



AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS IN JOBS IN COAL MINING INDUSTRY: WITH REFERENCE TO DELHI NCR

Narendra Singh Rathore¹, Dr. Amit K. Srivastav²
Department of Management

^{1,2}Himalayan University, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), India

ABSTRACT

This investigation evaluated the relationship of age, poor perception of working condition, poor security condition, poor administration and supervision, chance taking conduct, emotional flimsiness, negative employment contribution, work disappointment, work pressure, and poor wellbeing execution of laborers to word related wounds. This case-control ponder was led on 202 male coal miners with no less than one word related damage amid a five-year time span and 202 male controls with no word related damage, coordinated at work. An institutionalized poll managed by singular questioners was utilized. Information was dissected by the strategic relapse strategy. It was inferred that more established age, poor perception of work conditions, poor workplace, and human behavioral components assumed critical parts in word related wounds. This data would help in executing preventive projects to enhance working conditions and administration quality and to help the specialists to create positive mental attributes, however laborers with negative characteristics, for example, emotional insecurity and more established specialists ought to be utilized in less requesting employments.

Keywords: Occupational injury, Work conditions, Work environment, Human behavioral factors, Coal miners

1. INTRODUCTION

As per International Labor Office insights, 120 million word related wounds and 210,000 lethal wounds happen every year at work environments around the world. They take an extensive financial toll of laborers, organizations and society, while they draw genuinely minimal open consideration [1]. The mining business has a high rate of damage among all industry divisions, especially of lethal wounds. The occurrence

of damage stays high albeit a few upgrades in work conditions have been made because of calamitous occasions and logical advance. There has been minimal epidemiological information of preventive measures as most discoveries have frequently been founded on mishap examinations as opposed to on epidemiological investigations [2]. It is outstanding that a specialized approach alone isn't adequate to decrease wounds. The human factor was found to make a noteworthy commitment to wounds. A few



analysts have investigated the part of the social setting, especially of the wellbeing society [3]. Singular attributes of laborers have been little explored. Certain individual and unoriginal components were distinguished as hazard factors in a few businesses: petrochemical ventures, development enterprises, railroad firms, atomic handling plants, transport security, glass bottle producing plants, and in the overall public. A few creators have underscored the parts of poor perception of working conditions), poor administration and supervision, and poor wellbeing condition, hazard taking conduct, emotional shakiness, negative employment association, work disappointment and occupation push [4]. The issue of the security execution of laborers has been little researched in spite of the fact that it can assume a part in word related damage. These elements have not been researched all the while, particularly among miners [5].

The present investigation went for surveying the relationships of age, poor perception of working conditions, poor wellbeing condition, poor administration and

supervision, hazard taking conduct, emotional unsteadiness, negative employment contribution, work disappointment, work pressure, and poor security execution with word related wounds in underground coal mines [6].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

This examination was a case-control think about directed on laborers from three underground coal mines situated in the Delhi NCR which utilized 2,900 miners in the period 1996– 2000. Just male laborers were utilized in underground mines. A large portion of the specialists were from a poor financial gathering and were unskilled. The booked working length of laborers was eight hours for every day and they needed to work six days for each week. The harmed miners were randomly chosen from the damage registry kept up by the security bureau of the mine. The dissemination of the considerable number of wounds in the mines and that of the cases and controls examined by control of laborers is appeared in Table 1.



Table 1: Distribution (%) of all the injuries in the mines considered during 1996–2000 and of the samples according to their occupations

All the injuries in the mines (780 subjects)	
Loaders	69.4
Others	30.6
Trammers	7.8
Timber mistris/majdoors	4.6
Dressers	3.3
Haulage workers	2.7
Drillers	2.4
Others	9.7
The cases studied (202 subjects)	
Loaders	69.3
Others	30.7
The controls studied (202 subjects)	
Loaders	69.3
Others	30.7

Study design

The study convention included: (1) a demand for investment to the administration of the three mines; (2) a standardized questionnaire called Worker's Response Device (WRD) questionnaire, which included sociodemographical information and approved questionnaires 34) surveying poor perception of working conditions, poor administration and supervision, poor wellbeing environment, chance taking conduct, emotional insecurity, negative occupation inclusion, work disappointment, and employment push; an approved standardized questionnaire concerning the security execution of the laborer called the

Supervisor's Response Device (SRD) questionnaire. Each inquiry has three conceivable answers Yes/Cannot state/No which were doled out estimations of 3, 2, and 1 individually[7].

