

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Practice Regarding Occupational Health Hazards and its Prevention Among Rice Mill Worker in Selected Rice Mill Durg District, with a View to Develop an Information Booklet

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Abstract: **Background:** Occupational health, or occupational safety, is a multidisciplinary field concerned with the safety, health, and welfare of people at work (i.e. in an occupation). 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. The goal of an occupational safety and health program is to foster a safe and healthy occupational environment. OSH also protects all the general public who may be affected by the occupational environment. 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, has defined six main categories of occupational hazards. **Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge and practice regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention among rice mill worker in selected rice mill Durg District, with a view to develop an information booklet”. **Setting and Design:** A quantitative-qualitative integrated approach with non- experimental Descriptive research design was adopted for this study. The study focused on 60 rice mill workers in selected rice mill Durg District (C.G.) **Material and Method:** Totally 60 rice mill workers were selected from the selected rice mill Durg District (C.G.) after obtaining informed consent. Data was collected by multiple choice questionnaires to assess the knowledge and practice regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention. **Results:** Knowledge and practice regarding occupational health hazards among rice mill worker were analyzed using frequency and percentage. It is seen that out of 60 rice mill worker, distribution of subjects based on overall analysis of knowledge score the total knowledge score were 1024 out of 1800, the mean knowledge score was 17.06 the mean percentage of knowledge score were 56.86% the standard deviation was 2.66. In terms of overall analysis of practice score, total practice score was 1331 out of 1800, the mean knowledge score was 22.17 the mean percentage of knowledge score were 73.9% the standard deviation was 1.95. The study revealed a correlation between knowledge and practice score there is moderately positive correlation between knowledge and practice score of rice mill worker regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention $r=0.61$, $P<0.05$ level of significance.

Keywords: knowledge, practice, occupational health hazards, prevention, rice mill worker.

1. Introduction

Occupational health, or occupational safety, is a multidisciplinary field concerned with the safety, health, and welfare of people at work (i.e. in an occupation). 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. The goal of an occupational safety and health program is to foster a safe and healthy occupational environment. OSH also protects all the general public who may be affected by the occupational environment. 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, has defined six main categories of occupational hazards.

There are 100 million occupational injuries causing 0.1 million deaths in the world according to WHO. It is also estimated that in India 17 million occupational non-fatal injuries (17% of the world) and 45,000 fatal injuries (45% of the total deaths due to occupational injuries in world) occur each year. Out of 11 million cases of occupational diseases in the world 1.9 million cases (17%) are contributed by India and out of 0.7 million deaths in the world 0.12 (17%) is contributed by India.

A. Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention among rice mill worker.
- To assess the practice regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention among rice mill worker.

- To find out the correlation between knowledge and practice regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention among rice mill worker.
- To find out the association between knowledge and practice with selected socio-demographic variables.
- A view to develop information booklet regarding Occupational Health Hazards and its prevention among rice mill workers.

B. Hypotheses

H_0 : There will be no significant correlation between the knowledge and practice at 0.05 level of significance regarding occupational health hazards among rice mill workers in selected rice mill Durg District, with a view to develop an information booklet.

H_1 : There will be a significant correlation between knowledge and practice regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention among rice mill workers in selected rice mill Durg District, with a view to develop an information booklet

H_2 : There will be significant association between knowledge and practice with their selected socio-demographic variables

C. Sampling Criteria

1) Inclusion Criteria

1. Workers those are willing to participate in this study.
2. Workers those are present at the time of study.
3. Workers those are working in sharda rice mill.

2) Exclusion Criteria

1. Workers those who are below 18yrs.
2. Female workers who are working in Sharda rice mill.

2. Material and Method

The conceptual frame work adopted for the study is Health Belief Model. In this study non experimental descriptive research design was used for study. The tool includes socio demographic data and multiple-choice questionnaires to assess the knowledge and practice regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention. The study was conducted on among 60 rice mill worker were selected from the selected rice mill Durg District (C.G.). The sample size consists of 60 rice mill workers. The sampling techniques adopted for this study was non probability convenience sampling technique. In the present study the dependent variable is knowledge and practice regarding occupational health hazards.

Description of the Tool:

Data collection tools are the procedure or instruments used by the researcher to observe or measure the key variables in the research problem.

The Self-Administered Questionnaire Comprised of Two Sections.

Section-I: This consists of 09 Questions related to the demographic variables of the respondents about age, education, religion, length of service of worker, daily working hours, previous knowledge regarding safety measurement, awareness about hazards source material, source of knowledge regarding occupational hazards and past history.

