
11	You think vaccine trial being halted means there are problems with drug candidates? آپ کے خیال میں ویکسین ٹرائل کو روکنے کا مطلب ہے کہ منشیات کے امیدواروں کے ساتھ مسائل ہیں؟			
12	You think you need not to wear a mask or follow social distancing after Covid-19 vaccinations? آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ آپ کو ویڈ-19 ویکسینیشن کے بعد ماسک پہننے یا سماجی فاصلے پر عمل کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے؟			

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