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A descriptive to assess the knowledge of industrial workers regarding prevention of selected occupational hazards in selected industries of Hukkeri taluka with a view to develop an information booklet

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Abstract

A Quantitative approach was used for the present study and the data were collected from 40 Industrial workers from selected Industries of Hukkeri taluka, by using convenient sampling technique. The structured observation schedule consisted section A deals with socio-demographic data, section B consist of 40 questionnaires which relates to the prevention of selected occupational hazards among industrial workers. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical in terms of mean, frequency distribution and chi square test. The study concluded that among the sample majority of 70% of industrial workers had poor knowledge on prevention of occupational hazards, 30% of industrial workers had average knowledge on prevention of occupational hazards.

Keywords: knowledge, prevention, occupational hazards, industrial workers

Introduction

Work plays an important role in people's lives as most workers spend at least 8 hours a day in the workplace whether it may be in a building, office or industry. Occupational health is also a health concern regarding work and work. Occupational health not only protects health but also promotes health, emergency care, a wide range of preventive, therapeutic, rehabilitation services, an all-encompassing concept that can work to promote the health and well-being of employees. An "Occupational hazard" is any workplace condition that causes a risk to employee health. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the government organization in charge of keeping workers safe.

Occupational hazard is a danger that's inherent in a particular work requirement or environment. It is a job which entails a greater risk than that to the population at large, such as a risk of illness from exposure to toxic materials, mining disasters, etc. The International Labour organization (ILO) estimates that 106 million people from world's workforce suffer from work occupational health hazards. Where 270 million fatal and non-fatal work-related accidents. Results in over 3,50,000 casualties and over 2 million works related to work related deaths each year which are all attributable to occupational hazards world wise.

The international Labour organization that some 2.3 million women and men around work-related accidents every year. This corresponds to over 6000 deaths every single day. Worldwide there are around 340 million occupational accidents and 160 million victims of work-related illness annually. The estimated fatal occupational accidents in the common wealth of independent states (CIS) countries is over 11,000 cases, compared to the 5850 reported cases (information lacking from two countries). An accident can be recognized as an industrial injury if occurred due to your work or working conditions. There may be causality between your work and the cause of the injury. If you accidentally get injured in the workplace, the injury is not necessarily caused by your work. The disease may develop due to short- or long-term exposures.

Common causes of industrial injuries like poor ergonomics, manual handling of heavy loads, misuse or failure of equipment, exposure to general hazards, inadequate safety training and clothing. These causes may damage human organs like spine, lungs, eyes and skin. There are many methods of preventing or reducing industrial injuries, including anticipation of problems by risk assessment, safety training, control banding, personal protective equipment, safety guards, and mechanisms on machinery and safety barriers.

Occupational hazards are regulated by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA). OSHA defines an occupational illness as, "any abnormal condition or disorder", other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is a part of the CDC (Centre of Disease Control and Prevention). NIOSH studies occupational safety and health, and it develop new interventions and recommendations to make workplaces safer. It was also established in 1970 by the same law that created OSHA: the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding Prevention of selected occupational hazards among industrial workers.
2. To find out the association between knowledge with selected demographic variables.
3. To prepare and distribute the information Booklet regarding prevention of selected Occupational hazards among industrial workers.

Operational Definitions

1. **Assess:** In this Study Assess refers to evaluate level of knowledge among industrial workers regarding prevention of selected occupational hazards as assessed by knowledge of questionnaire.
2. **Knowledge:** In this study knowledge refers to the understanding and awareness of industrial workers regarding prevention of selected occupational hazards.
3. **Selected Occupational hazards:** In this study selected occupational hazards Refers to any workplace conditions that cause a risk to employee health.
 - **Physical hazards:** Exposure to noise, fire accidents and electricity.
 - **Chemical hazards:** Inhalation of poisonous gases and exposure to chemicals.
 - **Mechanical hazards:** Cutting.
4. **Industrial workers:** In this study Industrial workers are the persons not being in a management position who is employed in industries.
5. **Information Booklet:** In this study information booklet refers to written guidelines to enhance knowledge regarding prevention of selected occupational hazards among industrial workers.

Research Hypothesis

H1: There is a significant association between knowledge with selected demographic variables

Methodology

Research approach: A quantitative approach.

Research Design: Descriptive research design

Research Setting: Selected industries of hukkeri taluka

Population: The population of the study is comprises of industrial workers working in the selected Industries of Hukkeri Taluka.

Sample size and sampling technique: The sample size of 40 industrial workers will be selected by convenient sampling method.

Criteria for selection of samples

Inclusive Criteria

- Industrial workers who are available at the time of data collection.
- Industrial workers who can understand and speak Kannada.

Exclusive Criteria

- Industrial workers who are on sick leave.
- Industrial workers who are not available at the time of data collection.
- Industrial workers who are not willing to participate in the study.

