



Awareness and Attitude among the Sanitary Workers of Thoothukudi District During Covid 19

G.Meena¹. *and Dr.T.Priyanka²

¹Research Scholar, ST.Mary's College (Autonomous), Thoothukudi

²Department of Commerce, ST.Mary's College (Autonomous), Thoothukudi

Abstract

Sanitation is a system used to maintain a healthy standard of living / waste disposal. Health refers to human health conditions linked to hygienic consumption water and sufficient treatment and discarding of human waste and wastewater. Health waste is considered risky or hazardous to human health and the environment. Even in such a dangerous situation, the cleaners work tirelessly most of them die of various diseases while working in old age. Due to their family environment they continue to do their services to the society regardless of their workload. The daily life of sanitary workers remains a major challenge although they serve the community through sanitary. Their daily life is fraught with trouble. The main objective of this study is to highlight the social service attitude and their work by workers in the cleaning industry. It aims to clean the streets, towns, cities and rural roads infrastructure. Sanitary workers have duties to perform certain actions or tasks in one's daily life. The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the social service attitude of the sanitary workers in accordance to their age. This study sample size 120 has been selected from the workers and stratified sampling method was adopted.

Keywords: Human health, Social service, Human waste

1. Introduction

One of the most important aspects of society is that hygiene prolongs human life, not only personal cleanliness, but also the environment around oneself must be clean. Every individual should keep the environment clean, but not the whole world. So that the sanitary workers play an important role in keeping people clean from all diseases. Sanitary workers have main role to the society their more enthusiastic to the work and attaining the lot of issues. Workers who have maintained and empty on-site cleaning system (e.g., pit latrines, septic tanks) contribute to functional sewage management system. In more details workers may be involved to cleaning streets, parks, public spaces, sewers, storm drains, and public restrooms and their work nature cleaning of street, bus stand, railway station, hospital, hotel, theater disposal of human feces by human hands is in India. From cleaning the street to littering to emptying septic tanks that handle life-threatening situations, sanitary workers their job without adequate safety equipment, including sanitizers and masks during Covid19. Sanitation workers often live in dense informal apartments/slums. Covid 19 has place burdens on health system in most countries. Along with sanitary workers are also at the forefront of the fight against disease by keeping cities clean. The workers are engaged in hazardous, dirty and in human work which leads to the development of chronic respiratory diseases due to the release of toxic gases emitted from various hazardous materials and solid wastes. Sanitary workers provide a valuable public service that is essential to our daily lives and the environment. Yet they often operate in conditions that manifest adverse effects on health-debilitating infections, injuries, social stigma and even death.

2. Objectives

1. To find the awareness level of Covid19 among the sanitary workers.
2. To find the attitude and their satisfaction level towards their work among the sanitary workers.

3. Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the sex of the respondents and their level of satisfaction.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between marital status of the respondents and their level of satisfaction

4. Methodology and data collection

The following method was followed to fulfill the above objectives. Primary information was collected the sanitary workers through the interview schedule, and data were collect fromsanitary workers. Secondary information collected from journal, text book, website, previous research report.

5. Sampling design and sampling method

This report has selected Thoothukudi District. A total of 120 sample size were selected stratified random sampling method has been used to select samples. The study main focus it's also about the social service attitude that sanitary workers do during Covid19.

6. Tools for analysis

Once the data has been collected, the analyst must fully implement this report. The researcher should calculate the entire report with tools mentioned below; the researcher analyzes the data and uses the manual process with the help of a calculator. The collated data organized and presented in the form of tables. Various statistical techniques such as percentage, chi-square test, ranking and weighted average method were implemented for this analysis.

7. Analysis and Interoperation

7.1. Gender-wise classification of the respondents

Gender plays a major role in sanitary workers. Women do this work with enthusiasm on the basis that they are equal to men. Gender wise classification of permanent, temporary and contract sanitary workers given table 1.

Table 1
Gender-wise classification of the respondents

Sex	Permanent	Temporary	Contract	Total
Male	16 (41)	20 (45)	19 (51)	55 (46)
Female	23 (59)	24 (55)	18 (49)	65 (54)
Total	39 (100)	44 (100)	37 (100)	120

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 describes about the gender of the respondents among 120 respondents. 46 per cent the respondents are male, and the remaining 54 per cent of the respondents are female.

- From the above table respondents in the permanent sanitary workers 41 per cent of them male and 59 per cent of them female.
- Respondents in the Temporary sanitary workers. 45 per cent of them male and 55 percent of them female.
- Respondents in the contract sanitary workers. 51 per cent of them male and 49 percent of them female.

