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CHAPTER-01

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

TITLE OF THE STUDY:-

“A Study on Satisfaction level of workers regarding the health safety and welfare provisions during the present covid-19 in Bengaluru city”

INTRODUCTION:-

The Study on satisfaction level of workers regarding health safety and welfare provisions is done in an efficient ways to find out the physical health, mental health, anxiety, depression, and distress of hospital workers during the covid-19 situation in Bengaluru city. The Health safety refers to the various measures adopted to protect workers health from any illness or injury caused by their work. Welfare provisions refers to the facilities provided to the workers of the hospital for the well being, the directive that contains the safety welfare provisions facilities that is to be provided at the workplace for the workers during Covid-19 includes PPE (personal protective equipment), sanitizers, wearing mask, sanitary amenity, washing amenity, drinking water, arrangements for clothing and changing clothing and amenity for rest and to eat meals.

Covid-19 pandemic has a crucial impact on health globally to the human life and livelihood. The covid-19 has affected more than 200 countries in the world with substantial confirmed cases and deaths and has caused public anxiety and mental health stress. On 30th January 2020, India registered its first case of corona virus disease and since then the positive cases of covid-19 increased in the country increased. India has registered an average of 90,000 fresh cases daily and around 5.56 million were confirmed cases and over 88,000 deaths as of now.



In the beginning to reduce the spread of covid-19 the Indian government had, implemented various measures and preventions, which includes completely lockdown to break the transmission chain, tests and contact tracing, physical distancing preventions among others. The lockdown helped the country to gain some time, time for considerable contact tracing, and the covid -19 tests, time to prepare Indian health system and to add on the health care equipments and prevent it from overpowering.

However, the Indian health ministry's report in parliament in the 1st week of sept that the central government do not sustain data on covid-19 deaths amongst the health care workers that has evoke the strongest reaction from the medical society. The health ministry alleged that 155 healthcare workers, counting 64 doctors has died crossways India from covid-19 till 11th sept, based on the claim it had arrived under a particular covid-19 insurance policies. The insurance policies do not cover up healthcare workers of the private sector.

A Health worker is someone who delivers facility and care to the ones who are ill or poorly health directly by doctors and nurses or indirectly by the aides, helpers, laboratory technicians or medical throw away handlers. There are around 59 million healthcare workers worldwide. Healthcare industry is one of the most risky jobs to work in. The workers in this environment are always exposed to a number of health and safety issues during the job. A healthcare worker should be protected from these hazards.

The list healthcare workers: -

- **Doctors:-**

A person who is qualified to treat sick people.

- **Nurses:-**

A person trained or qualified to take care of the sick or unwell people particularly in hospitals.

- **Janitors:-**

A janitor is a person who cleans and maintains the building clean.

- **Helpers Guards:-**

A person who guards the building of hospital from any possible unforeseen activities and try to avoid any intruders to enter.

- **Receptionist:-**

Medical receptionist is a person, who is required to co-ordinate the administration regularly of doctors, nurses, staff, visitors or patients in a hospital. It is the duty of receptionist for giving appointments, to answers enquiries from patients, to take care of emergencies and also to monitor and supply of stock in the hospital premises

- **Food service workers:-**

A person who prepares food and delivers food to the patients and clean up afterwards.

ROLE OF MEDIA:-

Media plays a vital role in delivering the information about various aspects happening across the county to people. It is the means of communication to the larger group of people. It includes both the printed media (i.e. Newspapers) and the digital media (i.e. T.V. channels.). The digital media has played a major role in creating awareness across the India about covid-19 and its stories. The extensive news of covid-19 has lead to the terror and worry among the people of India.

The Social media platform can take actively part in the current pandemic situation along with the government agencies to create awareness by educating people through various effective campaigns about the opinion, extend, containment and prevention strategies in opposition to stop the chain covid-19 transmission.



Government policy:-

With reference to the arising tension of covid-19 against the healthcare workers, the India government has recently issued policies in accordance to violence against the healthcare workers is to be punished up to 7 years of imprisonment, a non- bail able offence. The reason for the violent behaviour against the healthcare workers may be due to the scare, anxiety, panic situation among the people. This can be avoided by effective and regular communication with the panic patients and with their family members is the solution to avoid misbehaviour and the unexpected incidents.

