



SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK: A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT :

Across the world people are dying because of occupational accidents. According to an estimate by International Labour Organisation (ILO) around 2.78 million has died in one year because of occupational or work-related problems. The figure is expected to grow further with the larger impact of globalization. Workers are facing serious health issues in the formal and informal sector. Informal sector workers are more vulnerable towards occupational health. India being a developing country is having multiple problems particularly relating to health problems in the working population. Rapid pace of globalization has increased occupational health issues. Agriculture, mining, construction is in an alarming state in terms of occupational health.

KEYWORDS : International Labour Organisation (ILO), Agriculture, mining, construction.

INTRODUCTION

Rapid globalization is required of the present era as it is creating more jobs, same time, absence of policy, failure of policy and other related issues socio-economic condition of workers are worsening day by day. OSH has received insignificant attention, researcher and government has consistently ignored the issue of occupational health. Policy and data relating to India are limited in nature. Many laws are existing in India relating to working hour and work condition. But these laws are not capable to provide a decent working environment to the workers of India. Work plays a very significant role in the life of the worker, workers spend more than eight hours in a day in the workplace. Quality of work depends upon the health of the worker, so health is a basic requirement of quality and productive life. Workers are facing various health issues such as dusts, gases, noise, vibration, extreme temperatures etc. Each occupation has various health issues or injuries. Occupational Hazards may be defined as damage to health or injuries at work place. The hazards are countless in number, some are various serious in nature. Most workers are faced not only with one hazard but a combination of the many hazards at work. Hazards often are built into the workplace. Therefore, trade unions must ensure that hazards are removed, rather than trying to get workers to adapt to unsafe conditions.

The objectives:

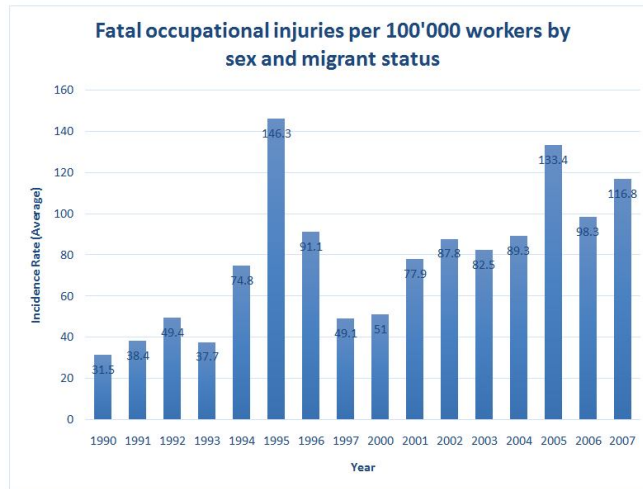
- To examine fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex and migrant status.
- To examine non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex and migrant status.
- To examine days lost due to cases of occupational injury with temporary incapacity for work.
- To examine cases of fatal occupational injury from 1990 to 2008.
- To examine cases of non-fatal occupational injury from 1990 to 2008.

METHODOLOGY

The study period in 1990 to 2008. The study collects the data from International Labour Organization (ILO) for India for given objectives. The analyse the data we use simple ratio, average and various diagrams.

1.1 Fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by sex and migrant status

TABLE 1.1

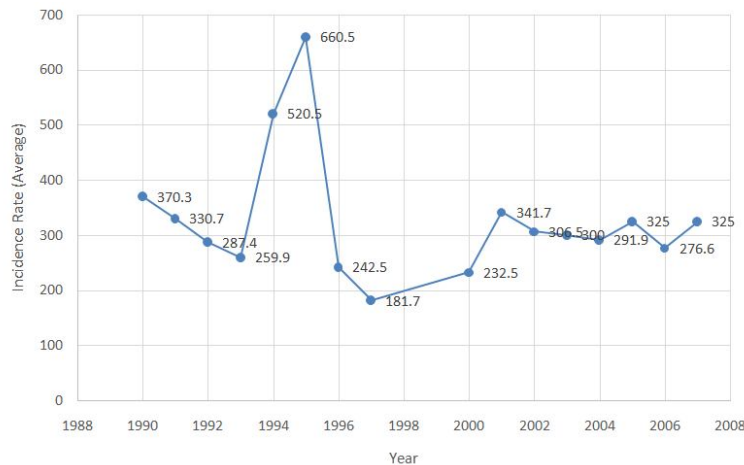


The above chart shows data of fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by sex and migrant status. In 1990 the average rate was 31.5 and it has increased to 38.4 in the year 1991. Through figure fluctuates over the years but have significant increase after 2001.

In 2000 it was 51 and in 2002 it was 87.8. Fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by sex and migrant status has increased to 98.3 in 2006 and has increased to 116.3 in 2007.

