

**A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON SAFETY MEASURES RENDERED
TO
HOSPITAL NURSES DURING THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

Master of Business Administration

by

**BANU A
Register No. 39410031**



SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

**Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC | Approved by AICTE
Jeppiaar Nagar, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI, CHENNAI - 600 119**

April - 2021



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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the Bonafide work of BANU A (39410031) who have done the Project work entitled “**A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON SAFETY MEASURES RENDERED TO HOSPITAL NURSES DURING THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION**” under my supervision from December 2020 to February 2021.

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Internal Examiner

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I **Banu A (39410031)** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**A comprehensive study on safety measures rendered to hospital nurses during this pandemic situation**” done by me under the guidance of Dr. J. Rani at Sathyabama institute of science and technology, Chennai is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration degree.

DATE:

PLACE:

BANU A

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BANU A

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has affected the life and health of more than 1 million people across the world. This overwhelms many countries' healthcare systems, and, of course, affects healthcare providers such as nurses fighting on the frontlines to safeguard the lives of everyone affected. Exploring the issues that nurses face during their battle will help support them and develop protocols and plans to improve their preparedness. Thus, this integrative review will explore the issues facing nurses during their response to the COVID-19 crisis. The major issues facing nurses in this situation are the critical shortage of nurses, beds, and medical supplies, including personal protective equipment and, as reviews indicate, psychological changes and fears of infection among nursing staff. The implications of these findings might help to provide support and identify the needs of nurses in all affected countries to ensure that they can work and respond to this crisis with more confidence. Moreover, this will help enhance preparedness for pandemics and consider issues when drawing up crisis plans. The recommendation is to support the nurses, since they are a critical line of defense. Indeed, more research must be conducted in the field of pandemics regarding nursing.

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CHAPTER-1

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Day by day fighting against with coronavirus disease (Covid-19) is being prominent and essential to save one's lives. Health care workers like doctors, nurses, paramedics, pharmacists, technicians etc are at front line of Covid-19 which put them at risk as a result of their response. Like doctors, nurses also play a vital role in treating the critically ill patients from hospital admitting to discharging to home and help them to live normal life as before.

Nurses play a key role in the public health response to such crises, delivering direct patient care and reducing the risk of exposure to the infectious disease. The experience of providing nursing care in this context has the potential to have significant short and long terms consequences for individual nurses, society and the nursing profession. The Nurses contribution to the Health care sector globally is always delightful.

(COVID-19) worldwide, with variant mortality and morbidity rates in different countries, had put the health system into crisis. Response to the outbreak. The concern to individual nurse in preserving the ethical and moral. Nurses play an essential job responsibility in numerous ways while dealing with mankind, sick or well. Vital domains involved in full filling nurse role during pandemic (COVID-19) noticeably creating awareness, screening services, and support for the general public who are high-risk conditions, infection prevention and surveillance, implementing appropriate preparations and precautions in health care settings, protecting the patients with immunodeficient and or co-morbidities.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

As COVID-19 is a newly identified disease, effective vaccines and treatments are still in development. Thus, in tackling this newly identified infectious disease, nurses face a potential risk of infection as well as potential work-related anxiety and mental health problems.

1. It is important to apply the latest knowledge to protect healthcare professionals and nursing staff who are caring for patients with COVID-19.
2. Healthcare providers must be educated about the dangers of infectious disease, including the proper use of personal protective equipment, proper personal hygiene practices, and related environmental measures.
3. Nurses are working long hours caring for COVID-19 patients, wearing masks that make their skin bleed and are suffering under the heat of whatever gear they have available to protect themselves and their patients.
4. They are being asked to transfer from one unit to another to cover shortages, sit alone with patients who are dying, and suffering anxieties and fears from walking through hospital doors to begin another shift.
5. Some nurses decided to leave their jobs, but many others have carried on. Multitudes of nurses are working hard and meeting these challenges, finding the strength to continue to provide care and relieve the suffering of patients despite constraints, adversity, and unavoidable deaths.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1.3.1 PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

The main objective of this study is to analyse the psychological impact for nurse work during this pandemic situation.

1.3.2 SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

- To study the type of preparation and training has been conducted for nurses in covid-19.
- To identify the safety measures rendered by hospital nurses during pandemic situation.
- To determine whether government offers many safety precautions to nurses during this pandemic situation.
- To Analyze the satisfaction level of nurse work during this pandemic situation.

CHAPTER- 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Abdullelah Al Thobaity (2020) Nurses on the frontline against the covid 19 pandemic: an integrated review on a lower resilience will affect the sustainability of the health services. This also affects healthcare providers such as doctors, nurses, and allied health professionals. Despite the impact on healthcare providers, excellent management of a pandemic depends on the level of preparedness of healthcare providers, including nurses.

Connie M. ulrich, Cyndia H. Rushton (2020) Nurses confronting the coronovirus: challenges met and lessons learned to date the demand for nursing care has rarely been as high, and the consequences of providing it never more severe. Nurses go to work every day under conditions of uncertainty.

Fernanda Garcia Bezerra (2020) reviewed the nursing staff needs to have a voice so that public policies and institutional strategies are established to meet the real needs of workers, children, and families, envisioning the promotion of a safe and quality care delivery to all. Hence, this study's objective was to identify the challenges faced by pediatric nursing workers in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgina morley, chirstine grady (2020) reviewed the urge policy-makers to ensure that nurses' voices and perspectives are integrated into both local and global decision-making so as to minimize the structural injustices many nurses have faced.

Guadalupe Manzano Garcla (2020) reviewed Some of the resources considered to be most significant in explaining burnout syndrome in the nursing community that are included in this paper are: autonomy, social support at work, and available human and material resources. Autonomy refers to the discretion granted to nursing staff in managing their work and rest time. Social support at work is defined as the availability of help from others.

Hakime aslan, Hatice pekine (2020) studied the application skills are insufficient, the uncertainty of when, where and how to do the compensatory training for the elimination of inadequacy could stress nursing students. This research was carried out since it was thought that especially for nursing students to encounter the pandemic process for the first time , and not to engage in clinical practices in which they develop skill teaching may have an impact on their stress levels.

Juana Ines Gallego-Gomez (2020) explore the Nursing students are a very specific group of students; they were directly related to the pandemic given their health training and area of knowledge. In fact, despite that nurses are the largest group of health professionals in the Spanish National Health System, the collaboration of nursing students was evidenced by the need to sign special contracts called “sanitary aid”, given the severity of the pandemic.

Karen B Lasaster, Linda H Aiken (2020) studied the Efforts to enact nurse staffing legislation often lack timely, local evidence about how specific policies could directly impact the public's health. Despite numerous studies indicating better staffing is associated with more favourable patient outcomes, only one US state (California) sets patient-to-nurse staffing standards. To inform staffing legislation actively under consideration in two other US states (New York, Illinois), we sought to determine whether staffing varies across hospitals and the consequences for patient outcomes.

Lishan Huang (2020) reviewed the special attention to nurses protection during the covid-19 epidemic and We have tried 3 shift schedules: 4 h of work in the morning and 4 h of work in the afternoon with an 8-h interval; 6 h of continuous work; and 6 h of continuous work, with the next nursing shift overlapping by 1 h at the end of shift.

Melissa L. Desroches (2020) study the nursing profession as a whole is firmly established within a medical model of care, which views disability as an illness or healthcare professional intervention. The concern is that a focus on medical care needs will restrict the freedom of persons with DD to live, work, and recreate in the least restrictive setting.

Mohammed buheji, nawal buhaid (2020) study the Nursing human factor during covid-19, pandemic on Nursing is the main active partners in any primary and secondary infectious disease prevention efforts. In every country, to be the top first line dedicated profession in the prevention from diseases and alleviation of suffering during and after a treatment of any disease, including the COVID-19.

Nasrin Galehdar, Aziz kamrah (2020) Had studied COVID-19 infection is a new disease that infects a large number of people, killing a ratio of whom every day in the world. Healthcare staff, especially nurses, experience a great deal of psychological distress during care of COVID-19 patients. Detecting factors that disturb nurses' mental health during care of these patients can help to reduce their psychological distress during care of COVID-19 patients. Detecting factors that disturb nurses' mental health during care of these patients can help to reduce their psychological distress. Therefore, this study aimed to explore nurses' experiences of psychological distress during care of patients with COVID-19.

Ozlem kackin, Emre ciyden (2020) reviewed that the Nurses are exposed to a range of psychosocial stressors because of these risks, and it may also be said that nurses diagnosing, treating and caring for COVID-19 patients in Turkey will experience similar risks, problems and concerns. The present research, which is among the first studies on the subject conducted in Turkey, aims to expand the scope of the available information on the topic at hand by contributing results from a different geography and culture.

Pushpamala Ramaiah, Nahla A.Tayyib (2020) Reviewed Nurses have a crucial role in attaining the healthcare industry's goal by being critical connections in the system of healthcare delivery. Nurses function begin from rendering not only the specialized care but also involved in coordinating the other health professionals in order to meet the goals of the patients.

Rakesh sharma, Vishwas A.S, prasuna (2020) studied Nurses denoting the largest sector of the healthcare system in every country play a crucial role in facing this pandemic. Nurses have numerous roles and responsibilities, especially during pandemic (COVID-19) outbreak, such as: creating awareness, screening services, to support community people for who are at high-risk, infection prevention and surveillance, implementing appropriate preparations and precautions in health care settings, protecting the patients with immunodeficient and or comorbidities, care of COVID-19 patients with acute and chronic illness.

Ritin Fernandez, Heidi lord (2020) Complicating the situation for nurses during pandemics are the logistical issues related to supply of personal protective equipment (PPE), and shortages of other necessary resources to support service delivery. A preliminary search of PROSPERO, MEDLINE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and the JBI Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports was conducted to identify qualitative reviews on nurses' experiences during a pandemic.

Robert Lovric (2020) Our study sought to explore the perceptions and experiences of Croatian BSc nursing students regarding the new COVID-19 global pandemic, three days before the Croatian Government decided to temporarily close all educational institutions in the country and implement remote learning. Thus, by inductive qualitative analysis of students' experiences, we are seeking to gain a better and deeper understanding of the possible impact of the pandemic on their study process.

Sandhya Ghai (2020) Safety Precautions for Nursing Staff are:

Must know the usage of PPE and maintaining it properly. Should guide confirmed covid-19 patient about PPE. Use caution when handling needles or other sharps, and dispose of contaminated sharps in puncture-proof, labeled, closable sharps containers. Should avoid touching their faces, including their eyes, noses, and mouths, particularly until after they have thoroughly washed their hands upon completing work and/or removing PPE.

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about a topic. In a research paper, the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN:

Research design is the framework of *research methods* and techniques chosen by a researcher. The type of *research* problem an organization is facing will determine the *research design* and not vice-versa. The *design* phase of a *study* determines which tools to use and how they are used.

3.2.1 DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH DESIGN:

Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. It can answer what, where, when and how questions, but not why questions. A descriptive research design can use a wide variety of research methods to investigate one or more variables.

This project is based on DESCRIPTIVE research design to obtain the opinion of the respondents.

3.3 SAMPLE DESIGN:

Sample design is the theoretical basis and the practice means by generalizing from characteristics of relatively few of the comprising population. It is the method by which the sample is chosen.

3.3.1 NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING:

Non-probability sampling is a *sampling* method in which not all members of the population have an equal chance of participating in the study, unlike *probability sampling*. Researchers use this method in studies where it is impossible to draw random *probability sampling* due to time or cost considerations.

3.3.1.1 CONVENIENCE SAMPLING:

convenience sampling is a type of nonprobability sampling in which people are sampled simply because they are "convenient" sources of data for researchers. In probability sampling, each element in the population has a known non zero chance of being selected through the use of a random selection procedure.