Due to lack of time and to keep social distancing norms, often the direct verbal communication between doctors and the patients is missing in this pandemic situation to avoid this hospitals need to appointment few social workers and counsellors to synchronize with the patience and their families on a regularly basis to relieve any fear.

Measures undertaken to ensure safety and welfare provisions to the healthcare workers:-

- Establishment of safety measures: -

Generally the efficient and quick measures that can be adopted to safeguard the health of the workers who are in direct connect with the virus by implementing the ‘Occupational Safety and Health Administration”, OSHA mission which was started in 1970 by congress to make the safety of the worker in workplace.



- Adoption of adequate measures: -

PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) should be provided to the workers who are in direct contact with the corona virus, also sanitary conveniences, drinking water, facilities to rest and to eat meals should be provided to the workers. The health ministry has also provided around 30.32 lakhs N95 masks wear, since there are no PPE manufacturers within India, the ministry of health and family welfare has been collaborated with the ministry of textiles for the production of PPE domestically and more than 50 domestic manufacturers have cleared quality test and nearly 1 crore PPEs order's been placed with them.

- Training: -

The workers should be provided with adequate knowledge, guidance and training regarding the occupational safety and risk associated. The healthcare workers are asked to regularly practice of stress managing techniques and various training modules have been provided with this regards in the website of ministry.

- Human Capital:-

The authority has been formed at the national level to increase the human capital and facilitate building and maintain the data of all workers. This data has been shared within the states to help them assemble these workers and volunteers.



- Medical safety :-

The DHR (department of health research) for medical safety has suggested the use of hydroxylchloroquine prevention for coronavirus 2 infection for healthcare workers who directly in contact with suspected or confirmed cases of the coronavirus 2.

- Psychological support:-

A toll-free helpline number has been created with the help of professionals consisting personnel of psychiatric sector for the purpose of providing psycho-social support to the healthcare workers.

- Life insurance cover:-

The Indian government has initiated an insurance cover upto 50 lakhs for 22.12 lakhs healthcare workers who directly in contact or in service for covid-19 patients under the pradhan mantri gareeb kalyan package. The package covers the loss of the lives of healthcare workers due to covid-19 services, the insurance is free to the beneficiary and the premium for these is paid by the government.

BACKGROUND

Corona virus disease 2019 which is commonly known as covid-19 is an illness caused by novel coronavirus and now called as severe acute respiratory syndrome covid-19 (SARS-CoV-2, or CORONA VIRUS -2) Corona virus known as covid-19 was firstly reported in wuhan city of china in December 2019, after which the disease was rapidly spread across from hubei to all other parts of china country.

After causing major ill health and deaths to the people of china by February 2020, covid -29 pandemic has widely spread to 198 countries including the Italy, USA, Iran, France,



Spain and so on, infecting around 2.4 million peoples across the world and resulting up to 11 lakhs and 50 thousand death cases, hence it is considered as global pandemic.

IN INDIA:-

The India reported its first case of coronavirus known as covid-19 on 30th January 2020, and later it was widely spread across the country resulting India to record the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia region and the second largest in the world after United States. On 29th Aug 2020, India registered highest number in single day of covid cases with 78,761 globally after US with 77,368 recorded globally in 17th July.

COVID-19 VACCINATION:-

Government has imposed lockdown, stopped international travels and also implemented other public containment ways to reduce the spread of virus and deaths. As of now the vaccine is still not discovered that has the power to beat the virus and bring back the normal days, to end all this chaos and bring normalcy it is necessary that an effective vaccination to be discovered and manufactured as soon as possible and make it available to all the countries and to the peoples effected with the virus at an affordable cost.

To develop a vaccination for any purpose one must follow a strict protocol during R&D, Research and development and before it is marketed it has to be licensed by authority. WHO and various other regulatory authorities of many countries have issued strict guidelines related to the discovery of covid-19 vaccination; the only purpose of this is clear as it for the global use, to recover the health of the population who are ill due to the virus.



IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The Indian economy has been largely disturbed due to coronavirus during 2020. According to “Ministry of statistic” has stated that India’s economic growth has drastically gone down to 3.1% in the fourth quarter due to covid pandemic. The current pandemic has increased the risk already to present India’s economic stance, according to the World Bank. The World Bank and credit rating agency revised India’s growth for the year 2020-21 with lowest ratings in past 3 decades since 1990s when Indian economy was liberalised and privatised. India’s GDP was even more downgraded in the mid-may with negative figures, indicating a worst recession since India got independence, according to the State Bank of India research, there is a reduce of up to 40% in Quarter 1.

