

Dissertation Training

At

Transport Corporation of India, Gurgaon

**“CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN COVID-19
VACCINATION FOR TRUCKER AND MIGRANT
WORKER”**

BY

Dr. Akshamya Gedam

ENROLL NO. - PG/2022/004

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Dr. Sumant Swain

Assistant Professor

IIHMR, New Delhi

**POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN HOSPITAL AND
HEALTH MANAGEMENT 2020-2022**



**International Institute of Health Management Research
New Delhi**

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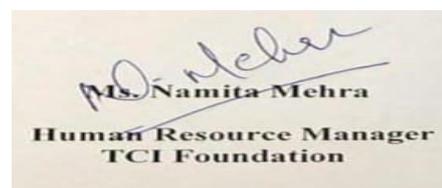
**“CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN COVID-19 VACCINATION FOR
TRUCKER AND MIGRANT WORKER”**

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He comes across as a committed, sincere & diligent person who has a
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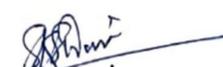
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Dr. Sumesh Kumar

Associate Dean, Academic,
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IIHMR, New Delhi


Dr. Sumant Swain
Assistant Professor
IIHMR, New Delhi

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The following dissertation titled “**CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN COVID-19 VACCINATION FOR TRUCKER AND MIGRANT WORKER**” is hereby approved as a certified study in management carried out and presented in a manner satisfactory to warrant its acceptance as a prerequisite for the award of **PGDM (Hospital & Health Management)** for which it has been submitted. It is understood that by this approval the undersigned does not necessarily endorse or approve any statement made, opinion expressed, or conclusion drawn therein but approves the dissertation only for the purpose it is submitted.

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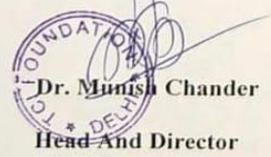
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1) <u>Dr. VIRENDER LAL</u>	<u></u>
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This dissertation has the requisite standard and to the best of our knowledge, no part of it has been reproduced from any other dissertation, monograph, report, or book.

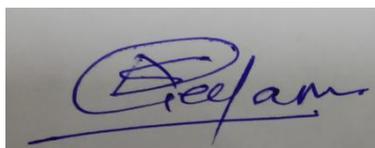

Dr. Sumant Swain
Assistant Professor
IIHMR, New Delhi



Dr. Munish Chander
Head And Director
TCI Foundation

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT
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NEW DELHI**

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that the dissertation titled **CHALLENGES & ISSUES IN COVID 19 VACCINATION FOR TRUCKER AND MIGRANT WORKER AT NAGPUR 7 AMRAVATI DISTRICT FROM 15 MARCH 2022 TO 15 JUNE 2022** and submitted by **Dr.Akshamya Gedam** Enrollment No **PG/20/004** under the supervision of **Dr. Sumant Swain** for award of PGDM (Hospital & Health Management) of the Institute carried out during the period from **15 March 2022 to 15 June 2022** embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship, fellowship, titles in this or any other Institute or other similar institution of higher learning.



Dr. Akshamya Gedam

Signature

FEEDBACK FORM

Name of the Student: Dr.Akshmya Gedam

Name of the Organization in Which Dissertation Has Been Completed:

Area of Dissertation: Public Health (Truckers &Migrant workers)

Attendance: Perfect for the organizational norms

Objectives achieved: “CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN COVID-19 VACCINATION FOR TRUCKER AND MIGRANT WORKER” AT NAGPUR & AMRAVATI DISTRICT FROM 15 MARCH TO 15 JUNE 2022

Deliverables: Exposure to Covid 19 Vaccination

Strengths: Sincere, Passionate, and Dedicated to work

Suggestions for Improvement: Should be target oriented and self-motivated

Suggestions for Institute (course curriculum, industry interaction, placement, alumni):

Date: 19/June/2022

Place: Nagpur & Amravati

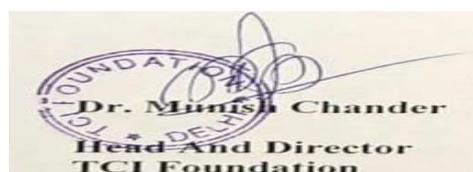
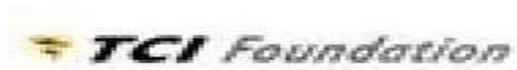


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ABBREVIATIONS

1.	TI	Targeted Intervention
2.	SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
3.	FLW	Front Line Worker
4.	HCW	Health care worker
5.	MOH	Ministry Of Health
6.	TCI	Transport Corporation Of India
7.	WHO	World Health Organization
8.	HIV	Human immune Deficiency Virus
9.	CSR	Corporate social responsibility
10.	PSU	Public Sector Unit



COMPANY HISTORY:

TCI Foundation, the social arm of Transport Corporation of India Limited (TCI), is committed to serve the nation with a motto of equality and better life for all citizens. The Foundation is in vanguard to support and assist the communities including less privileged in India by facilitating Health Services, Education, Community and Sports Development.

internationally, TCI Foundation in association with Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation was instrumental and successful in developing HIV Control program

TCI Foundation is proudly associated with Government of India, State Governments, International Organizations, Public Sector Undertakings and Corporates to deliver the quality-controlled CSR activities in India

VISION

To make a qualitative differences in our society and environment

MISSION

- To Engage with internal and external stakeholders for synergy and widespread impact.
- Bring lasting and sustainable development by interventions in areas of education & vocational training, health & disability, women & child development, environment, and other emerging needs of society.
- To Strive to provide leadership in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with our ethics and governance.

BACKGROUND

COVID-19 is a contagious disease caused by a virus the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2(SARS-COV-2). The first known case was identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019. the pandemic of coronavirus diseases 2019 has led to a highrate of morbidity and mortality and imposed a burden of billion. many health workers are on the front lines of battling the COVID 19 public health crisis and many hospitals are overwhelmed with suspected or infected cases of COVID 19,

In India began administration of COVID-19 vaccines on 16 January 2021as of 3 April 2022 India has administrated over 1.8 billion doses overall including 1st,2nd and precautionary doses of the currently approved vaccines.