1.2 Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by sex and migrant status

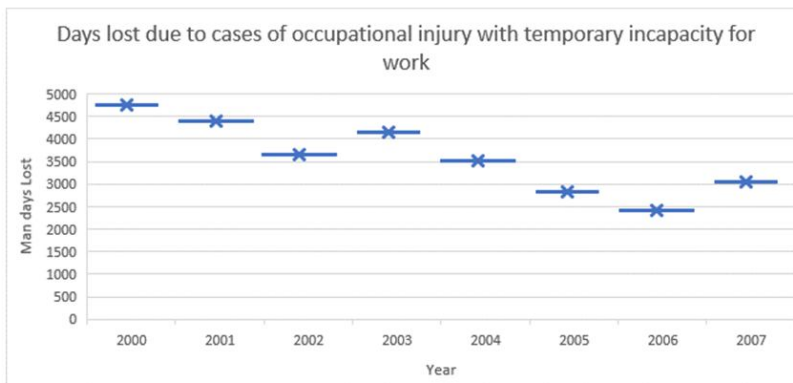
Table 1.2



The data on non-fatal injuries has been presented in the above graph from 1990 to 2007. In 1990 average incident rate was 370.2 and has decreased to 259.9 in the year 1993. In 2001 the it was 341.7 and within one year it has increased to 306.5. in the year 2003 it has gone down by 6.5 and the figure was 300. In

1.3 Days lost due to cases of occupational injury with temporary incapacity for work

Table 1.3

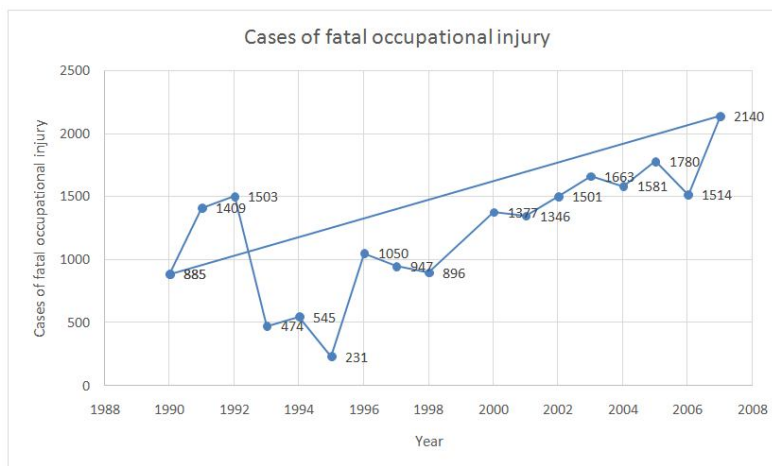


The above graph shows cases of occupational injury with capacity for work from 2000 to 2007. It shows in the year 2000, man days lost in between 4500-5000 but in the 2001 it was around 4500. The data shows man days lost is decreasing continuously over the period. It may be because of strict rule regulation. Awareness or availability of safety measures.

1.4 Cases of fatal occupational injury

Fatal occupational injury data is shown for India from 1990 to 2008.

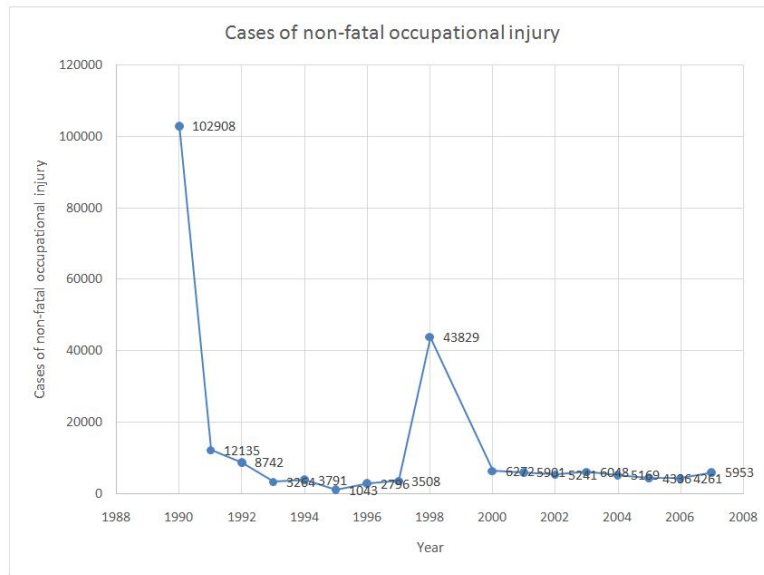
TABLE 1.4



The above graph shows cases of occupational injury was 885 in 1990 but has increased to 1409 in 1992. Occupational injury cases have decreased during 1992 1996. After 1996 it is continuously increasing. In 1998 it was 947 but has 1514 in 2006.

1.5 Cases of non-fatal occupational injury

Table 1.5



The above diagram shows the cases of non-fatal occupational injury from 1990 to 2008. It shows in the year 1990 total number of non-fatal injury was 102908 after 1990 it has decreased significantly. During 1992 to 1996 it has decreased but in the 1998 it has increased again to 43829. After 2000 it has started decreasing.

CONCLUSION

The data shows Indian workers are facing serious health problems. Fatal occupational Injury and not fatal occupational injury is at serious level as compared to other countries. Days lost due to cases of occupational injury shows the may dost lost was much high in 1990 but it has gone down by 2008 but there is still scope of decline in the figure with increase in health services. Fatal occupational injuries and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers shows serious health problem for Indian Workers.

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