Unemployment increased from 6.7% to 26% by April month, at the time of lockdown nearly 140 million people lost their job where as others got salaries with cut off. Nearly 45% of families across nation have seen income drop as compared to last year. The Indian economy faced a lose over 32,000 crore per day and nearly 53% of businesses were largely effected in India at the time of initial 21 days lockdown which was imposed for breaking the chain of virus transmission.

The major companies in India like L&T (Larsen and toubro), Aditya birla, Tata motors, Grasim industries and many other companies have either shut down their operations or reduced the operations where as new start-up’s have been heavily impacted due to no or less financial support. There are many concerns or ways as to how can the Indian government locate funds to battle the pandemic and at the same time to keep the economy alive. Experts recommended much income supports measures like NPA (Non-performing Assets) norms, tax payments to those sectors.

Stock markets in India have reported their worst loss in the month of March in the history.



The government revenue and income has been majorly effected in terms of collection of tax which has drastically reduced hence government been trying to find various ways in order to reduce its own cost.

The government has approved the insurance scheme for the healthcare workers fighting against the coronavirus, on March 26, 2020; the finance minister Nirmala sitharam had announced a 50lakhs rupee of insurance cover individually for the frontline workers who are involved or in direct contact with the virus. The announcement was part of a measures announced by the finance minister under the pradhan mantra garib kalyan package. This medical insurance scheme would include sanitation workers, nurses, doctors, and paramedics. These professionals are not considering their health and risking their lives only to take care of the patients who are affected by the novel coronavirus.

Coronavirus Description

Corona viruses or Covid-19 is a large family of viruses which causes sickness in human beings. It is commonly known to cause respiratory infection between common cold to more severe diseases such Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

SARS-Cov-2 is from zoonotic viruses known as coronavirus, type of betacoronavirus and is very much correlated to 2 of the viruses that is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus and the Middle East respiratory syndrome. All 3 are bat viruses and cross over to cause human infective virus through an intermediary host. The Coronavirus is normally of 125nm in size, with a positive sense single- trapped RNA genome of nearly 30kb and a nucleocapsid of helical equilibrium.



Does the plasma of the coronavirus recovered people have an effective treatment for the people affected?

People who have recovered from the novel virus which is known as covid-19 develop natural defences in their blood normally antibodies. These antibodies are found in the blood of the recovered patients, the plasma from the blood donated by the recovered patients which normally contains antibodies can be used for two purposes. One, convalescent plasma which contains these antibodies and other hyperimmune immunoglobulin serum which is more concentrated and hence it contains more antibodies.

However it is uncertain that convalescent plasma, the plasma which is donated from the people recovered from the virus is beneficial for the patients who are infected. There is a limited information regarding this to determine whether the convalescent plasma is effective treatment.



NEED OF THE STUDY:-

The Need of the study is to identify the importance of safety measure and the welfare provisions of the workers in private hospitals during the covid-19 situation, the study is done to know the various safety measure and what are welfare provisions provided or precautions taken towards the health of the workers in the private hospitals during the current pandemic situation. Also to know what is role of government in providing all these necessities to the private hospital workers irrespective of their work profile.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

Each one in the world has the corona virus in their mind. But none of them is understanding the covid-19 pandemic like safety professional there are many articles/surveys explaining about the how safety is important to all, specially to the workers of the hospitals during the covid-19 situation as they are directly exposed to the virus, they are the real life heroes saving many life's by risking their life's, hence it is essential that we carry out the study as to how best to improve safety measure and to provide with adequate equipments like PPE(personal protection equipment), sanitizers to workers by the hospitals in Bengaluru city in this current covid-19 situations.



CHAPTER-02

METHODOLOG

Y



METHODOLOGY:-

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:-

The study focus on how important the safety measure and welfare provisions and the study is conducted in the private hospitals of the Bengaluru city.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- To study the concept and the importance of health and safety measures provided to the workers by the private hospitals in Bengaluru city.
- To understand various welfare provisions and safety provisions to the worker's of the private hospitals in Bengaluru city.

