

“Occupational Stress of Sanitation Workers during on Covid-19” with Special Reference to Coimbatore Districts

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ABSTRACT

Sanitation laborers are the foundation of the waste administration framework, yet the majority of them work under insensitive conditions without wellbeing stuff and government backed retirement. With the original Covid disease (COVID-19) pandemic appearance no indications of subsiding, sterilization laborers and manual scroungers are at an extended danger of openness. Word related pressure surpasses on to the continuous or advancing pressure a representative encounters because of the obligations, conditions, climate, or different pressing factors of the work environment for sterile laborers, they are working and living under upsetting conditions due to the helpless compensation, deficient regard and acknowledgment, high responsibility and so forth. These reasons likewise make sterile laborers to relocate towards different positions, for example, self-improvement gatherings, executive Employment plan, driving, etc. As the sterile laborers assume a significant part in the metropolitan improvement in controlling and forestalling the contaminations which happen on account of neatness, it ought to be obligation of the clinic the board to give calm climate to make individual their wellbeing, singular life and day to day life cheerfully and extricate the work from them as their work is completely founded on physical.

KEYWORDS: Sanitation workers, Occupational stress

INTRODUCTION

India has in excess of 5,000,000 sterilization laborers are there the few types of disinfection work common in metropolitan and provincial regions, including cleaning of family latrines, public and local area latrines, institutional latrines, sewers and septic tanks, channels, rail line tracks; squander assortment and isolation; and so on Because of social segregation just as the idea of their business, sterilization laborers do not have an ordinary and good compensation; and generally don't approach quality medical services, work advantages, protection and other government backed retirement measures. In any event, during the current COVID-19 pandemic, sterilization laborers are managing waste assortment and the executives, cleaning of latrines, cleaning/sanitization of public places, and keeping up with disinfection administrations. Their work expects them to get across various areas, cooperate with a few groups and

work in high-hazard settings including medical services offices, isolate focuses and regulation zones. The absence of individual defensive hardware and other security measures at work puts sterilization laborers at a high danger of contamination. Receiving contaminated with COVID-19 can punctual an additional layer of disgrace and division which can on time loss of vocation and troubles in profiting suitable medical care administrations. Besides, since a considerable lot of them live in casual settlements, there is likewise a worry about transmission in their networks.

DEFINITION

This maltreatment can be of a few sorts as per the World Health Organization (WHO) – Occupational pressure is usually characterized as the destructive physical and passionate reactions that happen when

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the requests of the work surpass the capacities, necessities or assets of the specialist.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Word related pressure has been turning into a typical issue among all word related gatherings in the work place. Quickly developing mechanical changes, financial variance, rivalry in the field, joblessness, instructive development have made a wide range of word related gatherings to go through pressure. Clean specialists are the low level and undetected laborers in a wide range of association. Number of variables is engaged with creating pressure among the medical caretakers. Unsystematic work measures, weighty actual work, badly characterized jobs and duties, deficient information about method of overseeing pressure, insufficient compensation, high work over load, job equivocalness, nonattendance of acknowledgment, absence of regard, and seclusion from other working gatherings are a portion of the normal variables creating pressure among sterile specialists. In the investigation region, helpless compensation, long working hours, high responsibility with lacking staff, insufficient government assistance offices. These shortfall factors not just make the clean laborers to go through pressure and furthermore constrain them to leave the place of employment. Sterile laborers have moved to different occupations, for example, ladies' self-improvement gathering, Prime Minister's 100 days business plot and different occupations, for example, driving and government panchayat work on impermanent base. Henceforth, it is important to achieve the information these deficiency elements to the mindfulness among the sterile laborers about the effect of the word related pressure and the method of managing pressure.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The investigation has covered word related pressure of sterilization laborers during on Covid-19 explicit stressors. It has likewise centered the effect of pressure around singular life particularly busy working spot and wellbeing and family and public activity of clean laborers. Positive adapting particularly looking for social help adapting and negative adapting systems have been shrouded in the current examination. The examination has likewise covered the relationship of segment factors particularly age and conjugal status of clean specialists with word related pressure of disinfection laborers during on Covid-19, association related stressors and sterile specialists' particular stressors.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Narmadha S (2015) directed an examination among sterile specialists in Trichy. The clean laborers have

no advancements and occupation enhancement till their retirement. The investigation was to know the reasons. The primary boundary was their smugness. They were content with what they have. The civil company has the approach to advance the lower level laborers to the more elevated level positions, if the workers are outfitted with preparing and extra capabilities. Notwithstanding, the sterile specialists are not willing. Then again, they need to be gifted specialists.

Chellamma P et al (2015) directed a cross sectional horribleness concentrate among all disinfection laborers partnership region. They considered the grimness profile of clean laborers in Thrissur Corporation, Kerala and to examine the treatment looking for conduct in these people. To examine their works on with respect to faculty defensive estimates they were talked with utilizing pre tried organized timetable. Laborers were met in the wake of acquiring educated assent. Among 601 laborers 53.6% were guys. 34.4% laborers gave one intense ailment and just 79.2% wailed clinical help. 43.26% had ongoing morbidities and 83.86 % picked current medication. 53.9% of the laborers were furnished with individual defensive types of gear and customary use was seen in 18%. Intense sickness had huge relationship with male sex, low instruction status, enormous family size and nonattendance of arrangement of individual defensive supplies. Ongoing morbidities were related with guys, and older gathering and every day wage laborers.