The WRD questionnaire:

1. Poor perception of working condition with 15 things
2. Poor security environment with 13 things
3. Poor administration and supervision with 12 things
4. Risk taking conduct with 11 things
5. Emotional shakiness with 12 things
6. Negative Job contribution with 13 things



7. Job disappointment with 15 things

8. Job worry with 14 things

Supervisor's Response Device (SRD) questionnaire:

1. Poor security execution (of laborer) with 17 things

Statistical analysis

To start with, Chronbach's alpha coefficients were registered to gauge the entomb relationship of the different things for all elements contemplated: poor perception of working condition, poor wellbeing environment, poor administration and supervision, chance taking conduct, emotional precariousness, negative occupation inclusion, work disappointment, work pressure, and poor security execution. The scores were figured by summing the score of individual things. 90th percentiles of the scores for every attribute were utilized as limit esteems: 41 for poor perception of working condition, 31 for poor wellbeing environment, 32 for poor administration and supervision, 23 for emotional shakiness, 23 for negative employment association, 33 for work disappointment, and 39 for poor security execution, 32 for work pressure and 23 for hazard taking conduct. Age was sorted into three gatherings (<30, 30– 45, and >45 yr) as per the discoveries of our past investigations [8]). Word related damage was a reliant variable with estimations of 1=Yes and 0=No. To survey the impact of different factors on word

related wounds, rough chances proportions (ORs) and their 95%

3. RESULTS

The internal rationality of the questionnaire things of the components were estimated by Chronbach's alpha coefficients. They were as per the following: poor perception of working conditions (0.83), poor security environment (0.83), poor administration and supervision (0.86), chance taking conduct (0.74), emotional precariousness (0.80), and negative employment contribution (0.73), work disappointment (0.95), work pressure (0.78) and poor security execution (0.88). Table 2 demonstrates that critical contrasts were seen between the cases and controls for every one of the elements contemplated for every one of the examples and the loaders. Comparable contrasts were found in other-than-loaders; however they were not huge for age, poor perception of working conditions, emotional flimsiness or for negative employment contribution, most likely because of the modest number of subjects.

Table 3 demonstrates the rough chances proportions and the balanced chances proportions of different variables for every one of the laborers joined. Noteworthy rough chances proportions were found for emotional flimsiness (3.89, 95% CI 1.86– 8.10), poor perception of the wellbeing environment (3.64, .34– 1.99), poor wellbeing execution (3.27, 1.60– 6.69), work pressure (2.77, 1.62– 4.73), work



disappointment (2.61, 1.38– 4.95), poor perception of working conditions (2.45, 1.35– 4.44), poor administration and supervision (2.11, 1.18– 3.77), negative occupation inclusion (2.09, 1.15– 3.78) and age>45 yr (versus age<30 yr, 2.07, 1.17– 3.64). Note that the 30– 45 yr age gathering and hazard taking conduct had unrefined chances proportions near a noteworthy level.

Of the variables considered five components had huge balanced chances proportions: more seasoned ages (1.80, 95% CI 1.02– 3.17 and 2.59, 1.38– 4.85 for the 30– 45 and >45 yr age bunches individually), emotional flimsiness (2.33, 1.04– 5.22), work pressure (1.83, 1.00– 3.46), poor perception of working conditions (1.61, 1.00– 3.18) and poor wellbeing execution (3.10, 1.45– 6.63).