SOURCES OF DATA:-

The research for the current study contains the two sources of data:-

- Primary data:-

The primary data refers to the data which is collected for the first time. The data collection from the primary source i.e. through interview, questionnaire is not possible for the current study due to pandemic situations.



- Secondary data:-

The secondary data refers to the data which is readily available. The secondary data for the current study will be collected through websites, journals, magazines, newspapers, research articles.

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION:-

The data will be collected through various websites, social media, newspapers and magazines which will be focused on the workers of the hospitals in the Bengaluru city.

PLAN OF ANALYSIS:-

The research for the current study covers the plan of analysis through tabulated and analysed statistical tools like percentage basis, tables, graphs, figures and charts will be used in order to overcome finding suggestions and conclusion.

LIMITATIONS:-

- The research is based on the secondary data.
- The study is only confined to the private hospitals in the Bengalurucity.
- The data may be bias for the selection of hospitals in the Bengaluru city.
- Time constant is one of the major limitations of the study.
- The study is limited to the data from March 2020 and it is limited to the city of Bengaluru city.



CHAPTER SCHEME:-

i. CHAPTER 01:- INTRODUCTION

This chapter studies of the research deals with the introduction of safety measure and welfare provisions and the background of the covid-19.

ii. CHAPTER 02:- METHODOLOGY

It deals with the title of the study, research methodology, need of the study, statement of problem, objectives of the study, scope of the study, sources of the study, tools for data collection, plan of analysis, limitations of the study.

iii. CHAPTER 03:- SWOC ANALYSIS

It Deals with the primary objective of SWOC analysis to help develop a full awareness of the factors involved regarding the safety and welfare provisions towards workers in Bengaluru city.

iv. CHAPTER 04:- OUTCOME OF THE STUDY

It deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data with the help of graphs, tables and charts.

v. CHAPTER 05:- LEARNING EXPERIENCE AND CONCLUSION

It deals with summary of findings, conclusion and suggestion



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CHAPTER-03

SWOC ANALYSIS

**(STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND
CHALLENGES)**



SWOC Analysis is a strategic plan method which helps an organisation or an individual to find out or identify its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges linked with the business or a particular project, with the help of these points by vigilant evaluation an organisation, a individual can improve himself or an organisation can improve its operations. It is a revelation for an organisation that is willing to honestly evaluate their good quality and bad quality.

I. STRENGTHS

The list of abilities or characteristic of an organisation or a project that gives the basis of competitive advantage over others, the below are some of the strengths for the concern project.

- Recovery from the virus rate is high.
- Cost Advantage.
- International odd standing (Medicines).
- Well trained or expertise personnel.
- An established training camp.
- Cultural, social, and religious connections.
- Hands on training rather than only learning from books.
- Varied learning material delivery.



II. WEAKNESSES

These are the list of characteristics or areas that needs improvement or to be avoided.

- Lack of awareness about the virus.
- No vaccination.
- No proper personal protection equipments to the Health care workers.
- Staff management problems.
- Lagging in Morden technologies.
- Lack of available resources like beds, oxygen's etc for treatment.
- Restricted lines of services.

III. OPPORTUNITIES

These are the external characteristics or opportunities that an individual or business or a project that can use for its own advantage.

- As there is an increased rate of recovery with an Indian medicine this makes India to deliver medicines all around world.
- Lack of leading competition due to increased recoveries compared to others which makes India to deliver medicines in future.
- With the availability of existing medicine curing the virus.
- Low cost treatment.
- A new market section or services that offer progress in profits.
- Flexible training methods.
-



IV. CHALLENGES

- Lack of safety equipments like PPE's to the health care workers.
- Lack of knowledge about the virus among people.
- Lack of availability of government awareness.
- Improper plans to defeat the virus.
- Time Management.
- Lack of availability of safety provisions.
- No proper guidance.



CHAPTER-04

OUTCOME OF THE STUDY



OUTCOME OF THE STUDY

Combating covid-19 starts with keeping the healthcare workers healthy. Ensuring protection and satisfactory welfare for healthcare workers are exceptionally basic. This audit in this manner prescribe that appropriate protection mechanism and special welfare package should be provided for the healthcare workers which could be a way of maintaining a strategic distance from diminishment in healthcare workers, reducing the spread of disease also a way of motivating, persuading and empowering the healthcare workers.