RATIONALE

This study is conducted with the intent to find the awareness, knowledge, Challenges & issues, for COVID 19 vaccination and concerns among Truckers and migrant workers in Nagpur, Amravati district of Maharashtra about the COVID-19 Vaccination The reasons and factors of COVID 19 Vaccination would be to prove effective in reducing your probability of contracting COVID 19.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Study	Objective	Methodology	Report
Williams and Dienes , 2021	The Objective of the study was to explore attitudes of public in UK towards COVID 19 vaccine and also fine the intervention of people towards “Vaccine passports” experiences & perspectives on post vaccination behavior	<p>Study Design- The COVID 19 public views study was used which is longitudinal mixed methods study. In this study various focus group discussions and surveys were conducted during the pandemic</p> <p>Sample size – 29 UK adults</p> <p>Sampling Technique - Purposive sampling</p> <p>Time period: 15th march – 22nd April 2021</p>	The study found three categories as per the intention to take the COVID 19 vaccination acceptors, refusers and delayers. the study also found three main themes such as vaccination as a social custom, vaccination as an essential need and trust in science of the vaccine development which were in favor to take the vaccination above all the study found that positive sentiment of people towards COVID 19 vaccination was high
Kumari et al ., 2021	The aim of the study was to interpret the knowledge , attitude , perception and concerns towards COVID 19 vaccination among the Indian population	<p>Study Design- exploratory descriptive study design was used it incorporated focus group discussions</p> <p>Sampling technique- purposive sampling</p> <p>Sample size – 19 males and 24 females, i.e., 43 participants</p> <p>Data analysis - Discussions of the participants were recorded and transcribed exactly thematic analysis</p>	Sub themes identified in the study were knowledge, attitude, acceptance and concerns regarding COVID 19 vaccine the knowledge has been classified into three classes under awareness such as vaccine launch, names of vaccine doses to be administered. The attitudes of masses have been broadly classifies as positive and negative such as readily (accepting vaccine or being dubious about it

		method was used to classify key themes	trustor mistrust regarding safety and efficacy of the vaccine and willingness and unwillingness to recommend the vaccine)
Alka paul, Mahanta Sanjib, Sujata pau, Sanjib Ghosh	The aim of study was to Peoples' understanding, acceptance, and perceived challenges of vaccination against COVID-19	<p>Study Design – Cross Sectional study</p> <p>Time period – April 19 – August 20, 2021</p> <p>Sample Size- 4175 respondents</p> <p>Measurement Tool - Questionnaire form, google link form, face to face interviews</p> <p>Data analysis - Descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) of responses were estimated.</p>	The results indicated that approximately 93% of the respondents heard or knew about COVID-19 vaccines, largely from television news (68.7%) and social media (38.7%);
Alabdulla et al.,2021	The objective of the study was to explore attitudes toward COVID 19 Vaccination as well as the extent and character of possible vaccine denial	<p>Study Design – A cross sectional study</p> <p>Time period – 15th October 2020 to 15th November 2020</p> <p>Sample size- 7821 adults</p> <p>Measurement tool used was the vaccine attitudes examination scale</p> <p>Data analysis – it was done using descriptive statistics and multivariable</p>	The study found that 20.2% of the participants refused to get vaccinated and 19.8% of participants were unsure about getting vaccinated against COVID 19 general public and females were more hesitant than immigrants and males towards COVID 19 vaccination

		logistic regression using Stata 12	
Kumari et al., 2021	The aim of the study was to develop a authenticate tool to understand vaccine acceptance and / or hesitancy by assessing the knowledge, attitudes practices and concerns regarding the covid Vaccine among the Indian population	The study was conducted in 2 phases (phase 1 & Study Design was mixed methods) Sample size- 201 participants Research tool Questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha value was used to evaluate the reliability of the questionnaire and validity was gained by conducting a cross sectional survey on participants	In this study a 39entry questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge, and concerns regarding the COVID 19 Vaccine . the knowledge was assessed by asking questions related to legal accept of vaccine, eligible population group and the ability of vaccine to provide immunity in what time duration

OBJECTIVES

1. Analyze and Evaluate the key problem areas of covid 19 vaccination for truckers and migrants workers
2. To aware the knowledge, and acceptancy of covid 19 vaccination of truckers and migrant workers

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

This study will be submitted for ethical review to the IIHMR student research review board. The tool and study protocol will be cleared through this committee. All the participants would be explained the objectives of the study if they are being surveyed through an questionnaire As a researcher, I would make the participant understand and explain to them in the language they understand. After explaining them, consent would be taken. The participants filling and asking a questionnaire form and consent has been added to the survey, before they could answer the next question. Privacy and data protection will be strictly followed.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The findings will be separated into sub-themes such as awareness, knowledge, and vaccination in truckers and migrant worker of 2 districts of Maharashtra.

COVID-19 VACCINATION HISTORY IN NAGPUR

About Nagpur:

Nagpur city is the winter capital of the state of Maharashtra, with a population of 46,53,570. It has also recently been ranked as the cleanest city and the second greenest city of India.

Nagpur is also famous throughout the country as “Orange City” for being a major trade center of oranges that are cultivated in the region. Nagpur city was established by prince of Gond tribe “Bakht Buland” in first half of the 18th century.



Pic : COVID-19 Vaccination in Nagpur

Around 1700 villages in 13 Tehsils in the District, As per state governments estimation, the district population is 52,72,665 the government had estimated around 30 lakh vaccine doses were administered. TCI foundation collaborate with the Nagpur NMC help in COVID 19 Vaccination program.