7.2. Marital status wise classification of the respondents

Both the married and unmarried people work together in this community. Married people have more family responsibilities than unmarried people, but unmarried people have lot of responsibilities at work. Marital status-wise classification of permanent, temporary and contract sanitary workers is given in table 2.

Table 2
Marital status wise classification of the respondents

Marital status	Permanent	Temporary	Contract	Total
Married	25 (60)	23 (53)	22 (63)	70 (58)
Unmarried	17 (40)	20 (47)	13 (37)	50 (42)
Total	42 (100)	43 (100)	35 (100)	120 (100)

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 displays that marital status of the respondents among 120 respondents. 58 per cent of the respondents are married, 42 per cent of the respondents are unmarried.

- From the above table respondents in the permanent workers 60 per cent of them married, 40 per cent of them unmarried.

- Respondents in the temporary workers **53 per cent of them married** and 47 per cent of them unmarried.
- Respondents in the contract workers **63 per cent of the married**, and 37 per cent of them unmarried.

7.3. Age wise classification of the respondents

Age is the main factors to when to work. Age is very important among women also changes according to their age. Experience and performance are age related. Age-wise classification of permanent, temporary and contract sanitary workers is given in table 3

Table 3
Age wise classification of the respondents

Age	Permanent	Temporary	Contract	Total
20-30 years	7 (15)	5 (14)	8 (21)	20 (17)
30-40 Years	13 (29)	8 (22)	9 (23)	30 (25)
40-50 Years	13 (29)	15 (42)	12 (31)	40 (33)
Above 50 Years	12 (27)	8 (22)	10 (25)	30 (25)
Total	45 (100)	36 (100)	39 (100)	120 (100)

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 displays that age of the respondents among 120 respondents. 17 per cent of the respondents are belong to the age group of 20-30 years, 25 per cent of the respondents are belong to the age group of 30-40 years, **33 per cent of the respondents are belong to the age group of 40-50 years**, and 25 per cent of the respondents are belong to the age group of above 50 years.

- From the above table, respondents in the permanent sanitary workers 15 per cent of them belong to the age group of 20-30 years, **29 per cent of them belong to the age group of 30-40 years, and the same 29 per cent of them belong to the age group of 40-50 years**, 27 per cent of them belong to the age group of above 50 years.
- Respondents in the temporary workers 14 per cent of them belong to the age group of 20-30 years, 22 per cent of them belong to the age group of 30-40 years, **42 per cent of them belong to the age group of 40-50 years**, and 22 per cent of them belong to the age group of above 50 years.
- Respondents in the contract workers 21 per cent of them belong to the age group of 20-30 years, 23 per cent of them belong to the age group of 30-40 years, **31 per cent of them belong to the age group of 40-50 years**, and 25 per cent of them belong to the age group of above 50 years.

8. X²=Chi-Square test

$$(\chi^2 = \sum (O - E)^2 / E)$$

O= Observed frequency**E= Expected frequency**

Chi-square test is a method of manipulative the two variables and it express that the relation among the two measurements, arithmetical, and non-arithmetical variables. Finally that the value is with help of calculating by using the given observed frequency and expected frequency.

8.1. Sex of the sanitary workers and their satisfaction level**Table 4****Sex of the sanitary workers and their satisfaction level**

Types	Sex	HS	S	NO	DS	HDS	Total
Contract Permanent Temporary	Male	10	12	14	9	10	55
	Female	14	12	12	15	12	65
	Total	24	24	26	24	22	120

Source: Primary Data

Chi-square test: D.F @ 5% levels of 0.05:

RESULT: So the calculated value is 1.68 is less than the table value is 3.35**Ho:** There is no significant relationship between sex of the respondents and theirsatisfaction level**8.2. Marital status of the Sanitary Workers and their satisfaction level****Table 5****Marital status of the respondents and their level of satisfaction**

Types	Sex	HS	S	NO	DS	HDS	Total
Contract Permanent Temporary	Married	13	14	15	14	14	70
	Unmarried	12	11	10	9	8	50
	Total	25	25	25	23	22	120

Source: Primary Data

Chi-square test: D.F @ 5% levels of 0.05:

RESULT: So the calculated value is 0.75 is less than the table value is 3.35**Ho:** There is no significant relationship between marital status of the respondents andtheir satisfaction level.