The current research is aimed at understanding the health of the healthcare workers and various measures adopted as a safety measures in the Bengaluru city during the covid-19 situation, with the combination of below elements mentioned the discussion for the current study.

- **Adequate availability of PPE'S:-**

PPE's known as personal protection equipment is protective like clothing, goggles, face shields or other apparel which is prepared to protect the wearers body from being exposed to any kind of injury, infection or virus, hence this must be available to all those frontline healthcare workers who are in direct contact with virus, this gives protection against being infected by covid-19.

- **Availability of Safety Equipments:-**

The healthcare workers are the heroes who are working day and night for the well being of the people and their lives by risking their lives. With the availability of various safety equipments like wear masks, sanitizer, safe environment for eating and the most important and the top most priority the availability of PPE's (personal protection equipment's) to the healthcare workers who are in direct contact with the virus or with the patients who effected with the virus, this makes the workers safe from being directly



exposed to the virus because only if the healthcare workers are safe the country can fight against the covid virus.

- **Government interventions:-**

The intervention of government is necessary as it the duty of government to raise awareness among the people related to the virus and its consequences, also by show casing the amount of hard work and dedication that is been given by the healthcare workers fighting against the virus as this makes an emotional place among people, because until the individual understands about the situation and start taking precautions like wearing masks, maintaining social distance as this reduces the chances of spreading the virus across.

- **Vaccination:-**

The world is eagerly waiting for the vaccination to fight against the virus. The pandemic has not only claimed lives of many, affected the economies of the countries, and also affected the people physically and mentally. There is more than 170 vaccines work in progress as of now, as per the Times of India on 12 Oct an India's first vaccination known as Covaxin. Covaxin, the vaccination developed by Bharat biotech with collaboration of (ICMR) Indian council of Medical Research is a stage 2 trial in India. As per the reports the DCGI which is known as Drugs Controller general of India has asked Bharat bio-tech to submit the report of Phase 2 the complete safety and immunogenicity data before it is passed for the next stage.

- **Knowledge training:-**

The healthcare workers should be provided with all the necessary information about the virus regularly through various camps or regularly sessions. It is



also essential that even a common public is also been given with adequate knowledge the spread then the need to take various precautions is the first thing about the virus its results, measures to maintain social distancing as it is important to stop.

- **Satisfaction and Motivation:-**

It refers to the level of job satisfaction and the level of motivation among the staff. The job satisfaction is in terms of providing all the necessary safety equipment as mentioned previously that is important for fighting against the virus. The government has come up with various policies like insurance policy for helping the healthcare workers and their family.

- **Working conditions:-**

Good working environment is necessary, healthcare workers must be provided with good infrastructure, with adequate medications supplies and it should be clear with line of authority that is communication line and decision making line, this make the work to go smoothly.



The current study together summarise the health impact on the healthcare workers of private hospitals in Bengaluru city during covid-19. Our results suggest that healthcare workers are exposed to various health issues due to Covid-19 pandemic. The people who infected with the covid-19 the very most common symptoms are fever, dry cough, tiredness which was alike to those which were seen in the society.

There are many factors which were recognized, some of these were long duty hours, and workers working for long period with no rest are exposed to mental and physical issues, working in the high-risk department, lack of safety equipments which PPE's, identified family member, there is no accurate infection control.

Moreover, long standing PPE's usage leads to skin damage of the healthcare workers, the most common site is the nasal bridge or passage. Since the frontline healthcare workers who are directly exposed to the covid-19 virus are directly exposed to the psychological distress which results in high level of depression, stress, anxiety, anger, pain, fear, sleeplessness, post-traumatic stress chaos among healthcare workers. Whereas female workers who are in close contact with the effected patients for long hours of working results in weakness, stress, anxiety. Nevertheless, this study or research results for better preparation for future.

The coronavirus has effected large number frontline healthcare workers worldwide, earlier covid-19 researches indicated a serious situation of illness and deaths across the world. The reality that the healthcare workers are at the high risk of infection by the coronavirus will further worsen the shortage of skilled and experienced workers, as most of the health systems are working at their full capacities. One of the major issues faced in controlling the pandemic is the excessive shortage of PPE's. A highly infectious pandemic named Ebola has already compromised health care system resulting in shortage of PPE's.