Jennifer (2005) in his examination about clean specialists that financial aspects status showed a critical contrast as per their age, conjugal status length of working, life and position at work.

Methodology of the Study

Objectives of the Study

- To find out personal profile of the respondents.
- To assess the level of occupational stress of the sanitary workers.
- To find out association between personal profiles and occupational stress of the sanitary workers.
- To find out the relationship between personal profile occupational stress of the sanitary workers.
- To valuable suggestion about occupational stress of the sanitary workers.

Research design: The scientist followed unmistakable exploration plan for the investigation.

Universe of the study: The universe of the current examination is the Coimbatore locale, Peelamedu.

Sampling: 200 Respondents were chosen for information assortment the examining technique

embraced for the current investigation is non-likelihood testing. For the current examination the scientist utilize purposive testing technique to gather information from guardians.

Tools for data collection: The analyst utilized construction survey 5 point scale National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) (1998). The scale comprises of 37 things, each to evaluate on

Finds of the Study

Factors	Medium	Frequency	Percent
Age	36-50	26	43%
Gender	Male	38	63%
Type of family	Nuclear	28	47%
Community	SC/ST	32	53%
Family income	Rs.15001-Rs.20000	27	45%
Educational Qualification	10 th Standard	37	60%

Simple Percentage Analysis

- Less than half (43%) of the respondents is in the age group between 26-30 years.
- More than half (63%) of the respondents are male.
- Less than half (47%) of the respondents is in the type of family.
- Nearly (53%) of the respondents are SC/ST Community.
- Less than half (45%) of the respondents are family income Rs. 15001-20000.
- More than half (60%) of the respondents are 10th standard of educational qualification.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY LEVEL OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG SANITARY WORKERS

S. No	Occupational Stress	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	High	80	40.0
2	Moderate	86	43.3
3	Low	34	16.7
TOTAL		200	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table depicts that (43.3%) of the respondents are moderate level of Occupational Stress, (40%) of the respondents are high level of Occupational Stress and (16.7%) of the respondents are low level of Occupational Stress.

Influence of Socio Economic Factors and Occupational Stress among Sanitary Workers

Variables	Statistical tool	Value	Result
Age and Occupational Stress	ANOVA	F= .040 T<0.05	Significant
Gender and Occupational Stress	t-test	t = 1.051 p>0.05	Not-Significant
Type of family and Occupational Stress	ANOVA	F= .000 T<0.05	Significant
Community and Occupational Stress	t-test	t = .050 p<0.05	Significant
Educational Qualification and Occupational Stress	ANOVA	F= .353 P>0.05	Not-Significant
Income and Occupational Stress	ANOVA	F= .943 P>0.05	Not-Significant

- There is significant difference in the age and Occupational Stress among Sanitary Workers.
- There is no significant difference in the gender and Occupational Stress among Sanitary Workers.
- There is significant difference in the Type of family and Occupational Stress among Sanitary Workers.
- There is significant difference in the Community and Occupational Stress among Sanitary Workers.
- There is no significant difference in the Educational Qualification and Occupational Stress among Sanitary Workers.
- There is no significant difference in the income and Occupational Stress among Sanitary Workers.

Recommendations

1. Workers should be trained on symptoms of COVID-19 and precautions taken
2. Employees should be provided wellbeing checkup and setting-appropriate vaccinations.

3. Workers should wear appropriate PPE, including rubber gloves, head band, reusable mask, gumboots, and wrist band and safety jacket.
4. Workers should maintain at least a meter distance from each other and general public
5. All work should be done by following standard operating procedures by properly trained sanitation workers and using appropriate equipment and tools.
6. Monetary compensation such as competitive pay and bonus and non monetary compensation such as award, praise from supervisors and managers should be provided for the contribution of the sanitary workers in order to improve their motivation, job satisfaction, commitment, involvement and performance.
7. Government provides adequate salary should be provided in accordance with the work load and additional work load assigned them, their contribution and the working hours they work.
8. Welfare facilities such as health insurance, travel allowance, uniform, concession rates for food in the canteen and rest room should be established and strengthened.
9. Training programmes should be conducted at frequent intervals with respect to the precautionary measures to be taken to prevent infectious diseases and ergonomics methods should be taught.
10. Sufficient rest should be provided as their work is directly related to physical work.

CONCLUSION

The examination distinguish that the word related stressors and its effect on singular life and family and public activity of the sterile laborers working in Coimbatore region. To accomplish these destinations an example of 200 sterile specialists have been examined from Coimbatore advantageous and judgment testing techniques. The examination has investigated the effect of word related weight on singular life particularly busy working spot and wellbeing and family and public activity of the sterile laborers through positioning the responses of the respondents while encountering the pressure. The examination of the information has distinguished that nearly larger part of word related stressors of all elements of wellspring of stress and effect of weight on individual and family and public activity are similarly capable by sterile specialists of Coimbatore region. Theories of the investigation have shown that segment factors (age and kind of family) have huge relationship with measurements of wellsprings of

word related pressure. The ideas given in the examination by the analyst will be altogether useful for sterile specialists to mindful about word related pressure the board procedures and oversee word related pressure at the work spot and individual and family level. Disinfection Workers ought to effectively include continuing to workplace as word related tranquil one on request to make individuals life cheerfully and solid and furthermore offering quality support to the country.

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