3.4 SOURCES OF DATA:

In sources of data there are two types of data.

1. primary data
2. secondary data

3.4.1 PRIMARY DATA:

Primary data for this study will be collecting through questionnaire.

3.4.2 SECONDARY DATA:

Secondary data is collecting from external sources like Websites, journals, articles, google scholar etc..

3.5 AREA OF THE STUDY:

The Nurses from Chennai location are considered for my research study.

3.6 POPULATIONS:

The respondents of the study consider of Nurses around 40 plus Hospitals, from that I have selected a small group of Nurses from south Chennai around ECR and Sholinganallur for my research work.

3.7 SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size chosen for the study is around 120.

3.8 STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONNAIRE:

Questionnaire can be classified as both, quantitative and qualitative method depending on the nature of questions specially, answers obtained through closed-ended questions with multiple choice answer options are analyzed using quantitative methods.

3.8.1 LIKERT SCALE QUESTION:

Likert scale questions are the “do you agree or disagree “questions you often see in surveys, and are used to gauge respondents’ opinions and feelings.

3.8.2 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

A multiple choice questions is a questions type where the respondent is asked to choose one or more items from a limited list of choices.

3.9 STATISTICAL TOOLS:

Statistical tools are involved in carrying out a study include planning, designing, collecting data, analysing, drawing meaningful interpretation and reporting of the research findings.

3.9.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS:

Percentage Analysis refers to a special kind of ratio. Percentage analysis are used in making Comparison between two or more series of data. Percentage analysis are used to describe relationships, it is expressed as

Percentage analysis= (No. of. Respondents/ total no. of Employees) x100

3.9.2 ANOVA:

Analysis of variance (abbreviated as ANOVA) it is the essentially a procedure for testing the deference among different groups of data for homogeneity. The essence of an ANOVA is that the total amount of variation in a set of data is broken down into two types, that amount which can be attributed to chance and that amount which can be attributed to specific causes. ANOVA consists in splitting the variance for analytical process.

3.9.3 CHI-SQUARE:

A chi-squared test, also referred to as chi-square test or X^2 test, is any statistical hypothesis test in which the sampling distribution of the test statistic is a chi-squared distribution when the null hypothesis is true, or any in which this is asymptotically true, meaning that the sampling distribution (if the null hypothesis is true) can be made to approximate a chi-squared distribution as closely as desired by making the sample size large enough.

The X^2 test was first used by Karl Pearson in the year 1980. The quantity X^2 describes the magnitude of the discrepancy between theory and observation.

It is calculated using:

$X^2 = \sum [(O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i]$ with **(n -1) degrees of freedom**. Where, o_i refers to the observed frequency & E_i to the expected frequencies. X^2 Was used as a test of independence and goodness of fit.

3.9.4 CORRELATION:

Correlation analysis is the statistical tool used to measure the degree to which two variables are linearly related to each other correlation measure the degree of association between two variables. The Pearson product- moment correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength and direction of association that exists between two variables measured on at least an interval scale. It is denoted by the symbol r .

$$r = \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \sqrt{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}}$$

CHAPTER-4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

TABLE NO 4.1.1

TABLE SHOWING AGE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

AGE	NO.OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
20 to 22	34	28.3
22 to 25	41	34.2
25 ABOVE	45	37.5
TOTAL	120	100.0

Source: Primary data

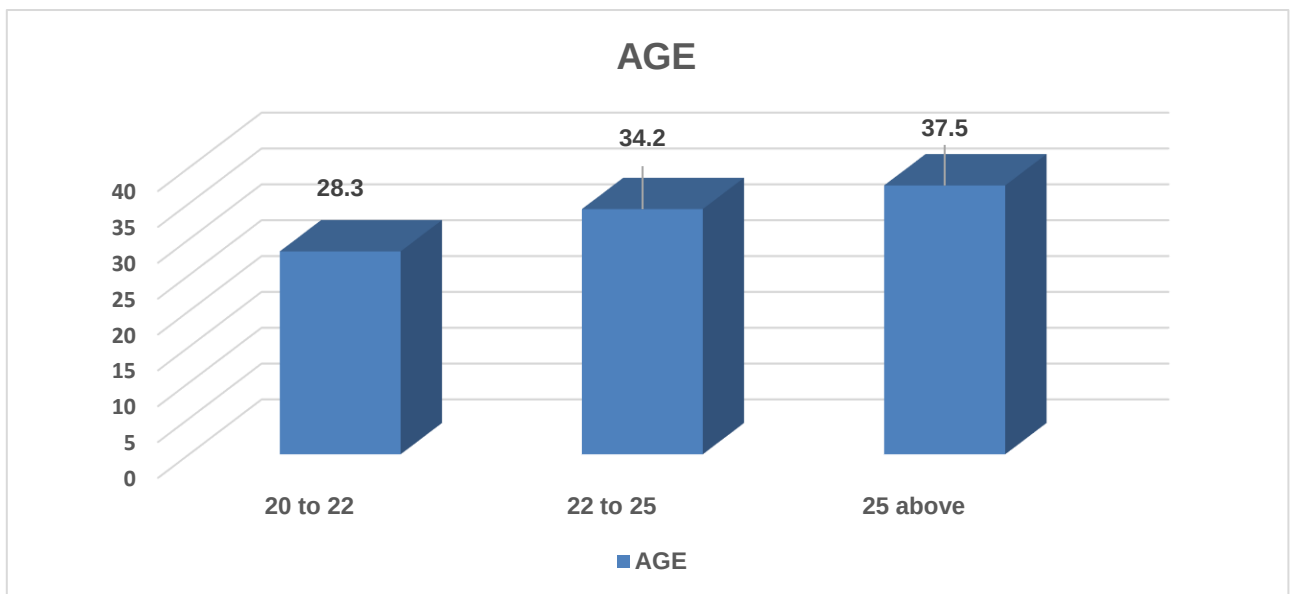


FIG: 4.1.1

FIGURE SHOWING AGE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 37.5% of the respondents are above 25 years age, 34.2% of the respondents are 22 to 25 years, 28.3% of the respondents are below 20 to 22 years of age.

TABLE NO 4.1.2

TABLE SHOWING GENDER GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

GENDER	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
MALE	56	46.7
FEMALE	64	53.3
TOTAL	120	100.0

Source: Primary data

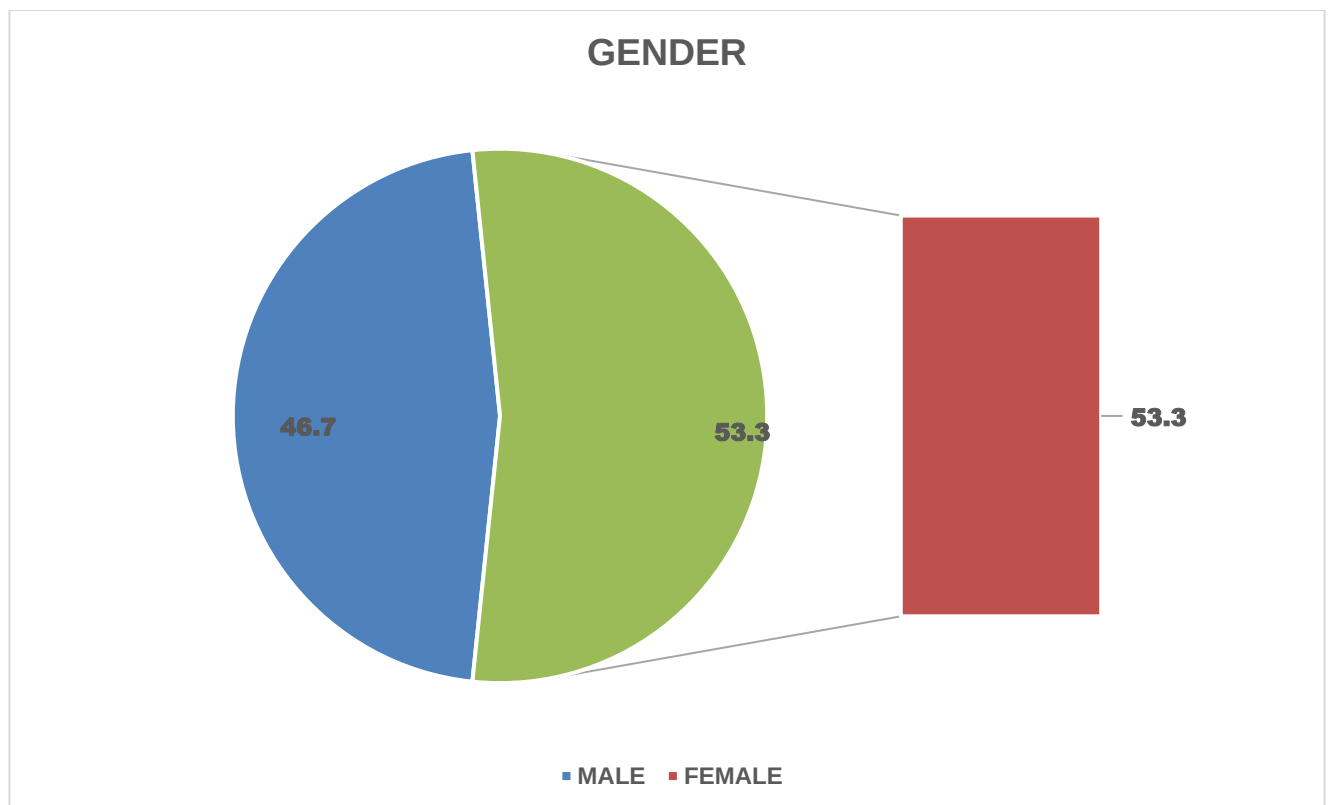


FIG: 4.1.2

FIGURE SHOWING GENDER GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 53.3% of the respondents of nurses are female, 46.7% of the respondents nurses are male.

TABLE NO 4.1.3

TABLE SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
DIPLOMA IN NURSING	34	28.3
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (BSc)	50	41.7
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NURSING(MSc)	36	30
TOTAL	120	100

Source: Primary data

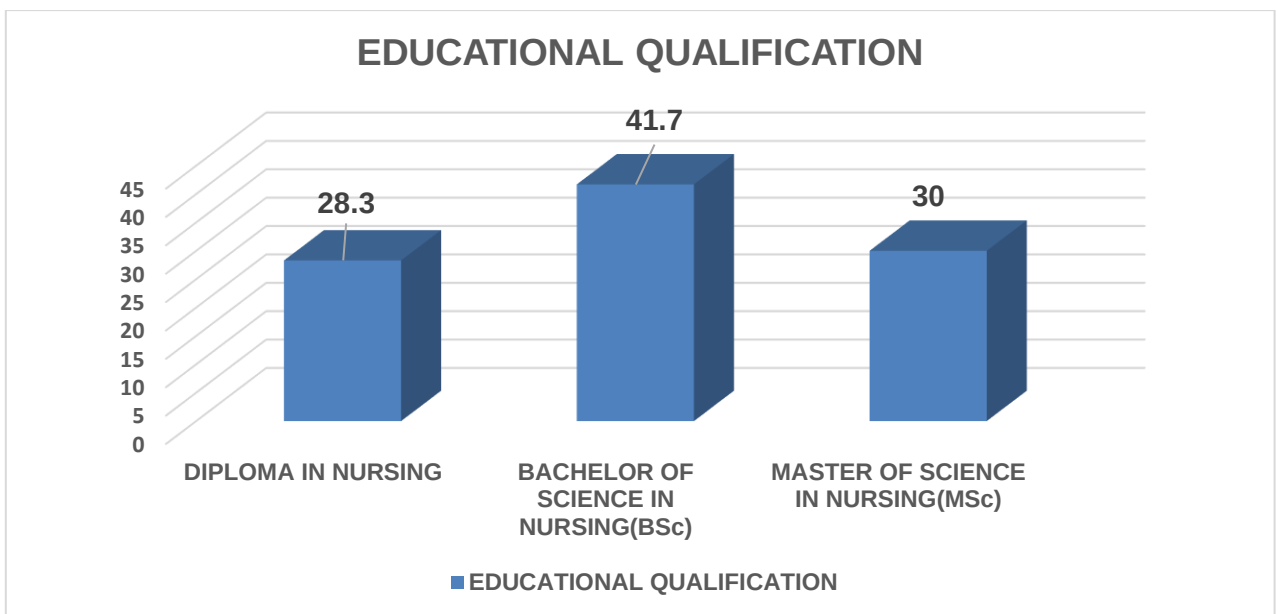


FIG: 4.1.3

FIGURE SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 41.7% of the respondents of nurses are studied Bachelor of science in nursing (BSc), 30% of the respondents of nurses are studied Master of science in nursing (MSc), 28.3% of the respondents of nurses are studied Diploma in nursing.