VACCINATION DATA OF NAGPUR

Overview of vaccination progress

Total Vaccination	71,13,575
Partially Vaccinated	39,55,875
Fully Vaccinated	30,08,126
Booster Dose Received	1,49,574
Male	35,29,828
Female	34,32,981
Others	+ 2 1,185
Vaccinated with Covishield	62,05,887
Vaccinated with Covaxin	7,90,835
Vaccinated with Sputnik V	20,697
Vaccinated with Corbevax	

	96,117
Vaccinated with Covovax	313
Fully Vaccinated Yesterday	1,282
Booster Dose Received Yesterday	1,344

Vaccination Coverage

Vaccination coverage based on Overall Population	
Total Population	46,53,171
% Partially Vaccinated	85.01%
% Fully Vaccinated	64.65%
To be Partially Vaccinated	6,97,296
To be Fully Vaccinated	16,45,045

About Amravati:

Amravati is 2nd largest city in the Vidarbha region and the 8th largest city in Maharashtra, India. It is administrative headquarter of the Amravati District and Amravati Division which includes Akola, Buldhana, Washim and Yavatmal Districts.

Amravati is the 2nd largest city in Vidarbha region after Nagpur



Pics: COVID 19 vaccination Camp at Construction site, Amravati

Overview of vaccination progress of Amravati

Total Vaccination	36,05,637
Partially Vaccinated	20,69,339
Fully Vaccinated	14,90,575
Booster Dose Received	45,723
Male	17,97,583
Female	17,61,773

Others	558
Vaccinated with Covishield	26,76,984
Vaccinated with Covaxin	8,55,238
Vaccinated with Sputnik V	0
Vaccinated with Corbevax	73,415
Vaccinated with Covovax	0

Vaccination Coverage

Vaccination coverage based on Overall Population	
Total Population	28,87,826
% Partially Vaccinated	71.66%
% Fully Vaccinated	51.62%
To be Partially Vaccinated	8,18,487
To be Fully Vaccinated	13,97,251

METHODOLOGY

PARTICIPANT:

The present mixed method study was conducted in Nagpur and Amravati district of Maharashtra, whereby Researchers collected and analyzed both quantitative and qualitative data in this study.

STUDY DESIGN AND POPULATION:

This population based cross sectional study conducted from march to June 2022 in 2 districts of Maharashtra, with a population of 100 Truckers and 100 migrant workers.

STUDY TOOLS AND OUTCOMES:

A standard question recommended by the WHO was used to assess the acceptances of the COVID 19 Vaccine among the study participants .we used check list to evaluate the determinants of vaccine acceptances. this check list was prepared by me in Nagpur and Amravati districts data consisted of age, gender, marital status, educational level , the risk perception of COVID 19 , family economic status,self reported health related status , mental health status etc.

Sampling technique: Convenient sampling

Study Population Size: 100 Truckers & 100 Migrant workers

Study Period: The study was conducted from 15th March to 15th June 2022

QUALITATIVE SESSIONS:

This part of the study was conducted to determine the influencing factors, challenges and strategies related to accepting the COVID 19 vaccine in Nagpur and Amravati district. in this part of the study the qualitative content analysis method was used the study data were collected with in depth semi structured interviews

STUDY POPULATION:

The criteria of this study consisted older than 18 years having ability to speak in the interviews and willing to participated in the study

These people were selected from construction site, truckers point companies and factories etc.

Data Analysis: Data was collected through a questionnaire and data analysis was be done on excel

RESULT

1. Knowledge About COVID 19 Vaccine

1.1 Heard about COVID 19 Vaccine

Heard About Covid 19 Vaccination	Participnat Numbers	Percentages
Yes	194	
No	5	3.0
Not Sure	1	0

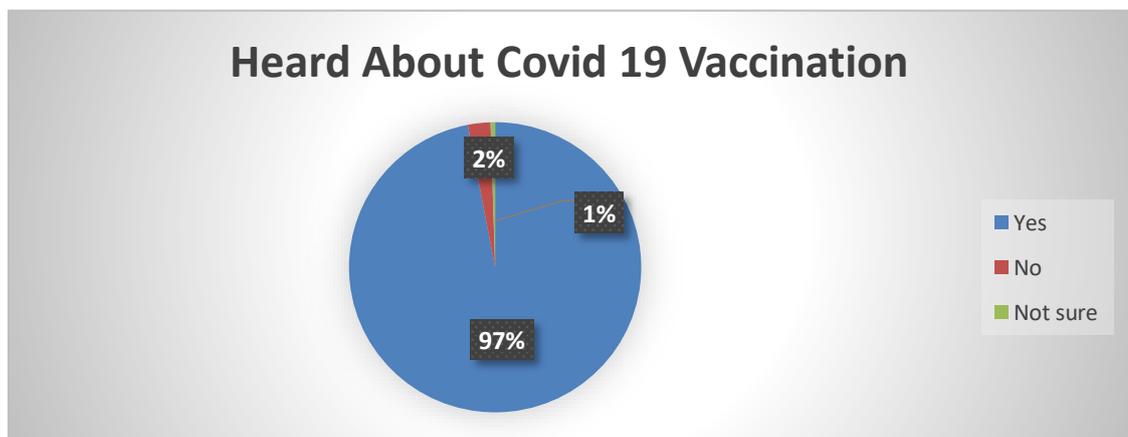


Figure 1.1: Heard about COVID 19 vaccination

Most of the person heard about the COVID 19 Vaccination, As per my survey 97% Heard about the vaccination and 3% not heard some person not sure about the vaccination.

1.2 Know About Covid 19 Vaccination

Know about Covid 19 Vaccination	Participants Numbers	Percentages
Newspaper	17	15.0
Television	36	18.0
Social Media	67	34.0
Friends or colleagues	49	25.0
Family members	31	8.0