Major findings of the study

The following are the major findings of the study:

In all samples 20.5% are aged between 18–25 years, 37.5% are aged between 26-33 years, 35% aged between 34-41 years and 5% aged between 42 years and above. Majority of samples i.e. 100% are males. In all samples 20% of the samples were not having any formal education, 35% of them were primary education and 45% of the samples were secondary education. Majority of samples i.e. 32.5% having information from newspaper, 30% from television, 20% from books and 17.5% from social media. In all samples 27.5% are having working experience less than 5 years, other 30% are having working experience of 6–10 years, 30% are having working experience 11-15 years and other 12.5% are having working experience of above 15 years.

Table 1: Show the knowledge level score frequency percentage

Knowledge level	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Very Poor	0-10	00	0%
Poor	11-20	28	70%
Average	21-30	12	30%
Good	31-40	0	0%

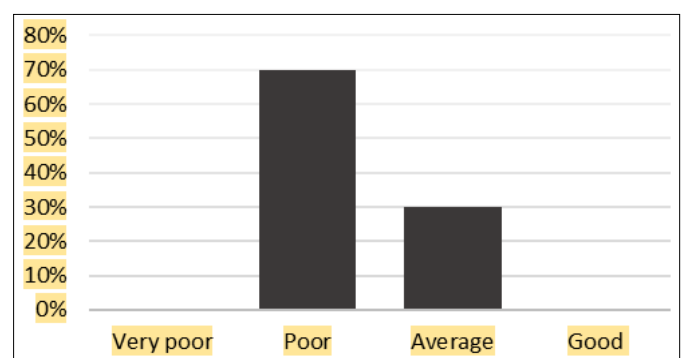


Fig 1: Knowledge level

Section A

Findings related to demographic variables.

- In all samples 20.5% are aged between 18–25 years,

37.5% are aged between 26-33 years, 35% aged between 34-41 years and 5% aged between 42 years and above.

- Majority of samples i.e. 100% are males.
- In all samples 20% of the samples were not having any formal education, 35% of them were primary education and 45% of the samples were secondary education.
- Majority of samples i.e. 32.5% having information from newspaper, 30% from television, 20% from books and 17.5% from social media.
- In all samples 27.5% are having working experience less than 5 years, other 30% are having working experience of 6–10 years, 30% are having working experience 11-15 years and other 12.5% are having working experience of above 15 years.

Section B

Findings related to level of knowledge of industrial workers regarding prevention of selected occupational hazards.

- The information was collected with the help of structured knowledge questionnaire with the sample size of 40 industrial workers working in selected industries of Hukkeri taluka. The analysis was done by using statistical test like mean, SD, chi-square test. The findings related that mean knowledge score of subjects was 18.65 with the SD 2.3 and with the mean percentage of 46.6%.

Section C

Findings related to association between score with selected demographic variables.

- The Chi-square test value was established 0.05 level of significant for finding of association between the levels of knowledge of the industrial workers regarding prevention of selected occupational hazards with selected demographic variables there was significant association found between knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Conclusion

Findings showed that, among the sample majority (70%) of industrial workers had poor knowledge on prevention of selected occupational hazards and (30%) had average knowledge on prevention of selected occupational hazards. Chi-square test was computed in order to determined significance of association between knowledge and related to demographical variables. There was significant association found between education and working experience.

Nursing Implications

Nursing is a service oriented profession and it must advance and keep pace with the advancing technology, newer problems, and growing demands of consumers. The findings of the study have thrown new light on the implications of the future. It has implication related to nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration, and nursing research.

Nursing Education

Education is the key to the development of excellent nursing practice. Education faces tremendous challenges in keeping pace with changes in nursing practice to maintain its high quality. Nurse must be lifelong learners and they should be

given an opportunity for continuing education. Nurses with higher education deliver cost effective care.

The nursing curriculum should emphasize on imparting health information to community using different teaching methods. So nursing students should be educated on health promotion activities.

Nurse educators need to organize regular short-term training programmes, workshops etc., with support of nursing administrator for the nurses about the prevention of selected occupational hazards. Nurse educations must prepare students to play a useful role in the total health care of the person instead of disease. Nurse can assess the prevention of selected occupational hazards among industrial workers.

Nursing Practice

Nurse can plays an important role in disease prevention and health promotion. Education programmes with effective teaching strategies and audio-visual aids motivates the people to follow healthy practices in day -to -day life, involving changes in lifestyles. More health education activities can be initiated among industrial workers regarding the prevention of selected occupational hazards.

Nursing Administration

Nurses need to involve more actively in educating, and giving more education regarding how to prevent deforestation. Nurse administrator should plan, the education program about prevention of selected occupational hazards.

Nursing Research

The essence of the research is to build a body of knowledge in the nursing. The findings of the present study serve as the basis for the professional and the students to conduct further studies. The generalization of the study result can be made by replication of the study; nursing research is the means by which nursing profession is growing.

Recommendations

Keeping in view the findings of the present study, the following recommendation were made:

1. A similar study can be replicated on a sample with different demographic characteristics.
2. The study can be done in large sample.
3. A similar study can be replicated with control group.
4. An explorative study can be done on prevention of selected occupational hazards.
5. Comparative study can be done in urban area.
6. A study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of selected occupational hazards.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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