TABLE NO 4.1.4

TABLE SHOWING MARTIAL STATUS GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

MARTIAL STATUS	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
MARRIED	51	42.5
UNMARRIED	69	57.5
TOTAL	120	100.0

Source: Primary data

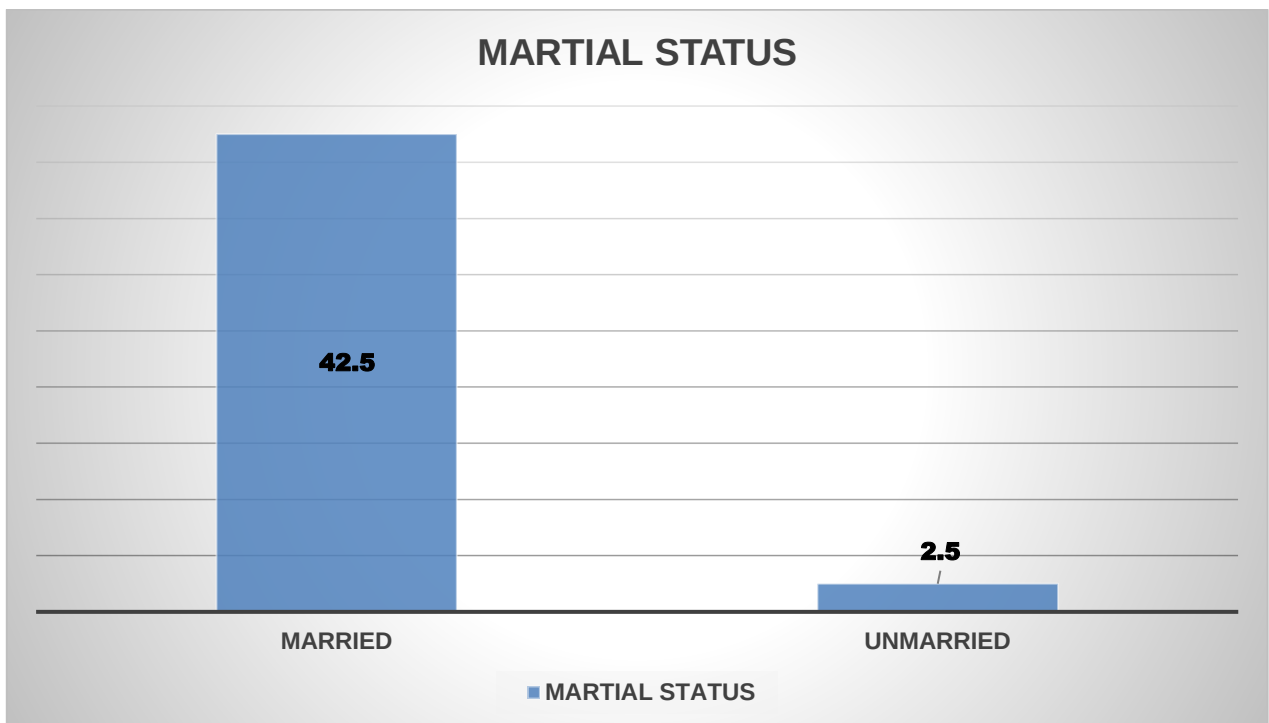


FIG: 4.1.4

FIGURE SHOWING MARTIAL STATUS GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 57.5% of the respondents of nurses are Unmarried, 42.5% of the respondents of nurses are Married.

TABLE NO 4.1.5

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY INCOME GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

MONTHLY INCOME	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
15,000	18	15
20,000	39	32.5
25,000	44	36.7
30,000 (OR) ABOVE	19	15.8
TOTAL	120	100.0

Source: Primary data

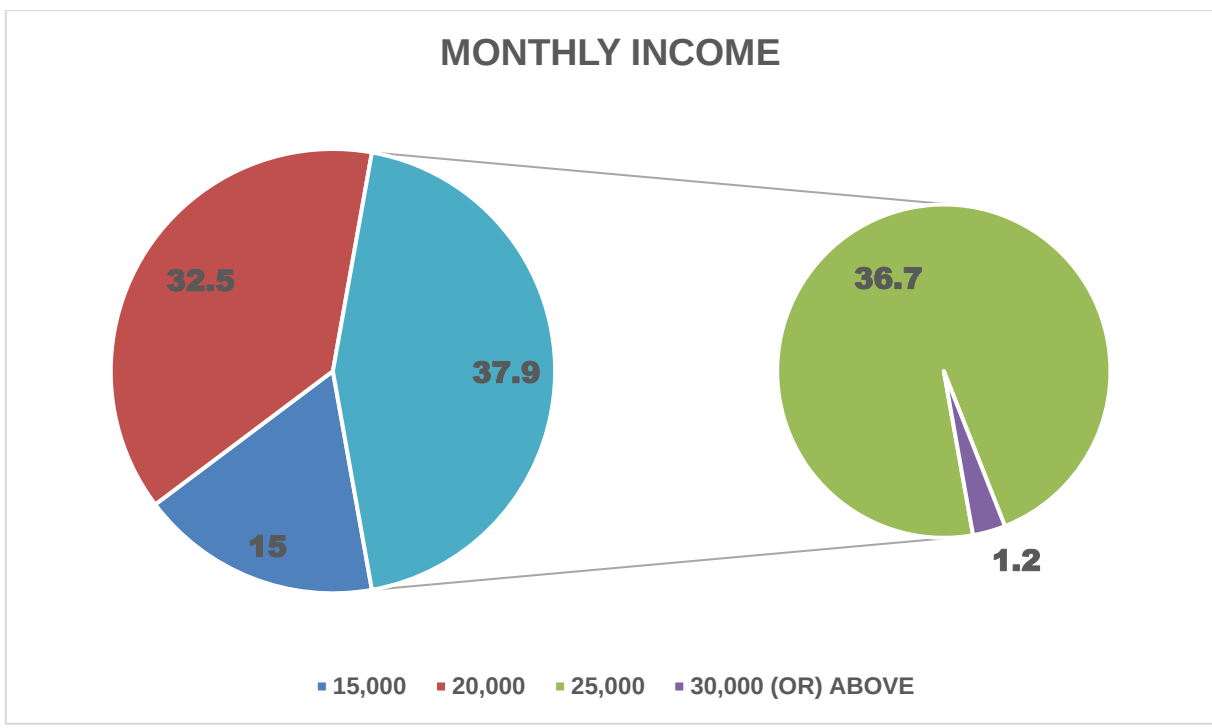


FIG: 4.1.5

FIGURE SHOWING MONTHLY INCOME GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 36.7% of the respondents of nurses monthly income is 25,000, 32.5% of the respondents of nurses monthly income is 20,000, 15.8% of the respondents of nurses monthly income is 30,000(or) above, 15% of the respondents of nurses monthly income is 15,000.

TABLE NO 4.1.6

TABLE SHOWING EXPERIENCE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

EXPERIENCE	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
1 to 3 years	50	41.7
3 to 5 years	58	48.3
5 years (or) above	12	10
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

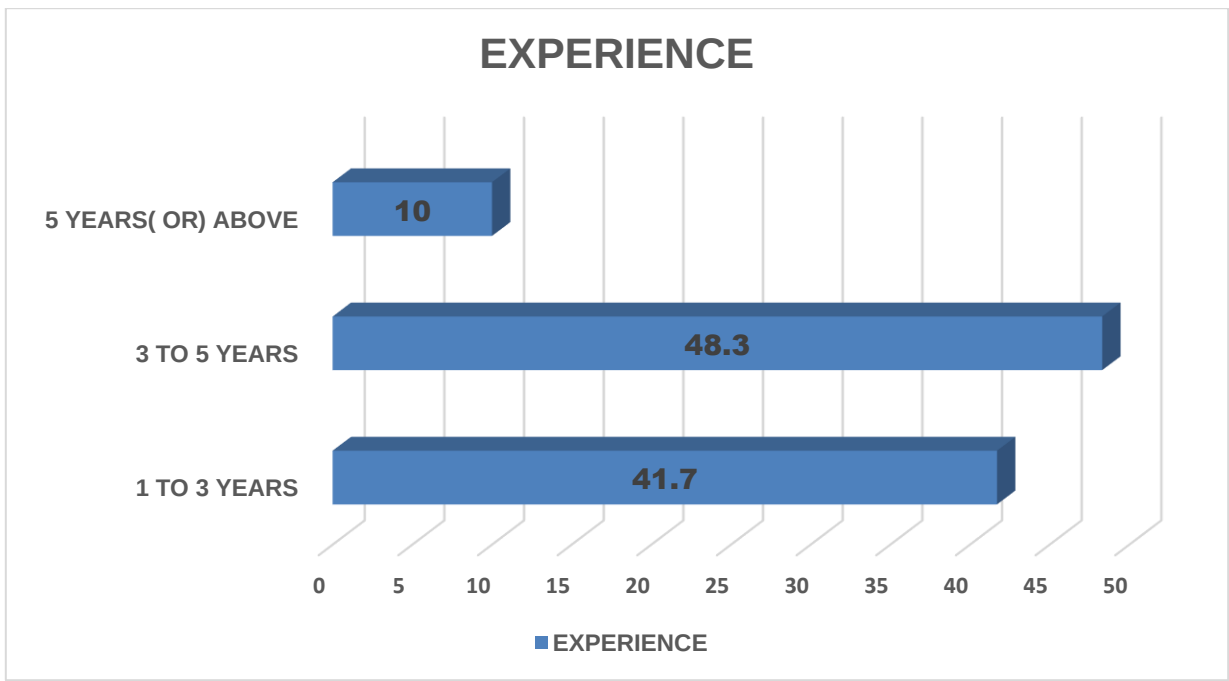


FIG: 4.1.6

FIGURE SHOWING EXPERIENCE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 48.3% of the respondents of nurses Experience is 3 to 5 years, 41.7% of the respondents of nurse experience is 1 to 5 years, 10% of the respondents of nurses experience is above 5 years.