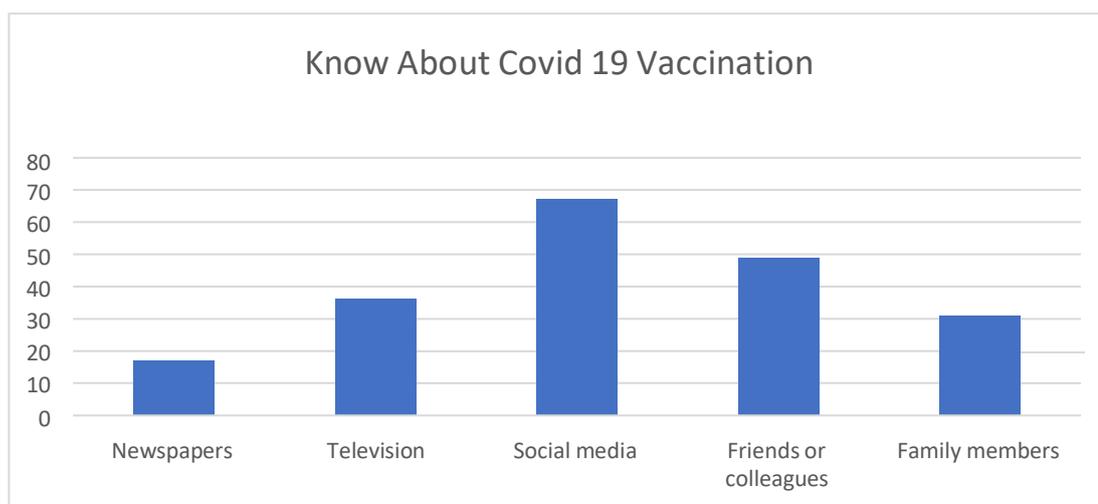


Figure 1.2: Know about COVID 19 Vaccination

As per my survey, 17 (8%) people know about covid vaccination by newspaper 36 (18%) people know about the vaccine by television 67 (34%) people know about the vaccination by Social media 49 (25%) people by Friends or colleagues 31 (15%) people know about the Covid 19 Vaccination by family members.

1.3

Vaccination Can Control Covid 19 :

Vaccination can control COVID 19	Participants Numbers	Percentages
Yes	148	76.0
No	52	24.0

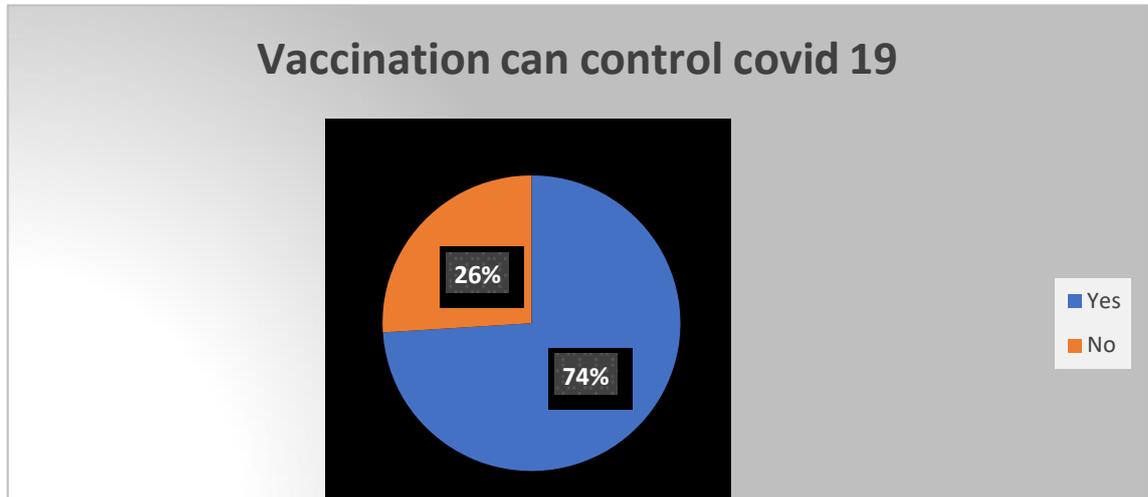


Figure1.3: Vaccination can control Covid 19

As per my survey ,74 % people said that vaccination can control covid 19 but26 % said cannot control COVID 19

1.4 Doses Require for Proper Vaccination:

Doses Require for proper Vaccination	Participants numbers	Percentages
One Dose	37	74.0
Two Dose	147	18.0
Not Sure	16	8.0

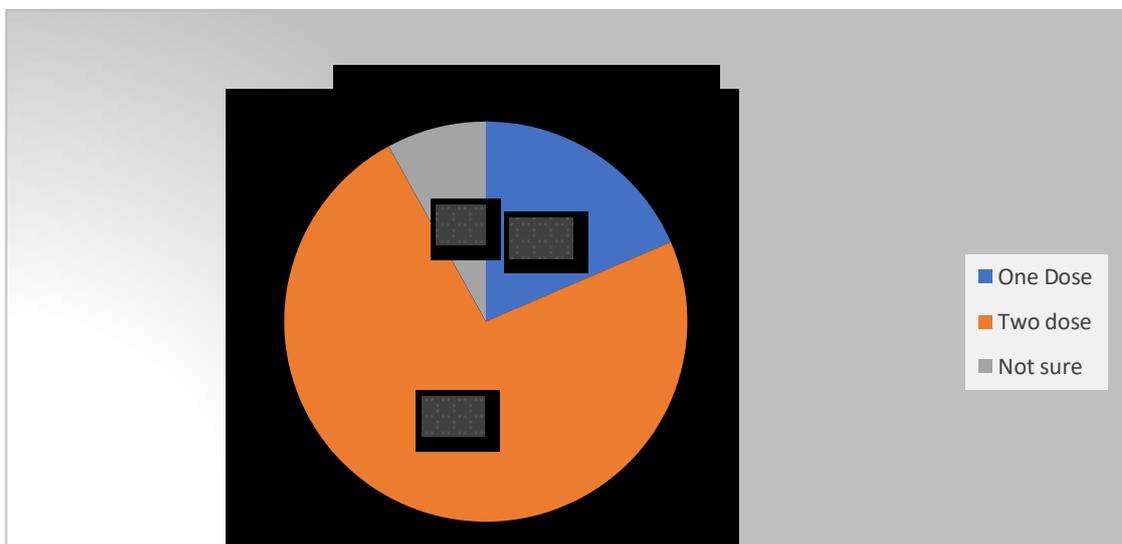


Figure 1.4: Doses require for proper vaccination

In my survey , 74 % people told that two doses are require for proper vaccination, 18 % said one doses and 8 % told not sure about doses for proper vaccination