Table 2: Characteristics of the cases and controls (%)

	All the samples (202 case-control pairs)			Loaders (140 case-control pairs)			Other-than-loaders (62 case-control pairs)		
	% of cases	% of controls	Comparison of the two groups	% of cases	% of controls	Comparison of the two groups	% of cases	% of controls	Comparison of the two groups
Age (yr)									
<30	15.8	25.3		19.3	29.3		8.1	16.1	
30–45	49.5	48.0	p<0.05	47.9	45.7	p<0.05	53.2	53.2	NS
>45	34.7	26.7		32.9	25.0		38.7	30.6	
Poor perception of working condition	19.3	8.9	p<0.01	21.4	10.0	p<0.01	20.5	10.5	NS
Poor safety environment	17.3	5.4	p<0.001	21.4	7.1	p<0.01	19.1	7.9	p<0.01
Poor management and supervision	18.8	9.9	p<0.05	17.9	11.4	p<0.05	17.9	11.4	p<0.05
Risk taking behavior	14.9	8.9	p<0.05	17.9	11.4	p<0.05	24.5	9.4	p<0.001
Emotional instability	16.8	5.0	p<0.001	25.0	9.7	p<0.001	21.0	11.6	NS
Negative job involvement	17.8	8.9	p<0.05	17.1	9.3	p<0.05	18.1	10.3	NS
Job dissatisfaction	17.3	9.4	p<0.01	17.9	8.6	p<0.05	19.9	8.2	p<0.05
Job stress	26.2	7.4	p<0.001	27.9	12.9	p<0.01	18.9	11.3	p<0.01
Poor safety performance	15.8	11.4	p<0.001	26.8	10.4	p<0.001	21.6	9.9	p<0.01

Table 3: Relationships between various factors and all injuries combined: crude oddsratios, adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

	Crude odds ratio and 95% confidence interval		Adjusted odds ratio and 95% confidence interval	
Age (yrs)				
30–45 vs. <30	1.64	(0.97–2.77)	1.80a	(1.02–3.17)
>45 vs. <30	2.07a	(1.17–3.64)	2.59b	(1.38–4.85)
Poor perception of working conditions	2.45b	(1.35–4.44)	1.61a	(1.00–3.18)
Poor safety environment	3.64b	(1.34–1.99)	1.66	(0.67–4.08)
Poor management and supervision	2.11a	(1.18–3.77)	1.15	(0.57–2.34)
Risk taking behavior	1.78	(0.96–3.32)	1.12	(0.53–2.37)
Emotional instability	3.89c	(1.86–8.10)	2.33a	(1.04–5.22)
Negative job involvement	2.09a	(1.15–3.78)	1.29	(0.66–2.53)
Job dissatisfaction	2.61b	(1.38–4.95)	1.21	(0.55–2.64)
Job stress	2.77c	(1.62–4.73)	1.83a	(1.00–3.46)
Poor safety performance	3.27c	(1.60–6.69)	3.10c	(1.45–6.63)

Table 4 demonstrates the balanced chances proportions for the primary impacts of the hazard factors and the intuitive impacts of these hazard factors with the activity. Albeit

none of the intuitive terms were noteworthy, it ought to be noticed that they were perceptibly higher than 1 for emotionally.

Table 4: Logistic model with interaction effects of the riskfactors with job

	Adjusted odds ratio	95% confidence interval
Main Effects		
AGE		
AGE1	1.88	0.94–3.77
AGE2	2.50a	1.18–5.26
WC	1.37	0.60–3.14
SE	2.25	0.77–6.60
MS	1.47	0.66–3.31
RT	1.56	0.64–3.81