Therefore it is important to establish an emergency medical supply institution or a program to ensure the regular supply of these facilities based on the nature, needs, and according to quantity and quality. The pandemic makes an significant psychological effect on healthcare workers, this makes necessary to take an appropriate psychological support, intervention and staff support measures like psychological counselling, helpline number, establishment of shift timing system in the hospitals, tea breaks, rest breaks and time offs, a place to rest and sleep, mind relaxing yoga's, exercise and sessions for the purpose of motivating the healthcare workers.

Protecting the health of the healthcare workers, through a proper and adequate measures is a crucial tool and important in national emergency public health responses to fight against the virus. If measures are regularly not adopted, the disease will eventually subside a new pitch of patience suffering.

Improvement in health and safety of the workers in the private hospital and providing welfare provision will be possible only with the strict and firm enforcement of laws. It is not just health safety and provisions but also the regularly payment obligation. A culture of firm enforcement will help the workers because regular cash flow from government will help the hospitals sectors for purchasing of necessary equipments.



CHAPTER-05

EXPERIENCE LEARNING AND CONCLUSION



LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Healthcare workers health are at high risk in this pandemic resulting in physical health problems as well as mental health problems arising due to their profession which is taking care of the patients who are affected the virus . The healthcare workers safety and their well being is an extreme important to fight against the covid pandemic.

Implementation of various measures and the strategies may help to reduce or avoid the consequences, as mentioned previously mentioned it necessary that government take various precautions and implement them for the safety of healthcare workers also the health of common people. By taking in account the government had announced the insurance cover to the health care workers of rs 50lakhs for 90 days to around of 22.12 lakhs workers totally, who are in direct contact of covid-19 patients who are at high risk of being infected with the virus, it will include any accidental loss of life while taking care of patients affected with virus. On relation of the unforeseen situation, private hospitals workers, central hospitals, autonomous hospitals of central and states, central of minister can also draft responsibilities for covid-19 these will be covered subject to indicated by Ministry of health and family welfare.

There are many articles regarding covid -19 which discussed about the mental and physical health. In one of the study it resulted that out of 230 healthcare workers responded to the mental health evaluation, 53 who had psychological problems. Among 53 healthcare workers there were females compared to males i.e. more nurses than physicians who suffered from mental health problem due to covid-19. The mental health or psychological impact on the healthcare workers includes the below conditions, Anxiety was 23 to 44%, severe anxiety 2.17%, moderate anxiety 4.78%, mild anxiety 16.09%, stress was 27.4% to 71%, depression was 50.4%, sleeplessness was 34%.



Anxiety in females was more compared to that of male's i.e. 25.67% and 11.63% respectively. Frontline health workers engaged in taking care of patients were at high risk of depression.

Physical health impacted the health of workers in included high risk department like infectious disease, diagnosed members, inadequate hand hygiene, and imperfect hand hygiene before and after contact, long working hours daily and uncovered or unprotected exposure. The common symptoms were fever, dry cough, tiredness, chest pain, headache and diarrhea.

The precautions against the virus for the healthcare workers are the importance and for the safety of the healthcare workers, workers have to wear personal protective equipment for a long time. In a study it was revealed that due to the wear of personal protective equipment resulted in skin damage of 97% of the health care workers whereas the nasal bridge being majorly affected portion.



Conclusion

A world pandemic threat of novel coronavirus mitigation is highly important to the human life and reducing disturbed livelihood. The coronavirus has almost swept into the world with number of cases being confirmed of virus to deaths. In the beginning to reduce to spread and to break the chain of virus transmission the government had implemented the complete lockdown which affected the economy very badly few lost their jobs and few got the 50% of their salaries.

In this pandemic situation the real heroes are the healthcare workers who are who are risking their lives for the betterment of the county and to save the lives of peoples. Healthcare workers who are responding to a world pandemic by taking care of individuals. It is the healthcare workers who are highly affected mentally and physically in this pandemic. Hence it is the duty of any government to take care of the workers by implementation of measures as mentioned, by providing various safety provisions like PPE's, sanitizers, medicines, a place to rest and eat etc making accessible to all the hospital.

Healthcare workers are exposed to physical and mental health problems because of their duty. With the proper strategies it might help to reduce these problems with the implementation of adequate safety provisions and training on the use of personal protective equipment, knowledge on strict infection control practices, knowledge on medicines and provision of mental health and physical health services.



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