1.5 Vaccine have Some side Effects:

Vaccine Have Some Side Effects	Participants Numbers	Percentages
Yes	86	43.0
No	78	39.0
Not Sure	36	18.0

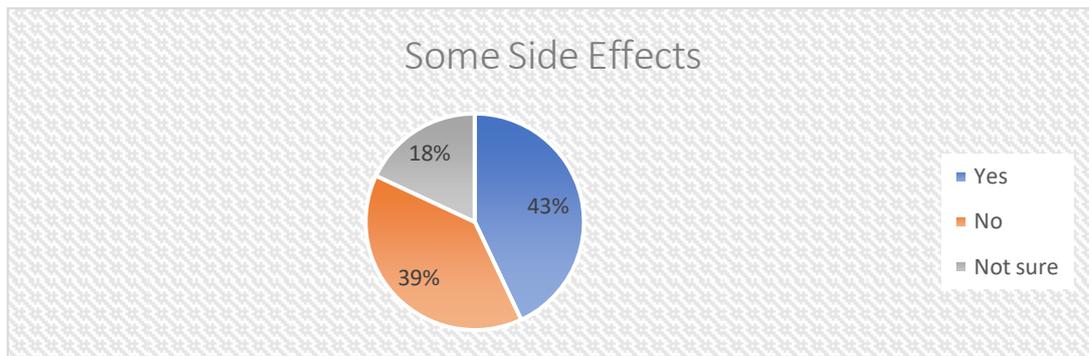


Figure 1.5: Vaccine have some side effects

As per my survey, 43% people told Covid 19 Vaccine have some side effects, 39 % people told Covid 19 vaccine have not some side effects, 18 % not sure about vaccine have some side effects.

1.5 Necessary To Take Precaution After Vaccination :

Necessary to Take precaution Vaccination	Participants Numbers	Percentages
Yes (18 to 60)	118	59.0
No	82	41.0

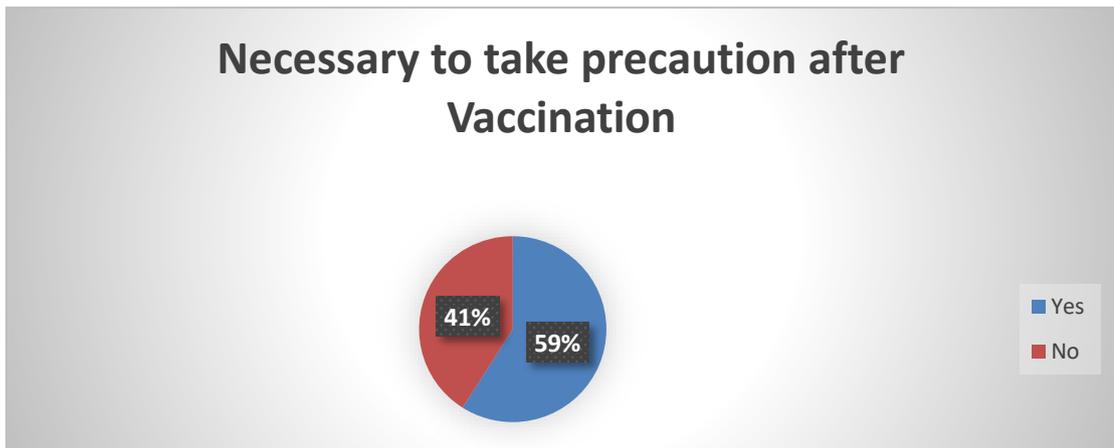


Figure 1.6: Necessary To Take Precaution After Vaccination

As per my survey, 59 % people told it is necessary to take Precaution Vaccination and 41 % people told it is not necessary to take precaution after vaccination.

2.1 Acceptability COVID 19 Vaccine :

Take COVID 19 Vaccination	Participants Numbers	Percentages
Yes	126	63.0
No	74	37.0

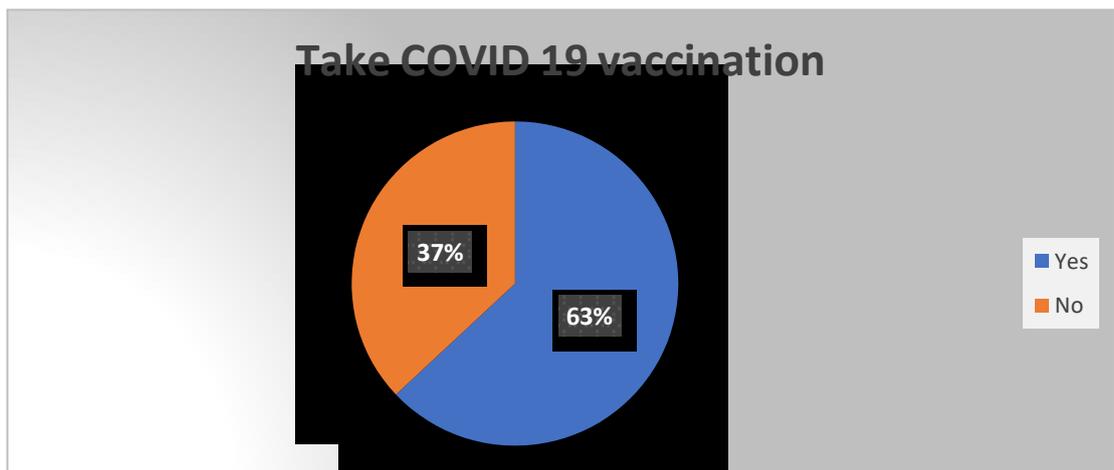


Figure 2.1: Take COVID 19 Vaccination

According to my survey, 63% of People take COVID 19 vaccination and 37 % of People Not taking the vaccination.