TABLE NO 4.1.7

TABLE SHOWING TRAINING METHODS OF INSTRUCTIONS OF RESPONDENTS

TRAINING METHODS OF INSTRUCTIONS	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
GENERAL MEETINGS(OR) FORUMS	43	35.8
LITERATURE PROVIDED	39	32.5
VIDEOS	23	19.2
WEBINARS	15	12.5
TOTAL	120	100.0

Source: primary data

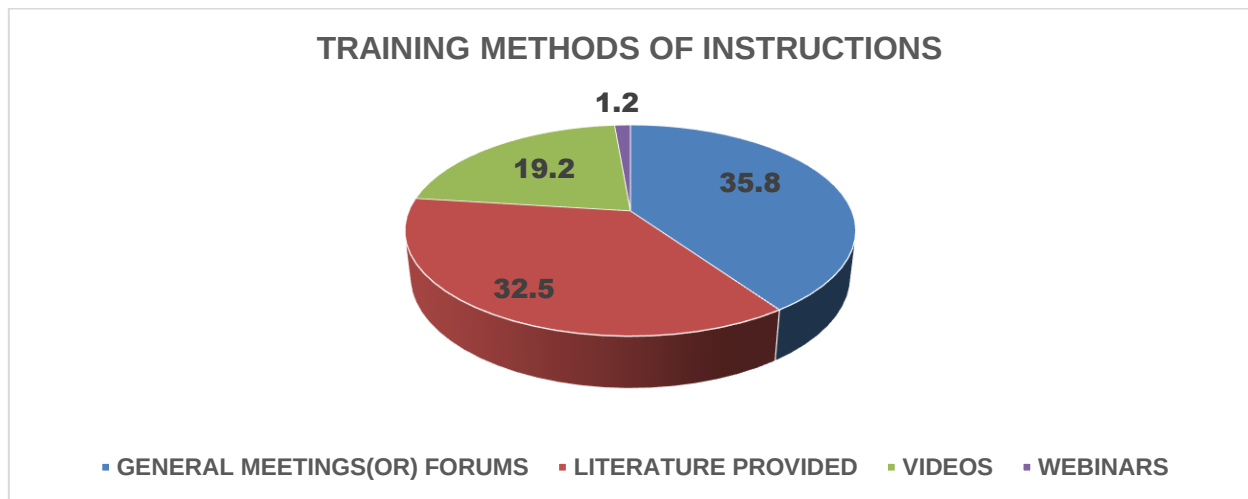


FIG: 4.1.7

FIGURE SHOWING TRAINING METHODS OF INSTRUCTIONS GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 35.8% of the respondents of nurses Training methods of instructions are General meetings (or) forums, 32.5% of the respondents of nurses Training methods of instructions are literature provided ,19.2% of the respondents of nurses Training methods of instructions are videos, 12.5% of the respondents of nurses training methods of instructions are Webinars.

TABLE NO 4.1.8

TABLE SHOWING PREPARATION AND TRAINING FOR HOSPITAL FACILITY CONDUCTED OF RESPONDENTS

PREPARATION AND TRAINING FOR HOSPITAL FACILITY CONDUCTED	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
Setting up separate cleaning areas for potential patients	50	41.67
Appropriate cleaning materials	40	33.33
Training staff on current infection control protocols	20	16.67
Setting up isolation areas specific patients with known(or) suspected covid-19.	10	8.33
TOTAL	120	100.0

Source: primary data

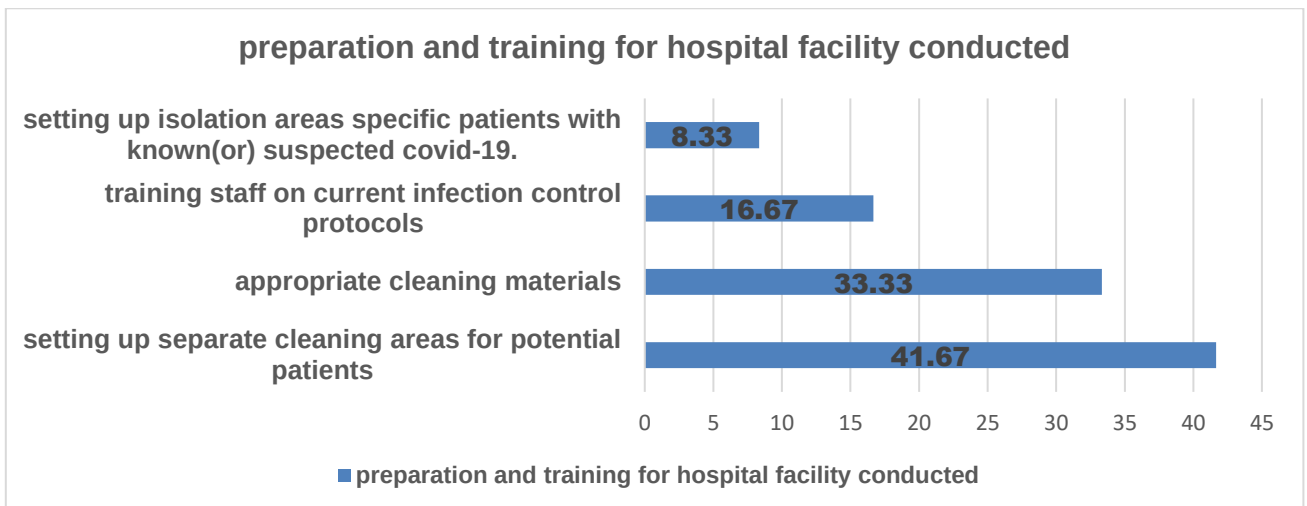


FIG: 4.1.8

FIGURE SHOWING PREPARATION AND TRAINING FOR HOSPITAL FACILITY CONDUCTED OF RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 41.67% of the respondents of nurses are setting up separate cleaning areas for potential patients and 8.33% of the respondents of nurses are setting up isolation areas specific patients with known (or) suspected covid-19.

TABLE NO 4.1.9

TABLE SHOWING FRONTLINE STAFF RESPONDS PLAN FOR CARRYING COVID-19 PATIENTS.

FRONTLINE STAFF RESPONDS PLAN FOR CARRYING COVID-19 PATIENTS	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
AGREE	85	70.84
DISAGREE	22	10.83
NEITHER AGREE(OR) DISAGREE	17	18.33
TOTAL	120	100.0

Source: primary data

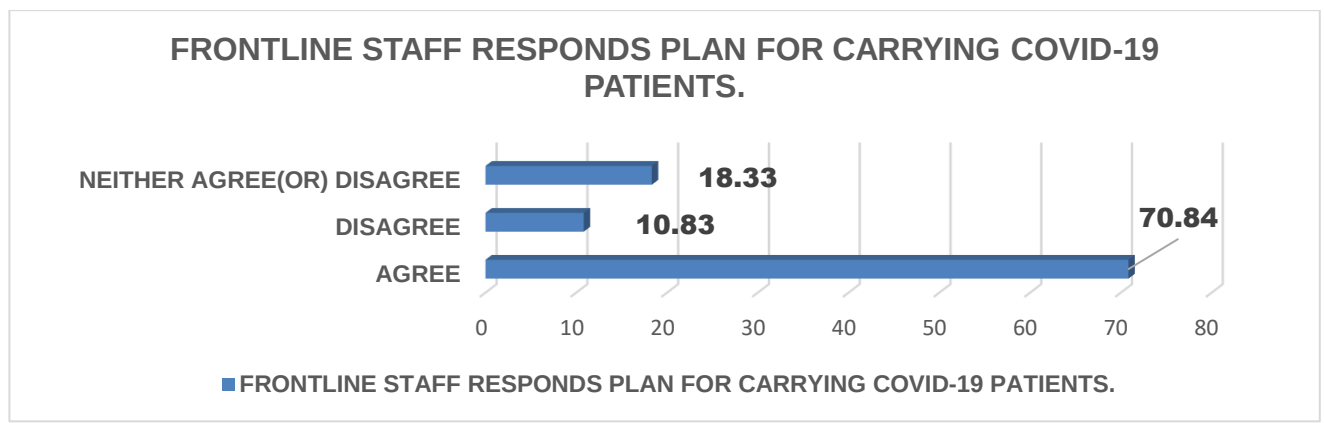


FIG: 4.1.9

FIGURE SHOWING FRONTLINE STAFF RESPONDS PLAN FOR CARRYING COVID-19 PATIENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 70.84% of the respondents of nurses are agree with the frontline staff responds plan for carrying covid-19 patients, 18.33% of the respondents of nurses are Neither agree or disagree with the frontline staff responds plan for carrying covid-19 patients, 10.83% of the respondents of nurses are disagree with the frontline staff responds plan for carrying covid-19 patients.

TABLE NO 4.1.10

TABLE SHOWING RESPIRATORS FACE SHIELD, GLOVES WILL PROTECT FROM CORONA VIRUS OF RESPONDENTS.

RESPIRATORS OF FACE SHIELD, GLOVES WILL PROTECT FROM CORONA VIRUS.	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
STRONGLY AGREE	20	16.66
AGREE	54	45
NEUTRAL	26	21.67
DISAGREE	14	11.67
STRONGLY DISAGREE	6	5
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

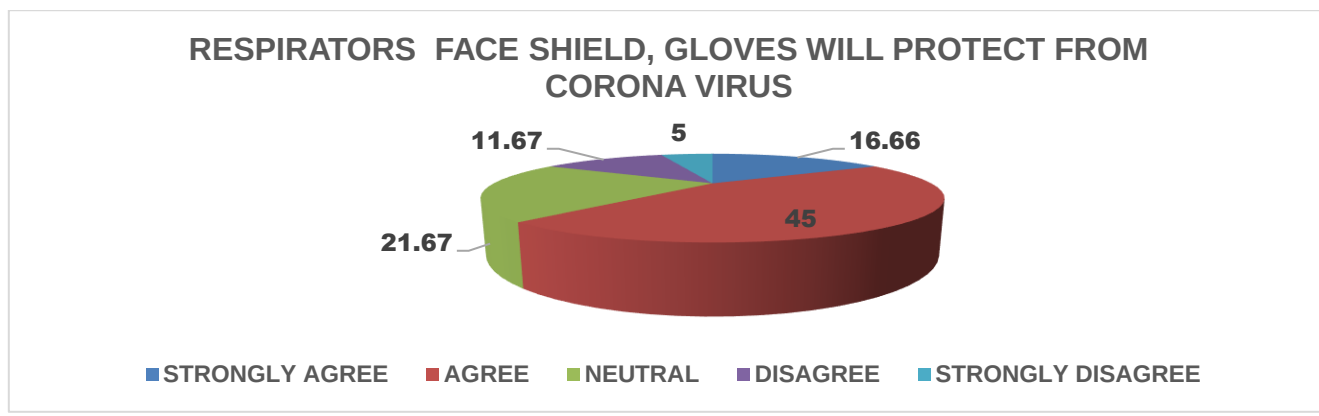


FIG: 4.1.10

FIGURE SHOWING RESPIRATORS FACE SHIELD, GLOVES WILL PROTECT FROM CORONA VIRUS OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 45% of the respondents of nurses are agree with respirators protection of face shield, gloves protect from corona virus and 5% of the respondents of nurses are strongly disagree with respirators protection of face shield, gloves protect from corona virus.

TABLE NO 4.1.11

TABLE SHOWING DIFFICULT TO HANDLE COVID-19 PATIENTS OF RESPONDENTS.