Section-II: This section consists of multiple-choice

questionnaires with each 4 objectives in each right answer 1 marks and in each wrong answer 0.

3. Result and Discussion

A. Distribution of Subjects According to the Socio-Demographic Variables

In present study, sociodemographic data elicit that among the study sample, maximum people 23 (38%) of 18-25 years of age Majority of workers 30(50%) were illiterate and follow Hindu religion 21(35%). Majority of workers 25(41%) were having 1 year of service length. Majority of workers 35(58%) were worked always 8 hours and 12(20%) had previous knowledge about safety measure. Majority of workers 17(28%) were awareness about hazards and maximum 23(38%) worker gain knowledge through mass media. Majority of workers 44(73%) had past history of occupational health hazards.

1) Overall Analysis of Knowledge and Practice Score

It is seen that out of 60 rice mill worker, distribution of subjects based on overall analysis of knowledge score the total knowledge score were 1024 out of 1800, the mean knowledge score were 17.06 the mean percentage of knowledge score were 56.86% the standard deviation were 2.66. In terms of overall analysis of practice score, total practice score were 1331 out of 1800, the mean knowledge score were 22.17 the mean percentage of knowledge score were 73.9% the standard deviation were 1.95.

B. Correlation Between Knowledge and Practice Score of Rice Mill Worker

There is moderately positive correlation between knowledge and practice score of rice mill worker regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention $r=0.61$, $P<0.05$ level of significance.

Table 1

Area	Mean score	SD	R	Inference
Knowledge	17.06	2.66	0.61	Moderate positive correlation
Practice	12.17	1.97		

C. Chi Square Analysis to Find Out Association Between Knowledge Score with Selected Socio Demographic Variables

There is significant association found between daily working hours. While no significant association was found with regard to age, educational status, religion, length of service of workers, previous knowledge about safety measure, awareness about hazards and source of information.

D. Chi Square Analysis to Find Out Association Between Practice Score with Selected Socio Demographic Variables

There is significant association found between awareness about hazards. While no significant association was found with regard to age, educational status, religion, length of service of workers, daily working hours. previous knowledge about safety measure and source of information.

1) Implication

Since the study reveals that there was a correlation between religiosity and positive mental among adult population. The

findings of the present study have implication for nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research.

2) *Nursing Practice*

- Community nurse could arrange continuing educational programme regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention among rice mill workers.
- Community health nurses can play an important role to create awareness among rice mill worker regarding causes mode of transmission, management and prevention of occupational health hazards.
- Workshop conducted by community health nurse regarding occupational diseases and prevention.

3) *Nursing Administration*

- The study has proved that the health of individual, family and community can be promoted by proper health education. So, the health system of Sharda Rice Mill can arrange for programs to prevent Occupational Health Hazard and promote health of individual, family and community.
- The nurse administrator can take part in developing protocols, regarding the health education programmes and strategies for Occupational Health Hazards and its prevention.

4) *Nursing Education*

- Education on occupational hazards and its prevention provides unique opportunity for effective management of workers because the main reason behind such condition is lack of knowledge regarding prevention.
- The study findings simply reveal that there is need for health education programme to be carried out by nurse or nursing students to create awareness among the workers regarding safety measures.

5) *Nursing Research*

- This study also brings about the fact that more studies need to be done to prevent health problems in the rice mill workers and promote health of rice mill workers.
- The nurse use research findings to generate knowledge to guide workers practice and improve the quality of life of rice mill workers.

6) *Delimitation*

There were following limitation in the conducted study, discussed as follows:

- The study was limited in one group.
- The study only includes rice mill workers in selected Rice mill Durg District.
- Responses of the subject were limited due to self-structured questionnaire.
- A study was limited to the sample size of 60.

7) *Recommendations*

- A large study sample could have been taken in the

study for better generalization.

- A study may be undertaken to evaluate the knowledge and practice about occupational health hazards and its prevention. The present tool can be successfully used.
- A similar study may be repeated on a larger sample covering the entire population in rice mill.
- The same study can be conducted in different settings i.e. coal mine workers, cold storage workers etc.
- An experimental study can be undertaken with a control group.
- A similar study can be conducted among farmers.

4. Conclusion

The purpose study was A study to assess the knowledge and practice regarding occupational health hazards and its prevention among rice mill worker of selected rice mill of Durg, with a view to develop an information booklet. A descriptive research approach was undertaken for the present study provability simple random sampling was used to select the sample of 60 workers from Sharda rice mill.

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