2.2 Vaccine Have you Taken :

Vaccine Have You Taken	Participants Numbers	Percentages
Covishield	38	59.0
Covaxin	118	19.0
Not take Vaccine	44	22.0
Sputnik	0	0
Pfizer	0	0

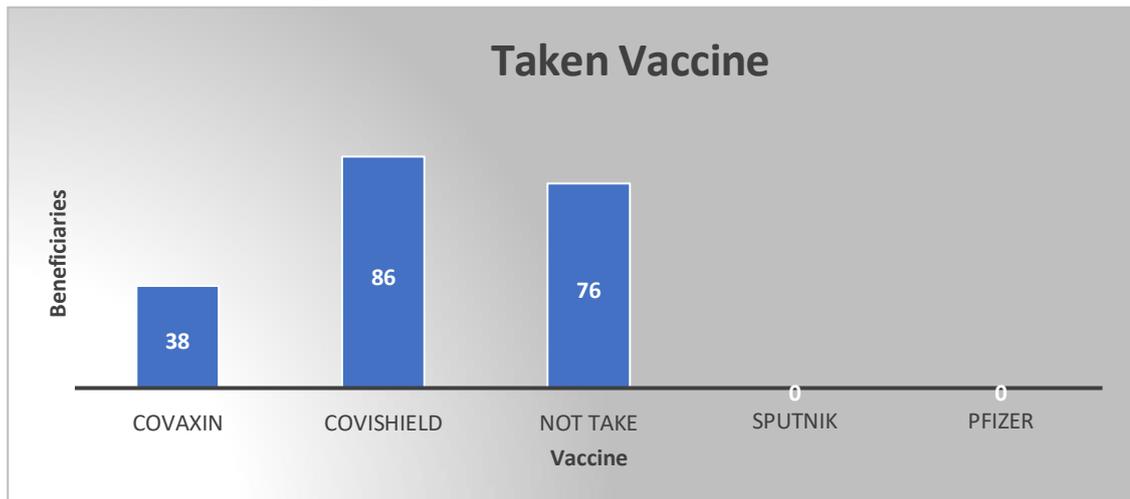


Figure 2.2 : Vaccine have you taken

As per my survey, 118 people (59%) people took Covishield vaccine, 38 people (19%) took Covaxin, 44 people (22%) not took any vaccine for covid 19.

2.3 Why people Take Covid 19 Vaccine :

People Take Covid 19 Vaccination	Participant numbers	Percentages
1) Protected From Covid 19	75	38.0
2) Government would suggest to take	26	13.0
3) Help to reduce control covid 19 related fears	39	19.0
4) Help to reduce control covid 19 Transmission	43	22.0
5) I done like it	17	8.0

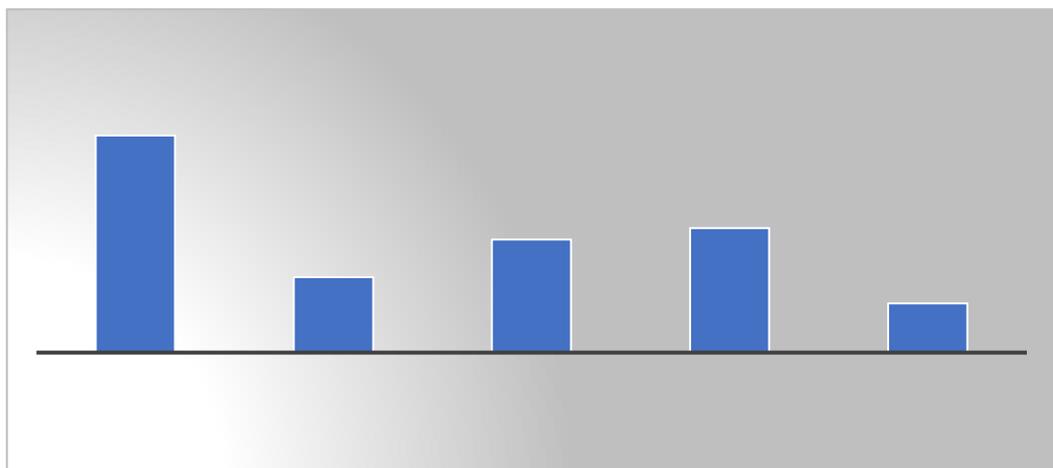


Figure 2.3: People take COVID 19 vaccine

According to my survey, 75 people(38%) took vaccine for protected from covid 19, 26 people (13%) government suggest to take vaccine 39 people (19 %) took vaccine for to help reduce Covid 19 related fears , 43 people (22%) took vaccine for to help reduce Covid 19 Transmission. 17 people (8%) don't like to take covid 19 Vaccination.

2.4 Did Not take Covid 19 Vaccine:

Not take Covid 19 Vaccine	Participant numbers	Percentages
Religious issue	8	4.0
Possible side effects	16	8.0
Temporary protection	13	8.0
Not necessary i am fine	37	19.0
I have already taken COVID 19 vaccine	126	63.0

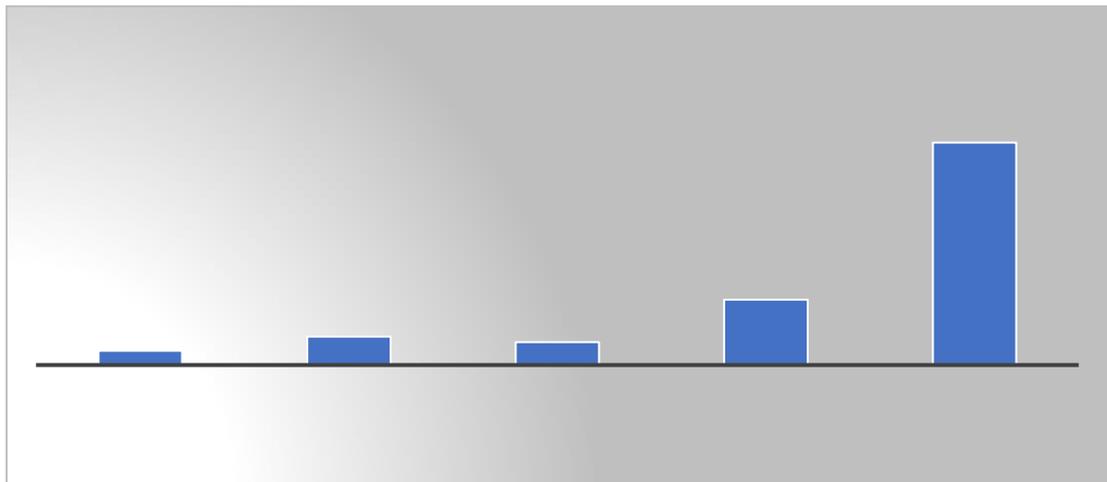


Figure 2.4 : Did not take COVID 19 vaccination

According to my survey, 8 people did not take vaccine because people told they have some religious issue , 16 people Not take Vaccine because people told they have some possible side effects , 13 people took vaccination for temporary protection. 37 people told that it is not necessary to take vaccine they told that I am always fine. 126 people told that they have already take vaccine.