DIFFICULT TO HANDLE COVID-19 PATIENTS	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
STRONGLY AGREE	23	19.17
AGREE	59	49.16
NEUTRAL	23	19.17
DISAGREE	12	10
STRONGLY DISAGREE	3	2.5
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

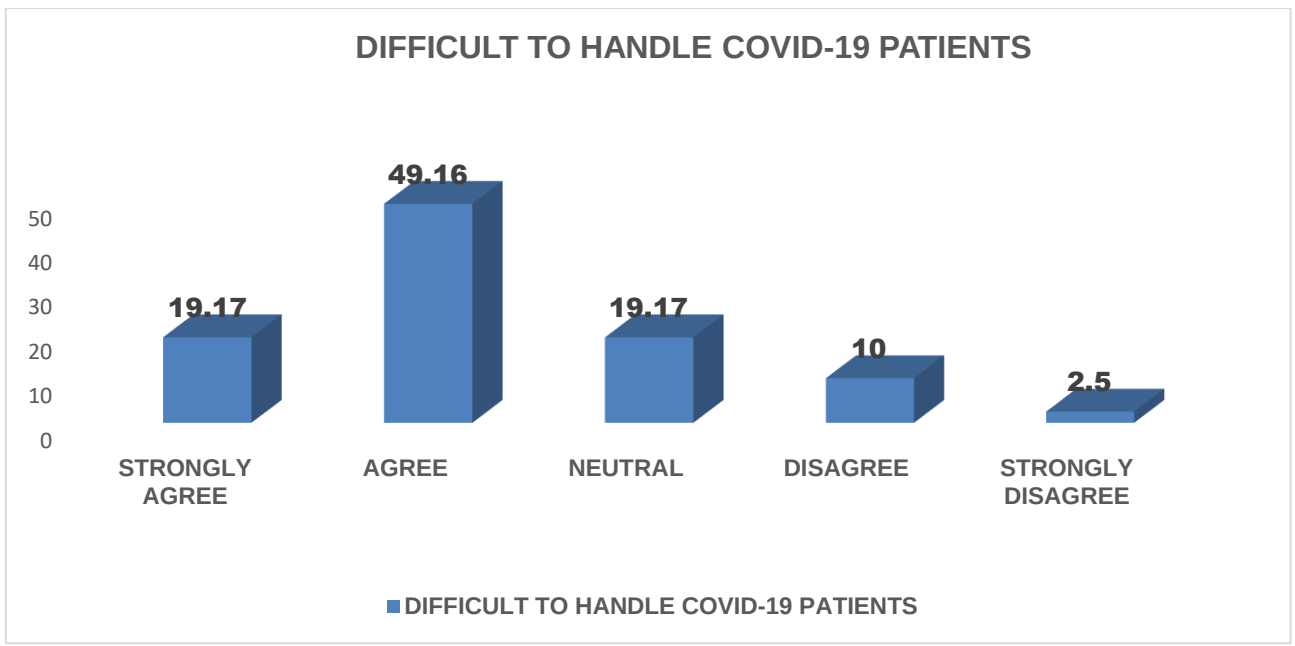


FIG:4.1.11

FIGURE SHOWING DIFFICULT TO HANDLE COVID-19 PATIENTS OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 49.16% of the higher respondents of nurses are agree with difficult to handle covid-19 patients and 2.5% of the lower respondents of nurses are strongly disagree with difficult to handle covid-19 patients.

TABLE NO 4.1.12

TABLE SHOWING GOVERNMENT OFFERS SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO THE HOSPITAL NURSES DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO THE HOSPITAL NURSES DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
STRONGLY AGREE	17	14.17
AGREE	64	53.33
NEUTRAL	28	23.33
DISAGREE	9	7.5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	2	1.67
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

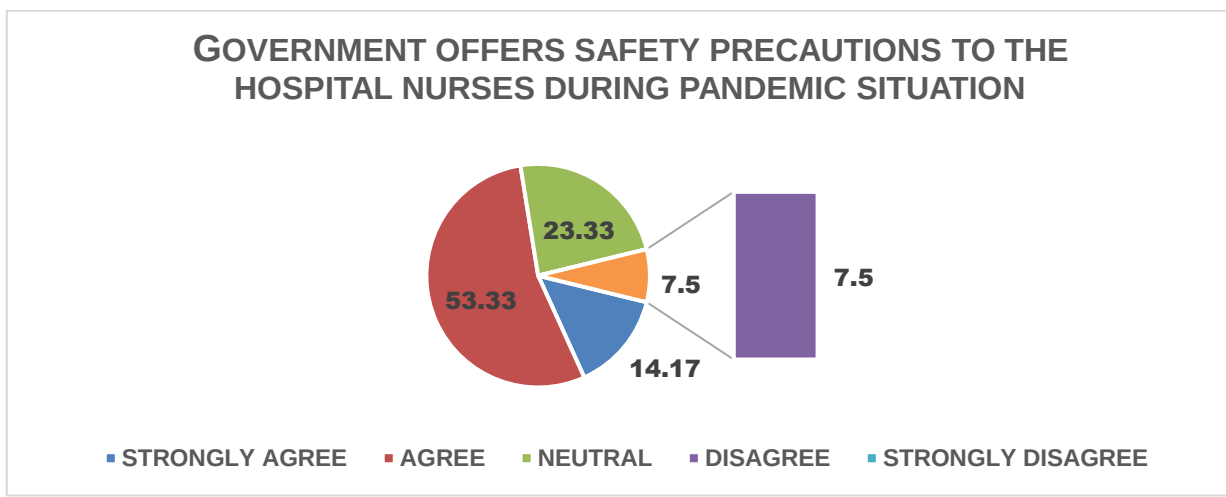


FIG: 4.1.12

FIGURE SHOWING GOVERNMENT OFFERS SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO THE HOSPITAL NURSES DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 53.33% of the higher respondents of nurses are agree with government offers safety precautions to the hospital nurses and 1.67% of the lower respondents of nurses are strongly disagree with government offers safety precautions to the hospital nurses.

TABLE NO 4.1.13

TABLE SHOWING SATISFIED WITH NURSE PROFESSION DURING COVID-19 OF RESPONDENTS.

SATISFIED WITH NURSE PROFESSION DURING COVID-19	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
SATISFIED	99	82.5
UNSATISFIED	21	17.5
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

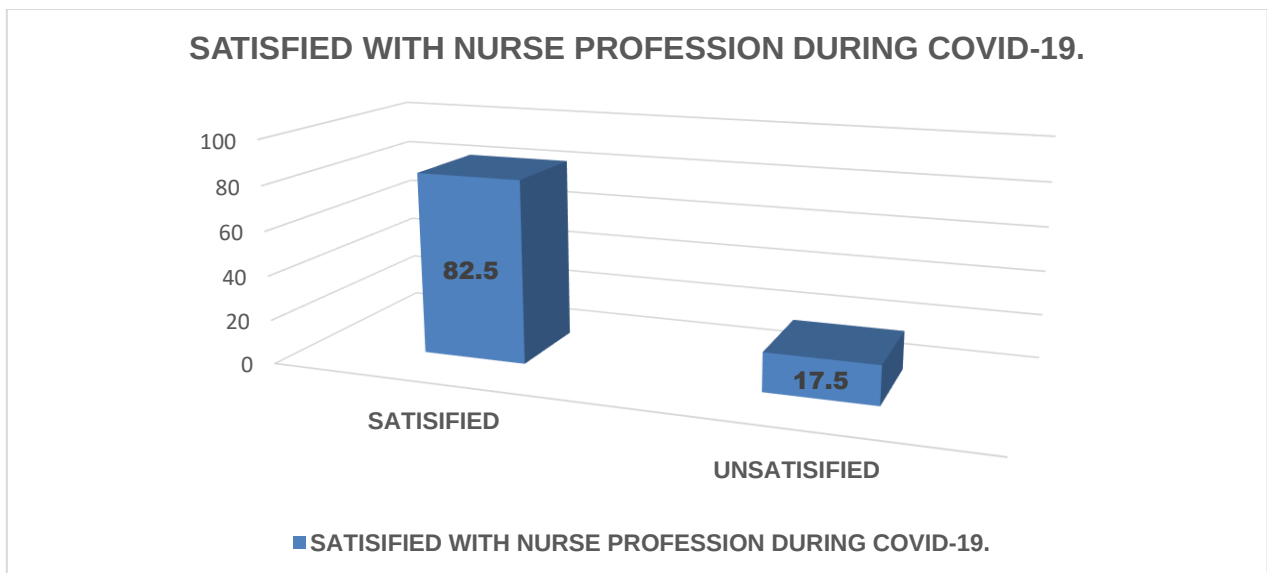


FIG: 4.1.13

FIGURE SHOWING SATISFIED WITH NURSE PROFESSION DURING COVID-19 OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 82.5% of nurses are satisfied with this nurse profession and 17.5 % of nurses are unsatisfied with this nurse profession.

TABLE NO 4.1.14

TABLE SHOWING NURSES PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN HOSPITALS DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

NURSES PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN HOSPITALS DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
STRONGLY AGREE	11	9.16
AGREE	59	49.17
NEITHER AGREE(OR) DISAGREE	29	24.17
DISAGREE	17	14.17
STRONGLY DISAGREE	4	3.33
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

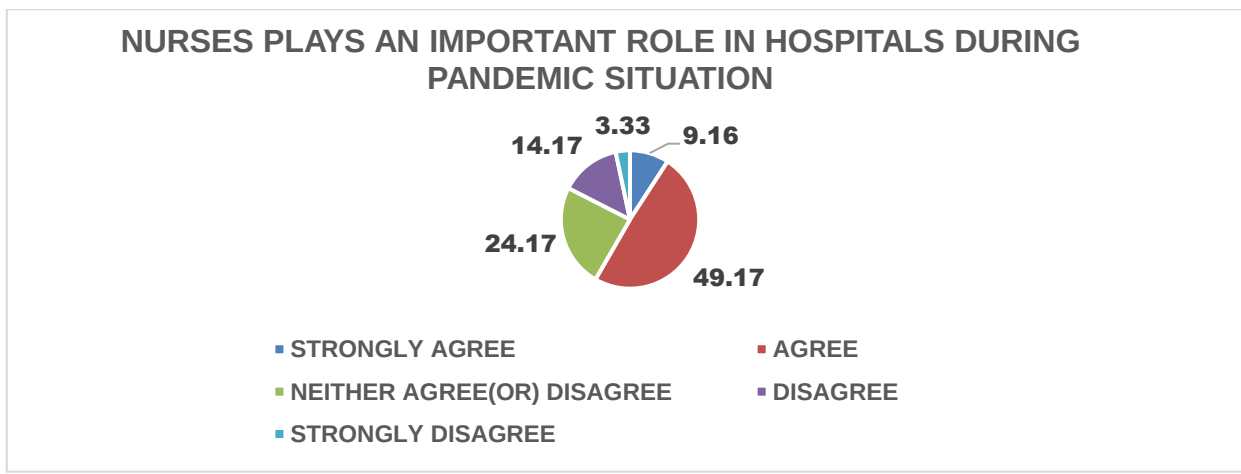


FIG:4.1.14

FIGURE SHOWING NURSES PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN HOSPITALS DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 49.17% of Higher respondents of nurses are agree with Nurses plays an important role in hospitals during pandemic situation and 3.33% of lower respondents of nurses are strongly disagree with Nurses plays an important role in hospitals during pandemic situation.