EI	1.72	0.67–4.39
JI	1.18	0.56–2.46
JD	1.64	0.62–4.39
JSTR	1.62	0.73–3.63
SP	2.34a	1.00–5.47
Interactions		
AGE1*JOB	0.91	0.48–1.74
AGE2*JOB	0.95	0.46–1.97
WC*JOB	1.21	0.53–2.76
SE*JOB	0.84	0.29–2.46
MS*JOB	0.57	0.26–1.28
RT*JOB	0.62	0.26–1.48
EI*JOB	2.11	0.85–5.27
JI*JOB	1.04	0.50–2.17
JD*JOB	0.68	0.26–1.81
JSTR*JOB	1.14	0.51–2.55
SP*JOB	1.57	0.71–3.47

4. DISCUSSION

This study was a case-control study on coal miners randomly chosen from among the specialists in a coal organization. In this study endeavors were made to take out determination predisposition in the example. As the danger of damage is considerably higher in loaders than in different laborers, random choice of the cases and their controls was done based on their occupation (loaders and other-than-loaders) so the conveyance of the cases and controls as indicated by occupation was near that of all wounds in the mines.

Every single underground specialist was male. It ought to be noticed that deadly and

genuine wounds (2 and 17 individually for the period examined, 1996– 2000, 2.4% of aggregate wounds) were barred from the study because of its convention: the hazard factors concerned underground working condition, and the miners with genuine wounds had been moved to less risky and difficult occupations at first glance. This would acquaint a predisposition due with the notable sound laborer impact. Be that as it may, it would not significantly change the results as the level of subjects concerned was little (2.4%). Besides, the laborers who had left the mines were lost to the study [9].

It ought to be noticed that the internal rationality of the questionnaires for different variables was great. In fact high Chronbach's



alpha coefficients were found (in the vicinity of 0.73 and 0.95). It detailed that more seasoned ages, poor perception of working conditions, poor security environment, poor administration and supervision, chance taking conduct, emotional flimsiness, negative employment contribution, work disappointment, work pressure, and laborer's poor wellbeing execution assumed detectable parts in word related wounds. The activity, which is a notable hazard factor, was not examined in this study as the cases and controls were coordinated based on it. The overview utilized approved questionnaires beforehand used in different nations..

The present study detailed that a higher hazard of wounds was seen in more established laborers. This was additionally revealed by different scientists. Maturing would bring about a decline in physical and mental capacities which may thus adjust the nature of work execution and the capacity to see workplace risks, especially when the demanding level of the assignments is high, yet a few inconsistencies were found by a few examinations. Youthful age is related to absence of information, absence of experience and adds to chance taking conduct; this speculation would clarify why the reasons for wounds varied by the age gathering.

This study found that poor perception with respect to working conditions and security environment affected damage event. This

finding proposes that laborers who are exceptionally happy with the current working conditions have a lower chance. It was affirmed by discussions with laborers that specialists with no damage have positive reasoning about the physical environment and dependably play it safe. This was additionally seen by different analysts. A poor security environment is incompletely because of damaged plant, hardware, apparatuses, materials and structures. Studies have demonstrated that perception of a wellbeing atmosphere predicts security information and inspiration, and wellbeing conduct which thusly are indicators of word related wounds. Our finding was predictable with that by a few specialists who announced that administration could influence the wellbeing status and security of workers and increment the danger of mischances.

An essential finding of our study is that laborers with emotional shakiness have a higher danger of word related wounds. This outcome was predictable with that from different creators). Emotional unsteadiness is characterized as exorbitant emotional reactivity related with visit changes or swings in feelings and temperament. It might be demonstrated that the employments in underground mines can be here and there distressing.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study revealed that more established age, emotional flimsiness, poor



perception of working condition; work pressure and poor security execution of specialist assume critical parts in word related wounds. This important data would help in actualizing preventive projects in which firms, laborers and analysts need to cooperate in association. Work conditions must be moved forward. The administration should focus on the issues of the workplace and security of specialists. Specialists ought to be prepared to create positive mental characteristics to keep up the harmony amongst unbending nature and adaptability which is useful in damage counteractive action. Components which influence the mental characteristics contrarily ought to be fortified. Specialists with negative qualities, for example, emotional insecurity and more seasoned laborers ought to be utilized in less demanding employments.

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