3. Challenges for COVID 19 Vaccination :

Challenges for Covid 19 Vaccination	Participant Numbers	Percentages
To Motivating the people to receive the vaccine	97	49.0
Storage & Transport at Low Temperature	36	18.0
Cost	19	9.0
Ensuring Vaccination Safe Guard and equipment	28	14.0
Coordinate between the Ministry and field level	2	1.0
No idea	18	9.0

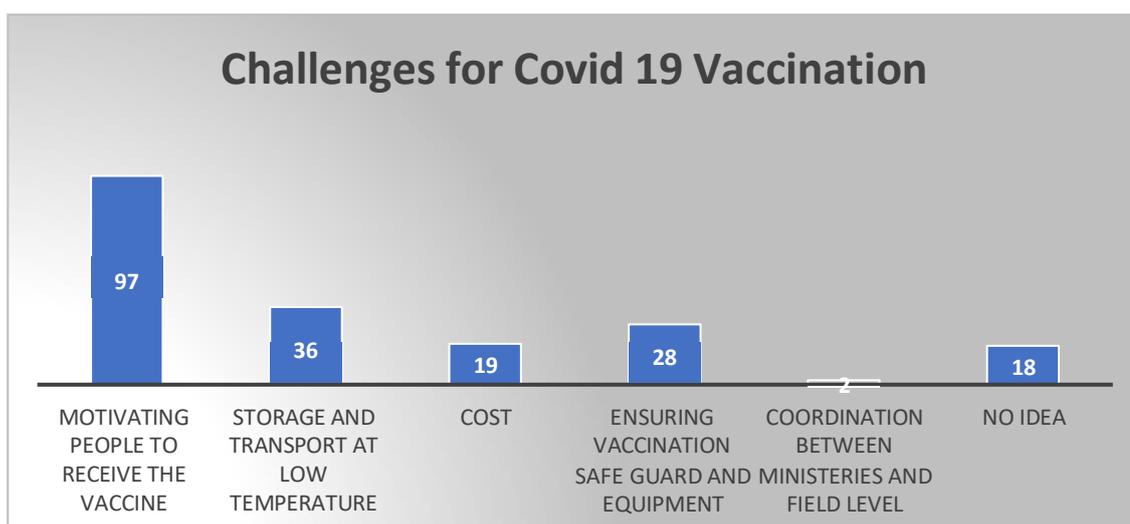


Figure3: Challenges For COVID 19 Vaccination

4. Vaccine Management

4.1 Proper distribution Of Vaccine

Proper distribution of vaccine	Participant numbers	Percentages
Yes	78	39.0
No	34	17.0
Not Sure	88	44.0

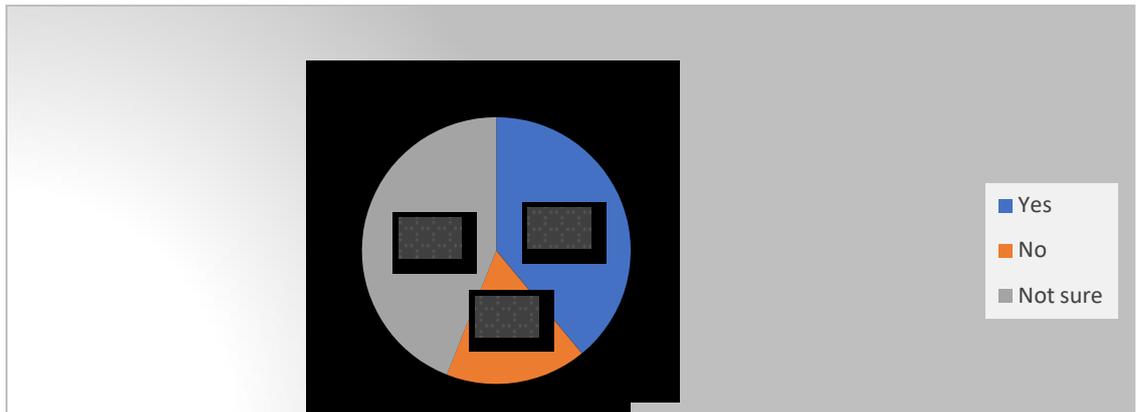


Figure 4.1: Manage Proper Distribution Of Vaccine

According to my survey, 39% people told that Indian authority Manage proper distribution of Vaccine, 44 % told that Indian authority not managed proper distribution of vaccine , 17 % not sure about proper distribution of vaccine.