TABLE NO 4.1.15

TABLE SHOWING NURSE WORK DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

NURSE WORK DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
EXCELLENT	92	76.67
POOR	28	23.33
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

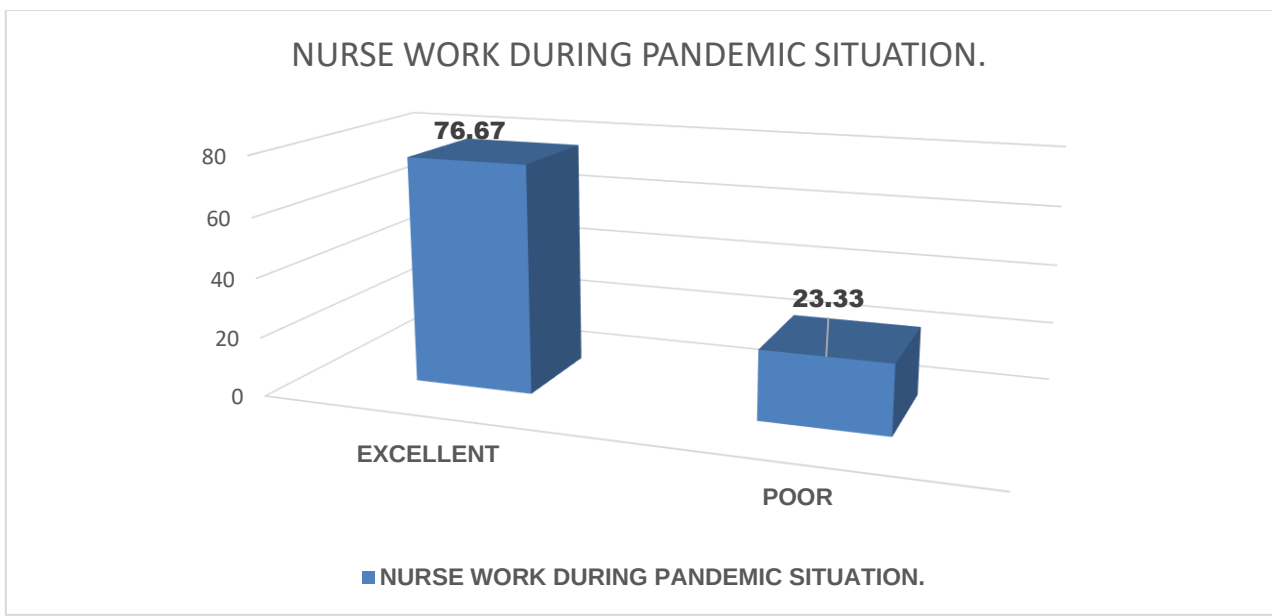


FIG: 4.1.15

FIGURE SHOWING NURSE WORK DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 76.67% of nurses are Excellent with nurse work during pandemic situation and 23.33% of nurses are poor with nurse work during pandemic situation.

TABLE NO 4.1.16

TABLE SHOWING PERIOD OF WORK FOR NURSES IN RESPONDENTS.

NURSES PERIOD OF WORK	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
COVID-19 PERIOD	52	43.33
NORMAL PERIOD	17	14.17
BOTH	51	42.5
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

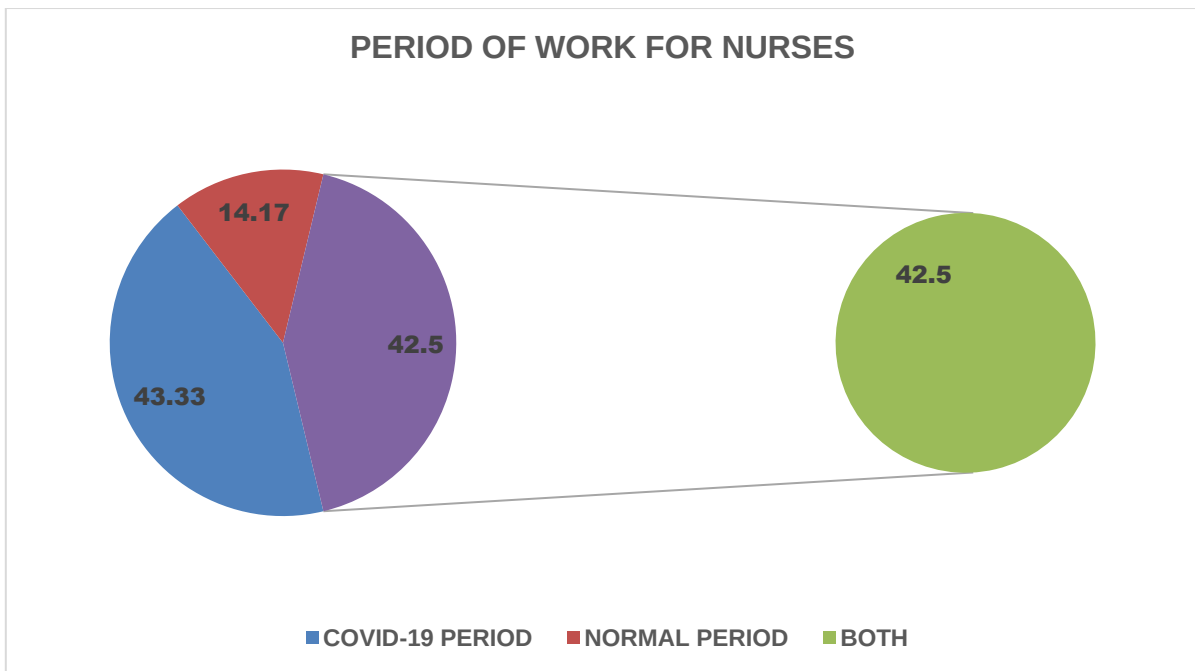


FIG: 4.1.16

FIGURE SHOWING PERIOD OF WORK FOR NURSES IN RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 43.33% of the respondents of nurses Period of work may high in covid-19 period, 42.5% of the respondents of nurses Period of work may high in both the period, 14.17% of the respondents of nurses Period of work may high in normal period.

TABLE NO 4.1.17

TABLE SHOWING RATE THE HEALTH CARE WORKERS PERFORMANCE OF RESPONDENTS.

RATE THE HEALTH CARE WORKERS PERFORMANCE	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
EXCELLENT	93	77.5
POOR	27	22.5
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

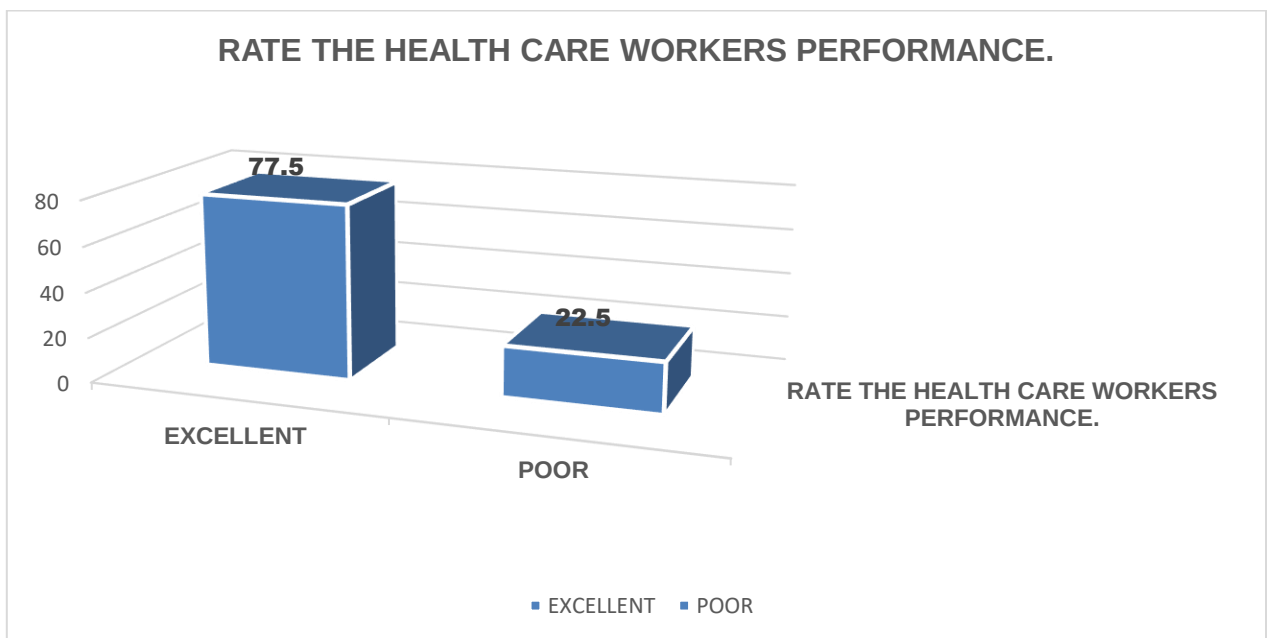


FIG: 4.1.17

FIGURE SHOWING RATE THE HEALTH CARE WORKERS PERFORMANCE OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 77.5% of nurses are Excellent with health care workers performance and 22.5% of nurses are poor with health care workers performance.

TABLE NO 4.1.18

TABLE SHOWING NURSES SALARY ARE PROPERLY GIVEN IN PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

NURSES SALARY ARE PROPERLY GIVEN IN PANDEMIC SITUATION	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
AGREE	99	82.5
DISAGREE	21	17.5
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

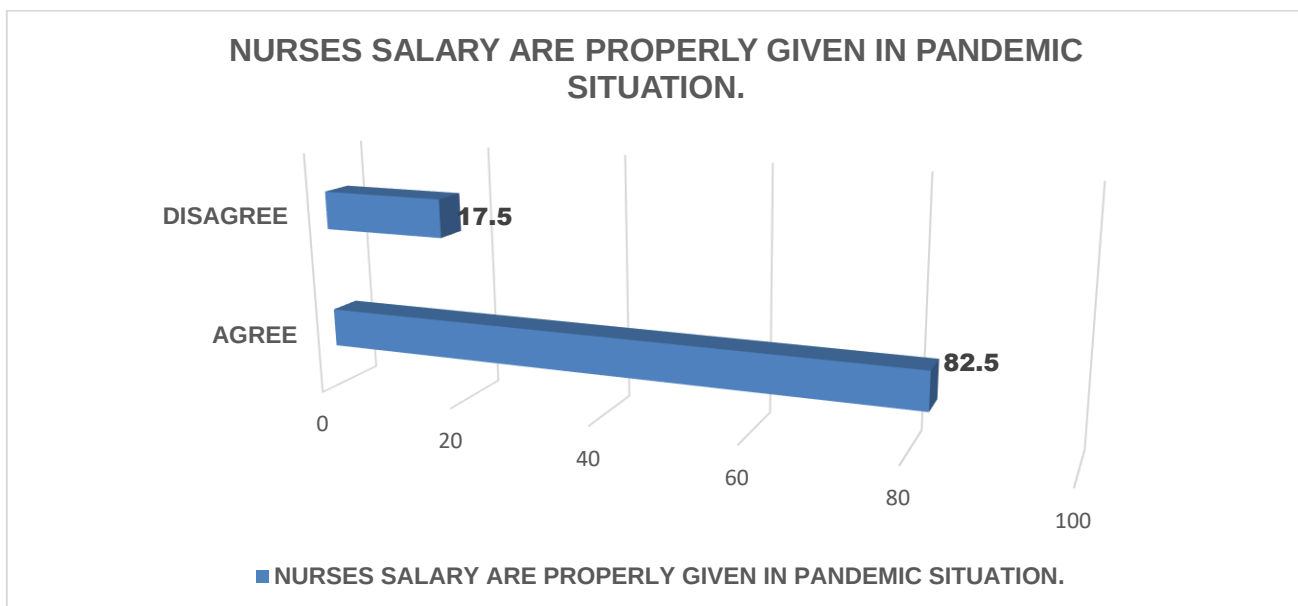


FIG: 4.1.18

FIGURE SHOWING NURSES SALARY ARE PROPERLY GIVEN IN PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 82.5% of nurses are agree with salary are properly given in pandemic situation and 17.5% of nurses are disagree with salary are properly given in pandemic situation.

TABLE NO 4.1.19

TABLE SHOWING DIFFICULTIES FACED BEFORE AND AFTER PANDEMIC PERIOD OF RESPONDENTS.

