In Rajasthan 21,000 workers are engaged in hand processing textile industries (process gray/raw cotton cloth). They are exposed to hazards of the textile industries besides the harsh conditions of the desert which contributes to adverse effects on their health. To explore the occupational health problems of the desert textile workers and their association with nutrition and environmental factors, investigations were carried-out in two districts, Jodhpur and Pali. Data on occupational disease conditions, environmental factors, nutritional deficiency signs and anemia were collected for a total of 1,240 individuals out of which 845 were textile workers and 395 were comparative group workers of the same age groups. The main disease conditions, i.e. aches (19.4%), respiratory (12.1%) and fever (7.7%), were higher in textile workers than the comparative group. Dyeing group workers suffered the most (25.5%) from aches, significantly higher than the comparative group (11.6%), may be due to a higher percentage of severe anemia, besides physical labour. Printing and bleaching group workers suffered from respiratory problems (15.5%) almost twice as much as the comparative group, possibly due to exposure to fumes of acids and use of chemical dyes. Housing conditions, personal hygiene and education showed negative associations with disease conditions but positive associations with anemia. The study revealed that in the textile industry, disease conditions vary with the categorization of work. The findings suggest the need for implementation of safety measures according to the type of work in textile industries, besides extension of health and nutrition education and welfare programs.
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of awareness of health problems among garment workers and their attitudes and practices to prevent the health problems showed similar findings. Workers from different sections were recruited and more than one half of the workers were aware of the benefits of personal protective equipment, but only a few were using them. Prevalence and risk factors for obstructive respiratory conditions among textile industry workers in Zimbabwe, 2006. Knowledge, attitude and practices related to occupational health problems among salt workers working in the desert of Rajasthan, India. J Occup Health 2005; 47: 85-8. Organisational and occupational risk factors associated with work related injuries among public hospital employees in Costa Rica. A case control study among coal mining factory workers in India reported that workers who were highly satisfied with the existing jobs have lower risk of occupational injury. Occupational injury status was the outcome variable and sociodemographic, behavioral, and environmental factors independent variables. (i) Socio demographic factors: sex, age, religion, ethnicity, marital status, level of education, monthly salary, employment condition, work experience. (ii) Work environment determinants: health and safety information, health and safety training, workplace supervision, working department. (iii) Behavioral determinants: alcohol consumption, khat chewing, cigarette smoking, sleeping disorder, job satisfaction, action, job stress, and personal protective equipment use. Occupational safety and health (OSH), also commonly referred to as occupational health and safety (OHS), occupational health, or workplace health and safety (WHS), is a multidisciplinary field concerned with the safety, health, and welfare of people at work. These terms also refer to the goals of this field, so their use in the sense of this article was originally an abbreviation of occupational safety and health program/department etc.