4.2 Vaccination Implemented :

Vaccination implemented	Participant Numbers	Percentages
Through NGOs	32	16.0
Through Government Hospitals	96	48.0
Through Private Clinics	17	9.0
Through securiTy forces	7	3.0
No idea	48	24.0

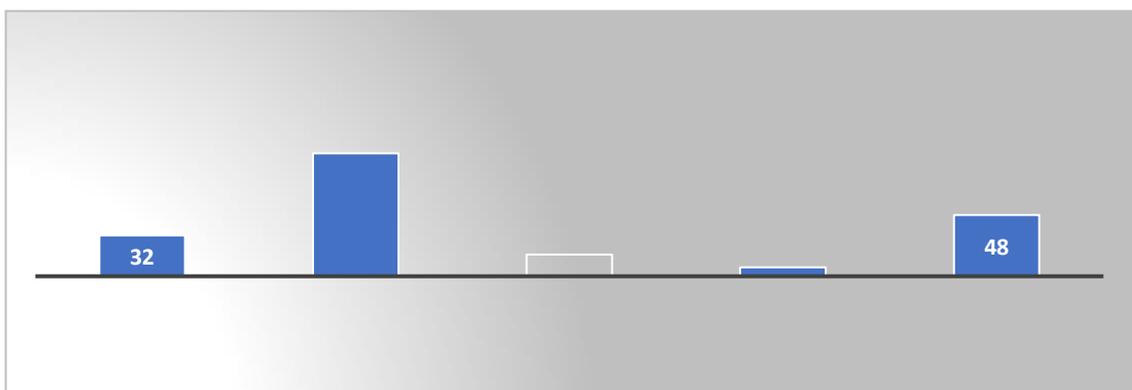


Figure 4.2 : Vaccination Implemented

According to my survey , 32 people told that vaccination implemented through NGOs,96 people told that vaccination implemented through Government Hospitals,

17 people told that through private clinics,7 people told that through security forces and 48 people have no idea about vaccine implement.

DISCUSSION

Vaccination against COVID-19 is considered the effective method to control the COVID-19 pandemic. Successful vaccination and herd immunity among the public depends on peoples' knowledge of COVID-19 vaccines, which may influence vaccine acceptance and proper management. This study attempted to understand Indian peoples' perceptions of these factors

KNOWLEDGE AND ACCEPTANCE OF COVID-19 VACCINES

The results revealed that over 97% of respondents heard about COVID-19 vaccines, although only a small fraction of them knew about the effectiveness, side-effects, and correct doses of the vaccines. Results indicated that only 63% of respondents were likely to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. The real rate of vaccination could be lower due to misinformation regarding COVID-19 vaccines and their side-effects on social media, religious beliefs, beliefs in temporary protection, and confidence in self-immunity. Spread of misinformation

Women and rural residents were more interested in receiving the COVID-19 vaccine despite their limited knowledge of vaccines. Therefore, the government should provide extensive programs, such as easy vaccination registration and vaccination centers in rural areas, targeting women and rural residents.

CHALLENGES OF COVID-19 VACCINATION

Along with socio-demographic characteristics, a vaccination have several challenges, distribution, and implementation. Distribution of vaccines through appropriate organization, setting up priority groups, motivating people, and appropriate infrastructure. The results of this study indicated that to motivate the people to receive the vaccine and coordination among agencies were some of the major challenges to smooth vaccination.

CONCLUSION

Regarding the degree of understanding and acceptability of the COVID-19 vaccine, this study indicated a range of reactions. to increase public knowledge and highlight the advantages of immunization. It works best to raise the rate of vaccine acceptance.

To persuade the public to accept immunization, governments, public health experts, and advocacy groups should address hesitation and increase vaccine awareness.

To provide rural and urban communities with equitable access to COVID-19 vaccinations, the entire nation should adopt the program.

**Challenges and Issues in COVID 19 Vaccination for Truckers
and Migrant Worker**

1. Socio-demographic Profile

1.1	gender	A) Male B) Female
1.2	What is your Age?	1) 18-30 2) 31-40 3) 41-50 4) 51-60 5) More than 60
1.3	What is your highest level of Education?	1) illiterate 2) Up to primary level 3) Up to SSC level 4) Diploma 5) Up to HSSC level
1.4	Where do you live now?	1) City /town area 2) Suburban 3) Rural area

2. Knowledge About COVID 19 Vaccine

2.1	Have you Heard about Covid 19 Vaccination ?	1) Yes 2) No 3) Not sure
2.2	How do you know about Covid 19 Vaccine?	1) Newspapers 2) Television News 3) Social Media 4) Friends or Colleages 5) Family members
2.3	Do you believe that Vaccination can control Covid 19	1) Yes 2) No
2.4	Do you have any idea how many doses require for proper vaccination?	1) One dose 2) Two dose 3) Not sure
2.5	Do you think that covid 19 vaccine have some side effects?	1) Yes 2) No 3) Not sure
2.6	Which type of side effect may rise in the body after Vaccination?	1) Primary side effects (Fever, Headache, Vomiting) 2) Serious side effects (Life threatening) 3) No Idea

2.7	Does Covid 19 Vaccination Increases Allergic Reactions &Autoimmune diseases ?	1) Yes 2) No
2.8	Is it Necessary to take Precaution after taking Vaccination ?	1) Yes 2) No

3. Acceptability COVID 19 Vaccine

3.1	Did you take Covid 19 Vaccination?	1) Yes 2) No
3.2	Why did you take Covid 19 Vaccination?	1) Protected from Covid 19 2) Government would suggest to take 3) Help to reduce control covid 19 related fears 4) Help to reduce control covid 19 Transmission 5) I done like it
3.3	Which Vaccine have you taken?	1) Covaxin 2) Covishield 3) Sputnik 4) Pfizer 5) Not take
3.4	Why did not you take Covid 19 Vaccination?	1) Religious issue 2) Possible side effects 3) Temporary protection 4) Not necessary I am fine 5) I have already taken covid 19 vaccine

4. Challenges For COVID 19 Vaccination

4.1	Challenges for Covid 19 Vaccination?	1) Motivating people to receiving Vaccine 2) Storage and transport at low temperature 3) Cost 4) Ensuring Vaccination safe guard and equipment 5) Coordination between Ministeries and field level 6) No idea
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5. Vaccine Management

5.1	Do you think Indian authority manage proper distribution of Vaccine?	1) Yes 2) No 3) Not Sure
5.2	In your opinion how vaccination should be implemented?	1) Through NGOs 2) Through Govt hospitals 3) Through private Clinics 4) Through security forces 5) No Idea

Vaccination Photos:



*In Frame: Beneficiaries take vaccine
Location: Construction Company, Industry area, Nagpur & Amravati*

IPC Session photos:



*In Frame: TCIF Nagpur team engaged in community mobilization activity
Location: Ankit pulse Factory & Bharat Petrol Pump, Nagpur & Amravati*