DIFFICULTIES FACED BEFORE AND AFTER PANDEMIC PERIOD	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
AGREE	99	82.5
DISAGREE	21	17.5
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

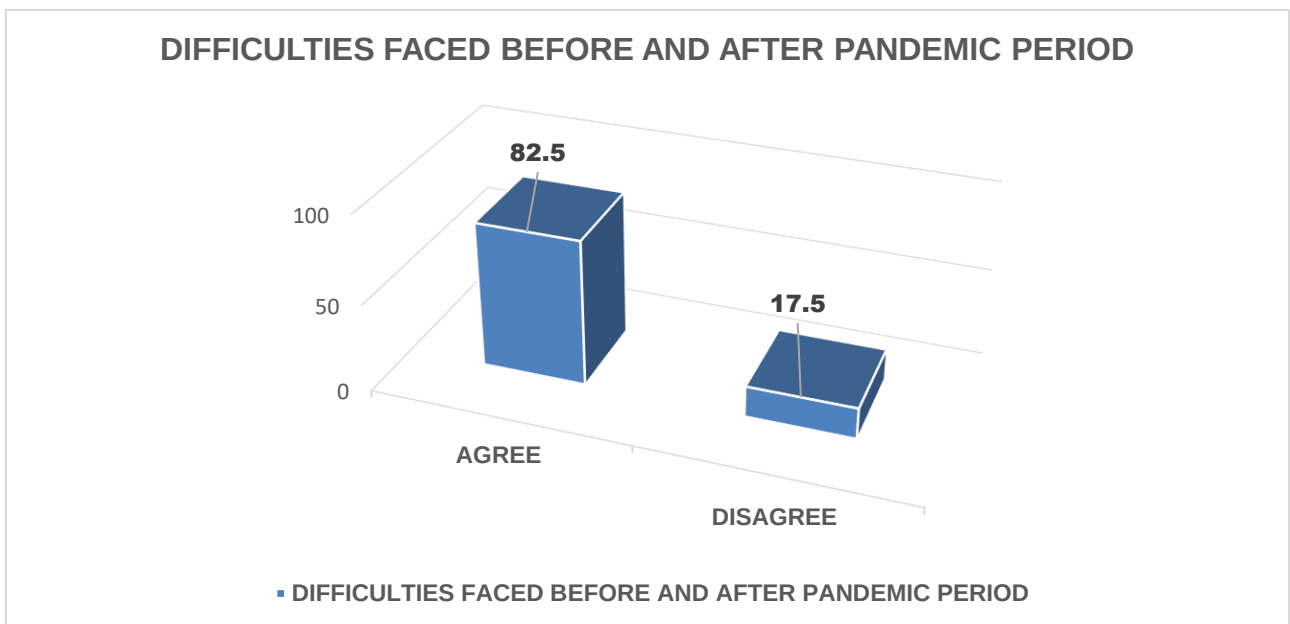


FIG:4.1.19

FIGURE SHOWING DIFFICULTIES FACED BEFORE AND AFTER PANDEMIC PERIOD OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 82.5% of nurses are agree with difficulties faced before and after pandemic period and 17.5% of nurses are disagree with difficulties faced before and after pandemic period.

TABLE NO 4.1.20

TABLE SHOWING INCONVENIENCE TO WORK IN COVID-19 WARD OF RESPONDENTS.

INCONVENIENCE TO WORK IN COVID-19 WARD	NO. OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
STRONGLY AGREE	13	10.83
AGREE	54	45
NEUTRAL	29	24.17
DISAGREE	16	13.33
STRONGLY DISAGREE	8	6.67
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

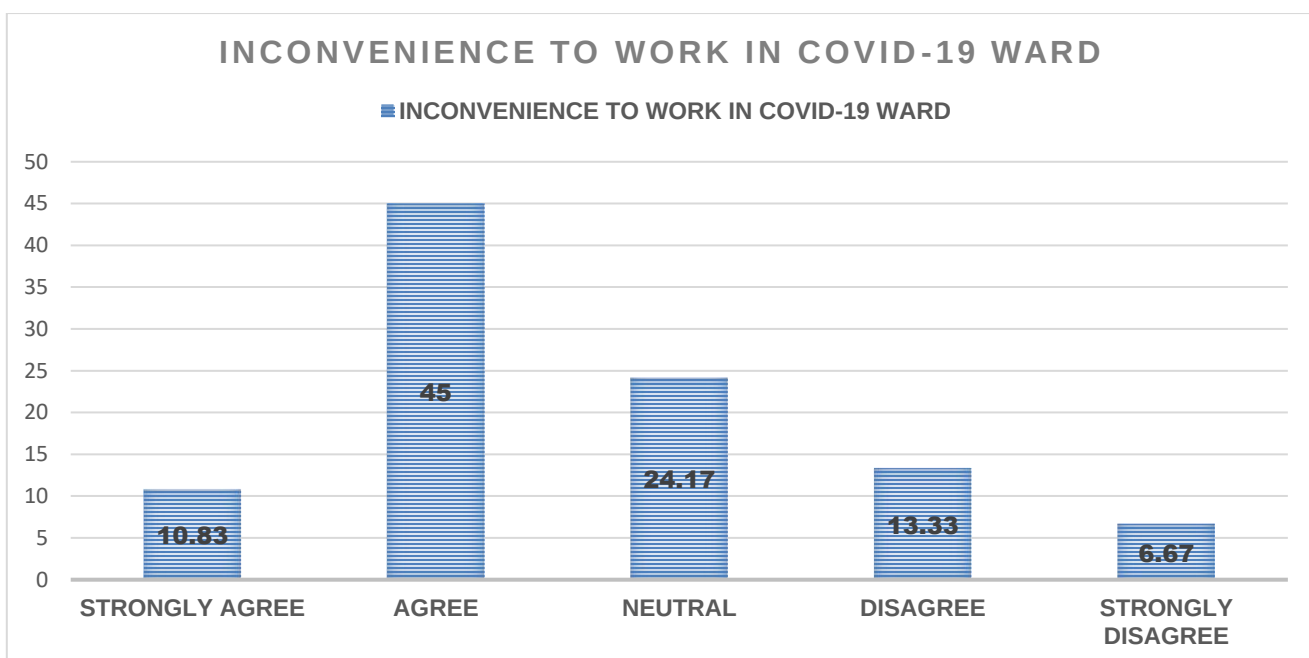


FIG: 4.1.20

FIGURE SHOWING OF INCONVENIENCE TO WORK IN COVID-19 WARD OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 45% of the least respondents of nurses are agree with inconvenience to work in covid-19 ward and 6.67% of the least respondents of nurses are strongly disagree with inconvenience to work in covid-19 ward.

TABLE NO 4.1.21

TABLE SHOWING OVERALL NURSES WORK DURING THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

OVERALL NURSES WORK DURING THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION	NO. OF. RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE (%)
EXCELLENT	102	85
POOR	18	15
TOTAL	120	100

Source: primary data

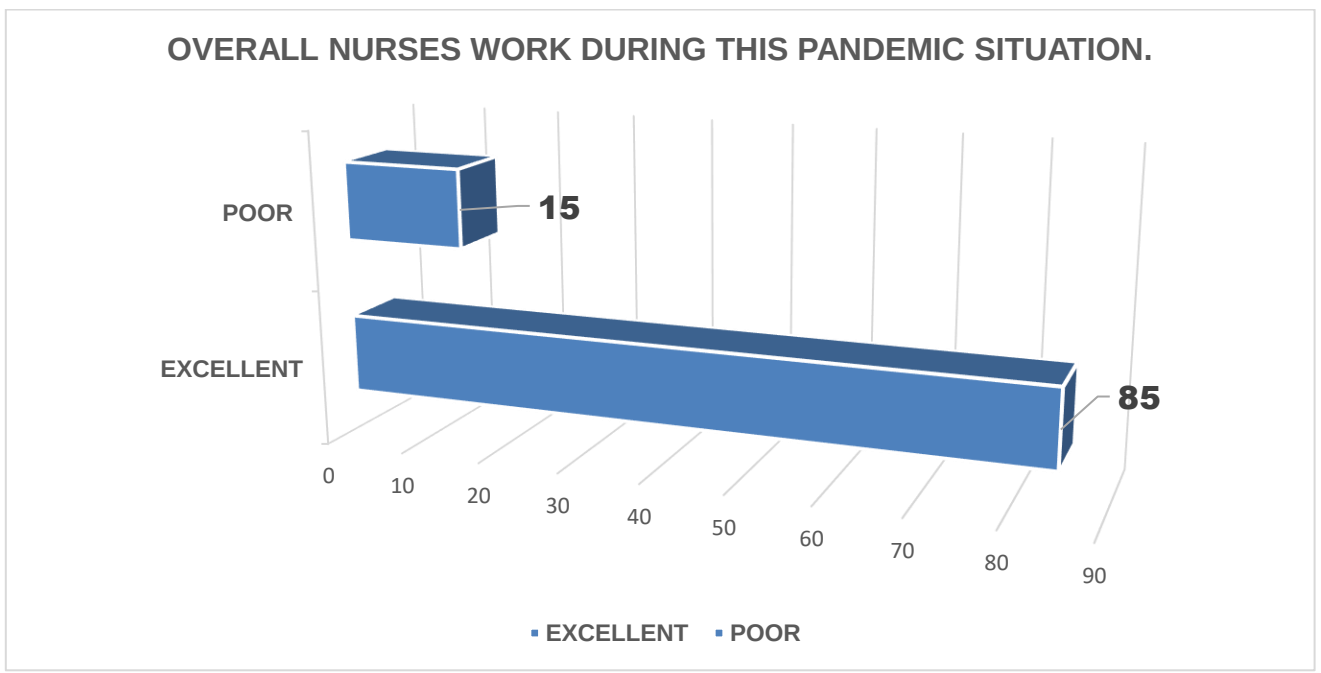


FIG: 4.1.21

FIGURE SHOWING OVERALL NURSES WORK DURING THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS.

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, out of 120 respondents, 85% of nurses are Excellent with overall work during this pandemic situation and 15% of nurses are poor with overall work during this pandemic situation.

4.2 ONE- WAY ANOVA:

HYPOTHESIS:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significance difference between Age of respondents and their opinion on Respirators high protection face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is significance difference between Age of respondents and their opinion on Respirators high protection face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.

TABLE NO 4.2.1

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND THEIR OPINION ON RESPIRATORS HIGH PROTECTION FACE SHIELD, GLOVES WILL PROTECT FROM CORONA VIRUS.

DESCRIPTIVES								
AGE								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Agree	54	2.24	.751	.102	2.04	2.45	1	3
Strongly agree	20	1.75	.786	.176	1.38	2.12	1	3
Neutral	26	1.85	.834	.164	1.51	2.18	1	3
Disagree	14	2.36	.842	.225	1.87	2.84	1	3
Strongly disagree	6	2.33	.816	.333	1.48	3.19	1	3
Total	120	2.09	.810	.074	1.95	2.24	1	3

ANOVA					
AGE					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.439	4	1.610	2.587	.041
Within Groups	71.553	115	.622		
Total	77.992	119			

INTERPRETATION:

From the result it is interpreted that significant (2- tailed) value is .041 which is lesser than 0.05. So, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. There is Positive difference between Age of respondents and their opinion on Respirators high protection face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.

4.3 CHI-SQUARE TEST:

HYPOTHESIS:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significance difference between Gender and their opinion on in which period the work may high.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is significance difference between Gender and their opinion on in which period the work may high.

TABLE NO 4.3.1

TABLE SHOWING GENDER AND THEIR OPINION ON IN WHICH PERIOD THE WORK MAY HIGH

GENDER * IN WHICH PERIOD THE WORK MAY HIGH? Crosstabulation						
			IN WHICH PERIOD THE WORK MAY HIGH?			Total
			Covid-19 period	normal period	Both	
GENDE R	FEMA LE	Count	28	9	27	64
		Expected Count	27.7	9.1	27.2	64.0
	MALE	Count	24	8	24	56
		Expected Count	24.3	7.9	23.8	56.0
Total		Count	52	17	51	120
		Expected Count	52.0	17.0	51.0	120.0

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.010 ^a	2	.995
Likelihood Ratio	.010	2	.995
Linear-by-Linear Association	.008	1	.927
N of Valid Cases	120		
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.93.			