9. Awareness of Covid19 among the Sanitary Workers

Table 6

Weighted Average Ranking Analysis on Awareness among the Sanitary Workers

Factors	SA		A		NO		DA		SDA		Total	Average	Rank
	R5		R4		R3		R2		R1				
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S			
Television & News paper	18	90	25	100	23	69	26	52	20	20	331	2.75	V
Social media	20	100	24	96	27	81	28	56	22	22	355	2.95	III
Aarogya setu APP	21	105	23	92	22	66	24	48	26	26	337	2.80	IV
Word of mouth	31	155	26	104	27	81	23	46	28	28	414	3.45	I
Friends & Relatives	30	150	22	88	21	63	19	38	24	24	363	3.02	II

Source: Computed Data.

N: No of Respondents

S: Score

Analyzed correctly from the table 6 above awareness of covid19 among the sanitation workers, **Word of mouth** get **Rank I**, Friends and Reatives get Rank II, Social media get Rank III, Aarogya setu APP get Rank IV and Television and Newspaper get Rank V.

10. Preventive Measures Taken During Covid19 at Work

Table 7

Weighted Average Ranking Analysis on Preventive Measures Taken During Covid19 atWork

Factors	SA		A		NO		DA		SDA		Total	Average	Rank
	R5		R4		R3		R2		R1				
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S			
<u>Preventive measures at work</u>													
a) Wearing a mask every day	19	95	23	92	26	78	22	44	20	20	329	2.74	I
b) Frequently use of sanitizer	17	85	21	84	20	60	24	48	17	17	294	2.45	III
c) Eating healthy food	21	105	24	96	25	75	16	32	20	20	328	2.73	II
d) Keep hydrate	22	110	20	80	14	42	19	38	19	19	289	2.40	V
e) Adherence to social distance	18	90	16	64	22	66	25	50	20	20	290	2.41	IV
d) Frequently washing hands	23	115	16	64	13	39	14	28	24	24	270	2.25	VI

Source: Computed Data.

N: No of Respondents

S: Score

Analyzed correctly from the table 7 above preventive measures taken during Covid19 at work, **Wearing a mask every day** get **Rank I**, Eating healthy food get Rank II, Frequently use of sanitized get Rank III, Adherence to social distance get Rank IV, keep hydrate get Rank V, Frequently washing hands

get Rank VI.

11. Preventive Measures Taken During Covid19 at Home

Table 8

Weighted Average Ranking Analysis on Preventive Measures Taken During Covid19 at Home

Factors	SA		A		NO		DA		SDA		Total	Average	Rank
	R5		R4		R3		R2		R1				
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S			
<u>Preventive measures at Home</u>													
a) Taking nutritious food everyday	24	120	26	104	22	66	28	56	18	18	364	3.03	III
b) Frequently washing hands	26	130	24	96	25	75	27	54	26	26	381	3.17	I
c) Bathing twice daily	22	110	21	84	26	78	20	40	28	28	340	2.83	V
d) Wearing mask when going outdoor	23	115	25	100	27	81	26	52	25	25	373	3.10	II
e) Daily house cleaning	25	125	24	96	20	60	19	38	23	23	342	2.85	IV

Source: Computed Data.

N: No of Respondents

S: Score

Analyzed correctly from the table 8 above Preventive Measures Taken During Covid19 at Home, **Frequently washing hands get Rank I**, wearing a mask when going outdoor get Rank II, Taking nutritious food everyday get Rank III, Daily house cleaning get Rank IV, Bathing twice daily get Rank V.

12. Findings of the Study

1. **Gender** : Majority of the respondents are 54 per cent of them female.
2. **Marital Status** : Majority of the respondents are 58 per cent of them married.
3. **Age** : Majority of the respondents are 33 per cent of them belong to the age group of 40-50 years.

13. Conclusion

This study focuses on the service attitude towards the society. The study selected Thoothukudi District and this study analyzes all the data and finally finds the solution. Gender of the respondents the majority of the permanent, temporary, contract sanitary workers (59%) of them male, (55%) of them female, (51%) of them male, Marital status of the respondents the majority of the permanent, temporary, contract sanitary workers (60%) of them married, (53%) them married, (63%) married, Age of the respondents the majority of the permanent, temporary, contract sanitary workers (29%) of them belong to the age group of 30-40 years, and the same (29%) of them belong to the age group of above 50 years, (42%) of them belong to the age group of 40-50 years, (31%) of them belong to the age group of 40-50 years.

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