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.009	.995
	Cramer's V	.009	.995
N of Valid Cases		120	

INTERPRETATION:

From the result it is interpreted that significant (2- tailed) value is .995 which is lesser than 0.05. So, H_0 is Accepted and H_1 is Rejected. There is No Positive difference between Gender and their opinion on in which period the work may high.

4.4 CORRELATION: HYPOTHESIS:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is Positive relationship between Government offers many safety precautions to hospital nurses during this pandemic situation and their opinion on Nurses playing a biggest role in the hospitals during this period.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is negative relationship between Government offers many safety precautions to hospital nurses during this pandemic situation and their opinion on Nurses playing a biggest role in the hospitals during this period.

TABLE NO 4.4.1

TABLE SHOWING GOVERNMENT OFFERS MANY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO HOSPITAL NURSES DURING THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION AND THEIR OPINION ON NURSES PLAYING A BIGGEST ROLE IN THE HOSPITALS DURING THIS PERIOD.

Correlations			
		Government offers many safety precautions to hospital nurses during this pandemic situation.	Nurses playing a biggest role in hospitals during this period?
Government offers many safety precautions to hospital nurses during this pandemic situation.	Pearson Correlation	1	.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.865
	N	120	120
Nurses playing a biggest role in hospitals during this period?	Pearson Correlation	.016	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.865	
	N	120	120

INTERPRETATION:

Since r is positive. There is Positive relationship between Government offers many safety precautions to hospital nurses during this pandemic situation and their opinion on Nurses playing a biggest role in the hospitals during this period.

CHAPTER-5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 FINDINGS:

- Most of the respondents age is 25 above.
- Most of the respondent's gender is female.
- Most of the respondent's educational qualification is BSc.
- Most of the respondents are unmarried.
- Most of the respondent's monthly income is below 25,000.
- Most of the respondent's experience is 3 to 5years.
- Most of the respondents training methods of instructions is general meetings(or) forums.
- Majority of the respondents for preparation and training to the hospital facility is setting up separate cleaning areas for potential patients.
- Most of the respondents are agree with the frontline staff responds plan for carrying covid-19 patients.
- Most of the respondents agree with respirators of face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.
- Majority of the respondents are Agree with difficult to handle covid-19 patients.
- Most of the respondents are agree with government offers safety precautions to the hospital nurses.
- Majority of the respondents are satisfied with nurse profession during covid-19.
- Most of the respondents are agree with nurses plays an important role in hospitals during pandemic situation.
- Most of the respondents choose excellent for the nurse work during pandemic situation.
- Majority of the respondents choose covid-19 period of work for nurses.
- Most of the respondents choose excellent for the health care workers performance.
- Majority of the respondents agree with salary are properly given in a pandemic period.
- Most of the respondents are agree with difficulties faced before and after pandemic period.
- Majority of the respondents are agreed with inconvenience to work in covid-19 ward.
- Most of the respondents are choose excellent for overall nurse work during pandemic situation.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS:

We provide adequate education to nurses, and training content includes the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), hand hygiene, ward disinfection, medical waste management, and sterilization of patient-care devices and management of occupational exposure. The PPE sets include (listed in the order they are to be put on) a disposable work hat, an N95 respirator, inner gloves, a protective eye mask, protective clothing, disposable waterproof shoe covers, disposable isolation gowns, outer gloves, and a face shield. Due to the complicated procedure of putting on and removing the PPE, we recorded a teaching video and sent it to a WeChat group where all nurses could review the operation details any time.

COVID-19 is a highly contagious disease, hospital-related transmission of the virus is still a very large threat to health-care workers, and nurses are at the front lines of care and are thus more susceptible to infection. We believe that a flexible, adjustable policy and protocols play a vital role in reducing nosocomial infection.

5.3 CONCLUSION:

Nurses are on the frontline, and they have a significant role in fighting COVID-19. Nurses are facing critical shortages of nursing staff, beds, and medical supplies. Thus, addressing these needs and providing supplies is essential. More research is needed to explore the experiences of nurses who are on the frontlines for better development, preparedness, and response measures for future pandemics.

Nurses are pivotal to the health care response to infectious disease pandemics and epidemics. This systematic review that nurses require Governments, policy makers and nursing groups to actively engage in supporting nurses, both during and following a pandemic or epidemic. Without this, nurses are likely to experience substantial psychological issues that can lead to burnout and loss from the nursing workforce.

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APPENDIX- I (QUESTIONNAIRE)

1.NAME_____

2. AGE

- ☐ 20 to 22
- ☐ 22 to 25
- ☐ 25 above

3. GENDER

- ☐ FEMALE
- ☐ MALE

4. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

- ☐ DIPLOMA IN NURSING
- ☐ BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING(BSc)
- ☐ MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NURSING(MSc).

5. MARTIAL STATUS

- ☐ MARRIED
- ☐ UNMARRIED

6. MONTHLY INCOME

- ☐ 15000
- ☐ 20000
- ☐ 25000
- ☐ 30000 OR ABOVE.

7. EXPERIENCE

- ☐ 1 to 3 YEARS
- ☐ 3 to 5 YEARS
- ☐ 5 YEARS OR ABOVE.

8. If training is being conducted what methods of instructions are being used?

- ☐ General meetings(or) forums
- ☐ Literature provided
- ☐ Videos
- ☐ Webinars

9.What type of preparation and training has been hospital facility conducted?

- ✓ Setting up separate screening areas for potential patients.
- ✓ Appropriate cleaning materials.
- ✓ Training staff on current infection control protocols.
- ✓ Setting up Isolation areas specific patients with known(or) suspected covid-19.

10.Does your management(or) supervisor discussed with frontline staff facilities responds plan for carrying patients with known (or) suspected covid-19.

Disagree 1 ----- to-----10(LIKERT SCALE)

11.Respirators high protection face shield, Gloves will protect you from corona virus.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

12. It is difficult to handle covid-19 patients.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree

- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

13. Government offers many safety precautions to the hospital nurses during this pandemic situation.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

14. How satisfied you are with this profession during this covid-19 period?

Unsatisfied 1-----to -----10 Satisfied (LIKERT SCALE)

15. Nurses playing a biggest role in hospitals during this period.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree(or) disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

16. Do you have an opinion about the nurse work during this pandemic situation.

Poor 1----- to-----10 Excellent (LIKERT SCALE)

17. In which period the work may be high?

- Covid-19 period
- Normal period
- Both the period

18. On the chief nurse point of view rate the health care workers performance.

Poor 1----- to ----- 10 Excellent (LIKERT SCALE)

19. In pandemic situation the salary is properly given to the nurses?

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree

20. Nurses faced many difficulties before and after pandemic period.

Disagree 1----- to ----- 10 Agree (LIKERT SCALE)

21. Do you feel any inconvenience to work in covid-19 ward?

- ☐ STRONGLY AGREE
- ☐ AGREE
- ☐ NEUTRAL
- ☐ DISAGREE
- ☐ STRONGLY DISAGREE

22. Overall nurses work during this pandemic situation.

Poor 1----- to -----10 Excellent

APPENDIX-II (Article)

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON SAFETY MEASURES RENDERED TO HOSPITAL NURSES DURING THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has affected the life and health of more than 1 million people across the world. This overwhelms many countries' healthcare systems, and, of course, affects healthcare providers such as nurses fighting on the frontlines to safeguard the lives of everyone affected. Thus, this integrative review will explore the issues facing nurses during their response to the COVID-19 crisis. The major issues facing nurses in this situation are the critical shortage of nurses, beds, and medical supplies, including personal protective equipment and, as reviews indicate, psychological changes and fears of infection among nursing staff.

INTRODUCTION:

Day by day fighting against with coronavirus disease (Covid-19) is being prominent and essential to save one's lives. Health care workers like doctors, nurses, paramedics, pharmacists, technicians etc.. are at front line of Covid-19 which put them at risk as a result of their response. Like doctors, nurses also play a vital role in treating the critically ill patients from hospital admitting to discharging to home and help them to live normal life as before. Nurses play an essential job responsibility in numerous ways while dealing with mankind, sick or well. Vital domains involved in full filling nurse role during pandemic (COVID-19) noticeably creating awareness, screening services, and support for the general public who are high-risk conditions, infection prevention and surveillance, implementing appropriate preparations and precautions in health care settings, protecting the patients with immunodeficient and or co-morbidities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Abdullelah Al Thobaity (2020) Nurses on the frontline against the covid 19 pandemic: an integrated review on a lower resilience will affect the sustainability of the health services. This also affects healthcare providers such as doctors, nurses, and allied health professionals. Despite the impact on healthcare providers, excellent management of a pandemic depends on the level of preparedness of healthcare providers, including nurses.

Connie M. ulrich, Cyndia H. Rushton (2020) Nurses confronting the corono virus: challenges met and lessons learned to date the demand for nursing care has rarely been as high, and the

consequences of providing it never more severe. Nurses go to work every day under conditions of uncertainty.

Fernanda Garcia Bezerra (2020) reviewed the nursing staff needs to have a voice so that public policies and institutional strategies are established to meet the real needs of workers, children, and families, envisioning the promotion of a safe and quality care delivery to all. Hence, this study's objective was to identify the challenges faced by pediatric nursing workers in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgina morley, chirstine grady (2020) reviewed the urge policy-makers to ensure that nurses' voices and perspectives are integrated into both local and global decision-making so as to minimize the structural injustices many nurses have faced.

Guadalupe Manzano Garcla (2020) reviewed Some of the resources considered to be most significant in explaining burnout syndrome in the nursing community that are included in this paper are: autonomy, social support at work, and available human and material resources. Autonomy refers to the discretion granted to nursing staff in managing their work and rest time. Social support at work is defined as the availability of help from others. Human and material resources refers to the quantity and quality of resources available to nursing staff to carry out their work.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. In a research paper, the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability. This project is based on DESCRIPTIVE research design to obtain the opinion of the respondents. Primary data for this study will be collecting through questionnaire. Secondary data is collecting from external sources like Websites, journals etc. Statistics is the collection and analysis of helpful data. So, in any economic activity, statistics will play a very important role. Especially when planning a project, statistical tools are indispensable. In order to analyze descriptive data analysis and statistical tools used such as percentage method, chi-square and ANOVA.

OBJECTIVES

- To Analyze the satisfaction level of nurse work during this pandemic situation.
- To identify the safety measures rendered by hospital nurses during pandemic situation.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

CHI-SQUARE:

HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significance difference between Gender and their opinion on in which period the work may high.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is significance difference between Gender and their opinion on in which period the work may high.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.010 ^a	2	.995
Likelihood Ratio	.010	2	.995
Linear-by-Linear Association	.008	1	.927
N of Valid Cases	120		
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.93.			

INTERPRETATION:

From the result it is interpreted that significant (2- tailed) value is .995 which is lesser than 0.05. So, H_0 is Accepted and H_1 is Rejected. There is No Positive difference between Gender and their opinion on in which period the work may high.

ANOVA:

HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significance difference between Age of respondents and their opinion on Respirators high protection face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is significance difference between Age of respondents and their opinion on Respirators high protection face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.

ANOVA					
AGE					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.439	4	1.610	2.587	.041
Within Groups	71.553	115	.622		
Total	77.992	119			

INTERPRETATION:

From the result it is interpreted that significant (2- tailed) value is .041 which is lesser than 0.05. So, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. There is Positive difference between Age of respondents and their opinion on Respirators high protection face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.

FINDINGS:

- There is No Positive difference between Gender and their opinion on in which period the work may high.
- There is Positive difference between Age of respondents and their opinion on Respirators high protection face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.

CONCLUSION

There is No Positive difference between Gender and their opinion on in which period the work may high and there is Positive difference between Age of respondents and their opinion on Respirators high protection face shield, gloves will protect from corona virus.

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