

Original Research Article

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Study the Association of Demographic Factors and Occupational Injuries, Health Hazards of Plant Nursery Workers

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to determine the association of demographic factors to occupational injuries, health hazards of nursery workers. This study was conducted at various plant nursery business areas and a total sample of 120 nursery workers were selected through the simple random technique. Data was analysed by using SPSS software and Microsoft Excel 2010. Frequencies, percentage and Chi-square test were performed to detect the statistical significance. Results revealed that majority (67.50%) of the workers belonged to the age group between 27-45 years and more than half of the them (54.17%) were male workers. Most of the workers were married (75%) and 39.17 per cent of the workers had completed their education up to primary level. Maximum (52.50%) number of the workers was having 5-8 years experience. Nursery workers frequently injured with wounds or cuts and lacerations due to sharp tools whereas majority of the nursery workers were suffered frequently with dizziness, weakness and numbness and was found significant association between age and occupational injuries and it also found a significant association between occupational health hazards and selected variables Viz., age, marital status, educational qualification, number of years of work experience and work pattern and no association between occupational health hazards and gender.

Keywords

Nursery workers, Demographic factors, Occupation injuries, Health hazards, Pain relief

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Introduction

An occupation is a normal activity performed for money, survive for family gain and profit, to fulfill their requirements and to lead a financially secured life. Occupational health is concerned with health of the workers in its

relation to work and working environment (!). Based on the working conditions and working environment, nursery workers are exposed to a wide variety of health hazards at work. The occupation of the workers will differ and exposed to multiple physical, chemical and biological agents and multi-factorial causes

which make them vulnerable to various health problems that include musculoskeletal disorders, injuries, health hazards and respiratory problems (Brindha, 2005).

The labour workforce is more susceptible to many occupational injuries and health hazards. Quirina *et al.*, (2008) reported that majority of the farm women experienced skin problem, pimples, or acne, rash, including skin sunburn; itching and insect bite on different parts of the body whereas Defar and Ali (2013) investigated on floriculture workers and had reported skin problem and respiratory health, fatigue, head ache and sleepiness. Kaur and Sharma (2009), wherein it was reported that there was a lack of awareness regarding the right body postures and sometimes, due to lack of rest pauses in between which is essential to recoup from body stress.

Hence this study was carried out in plant nursery business to study the association between socio-demographic factors and occupational injuries and health hazards of the plant nursery workers.

Materials and Methods

Exploratory research design was selected for the study. A simple random sampling technique was used to select plant nursery workers. A total of 120 plant nursery workers from twin cities of Telangana i.e., Hyderabad and Secunderabad were selected for the study. Interview schedule was used for data collection. Frequencies, percentages and chi-square were used for analyzing the data by using SPSS software and Microsoft Excel 2010.

Results and Discussion

The results of the present study were presented below

The socio-demographic characteristics of the nursery workers were studied. Majority (67.50%) of the workers belonged to the age group between 27-45 years and more than half of the them (54.17%) were male workers. Most of the workers were married (75%) and 39.17 per cent of the workers had completed their education up to primary level. Maximum (52.50%) number of the workers was having 5-8 years experience.

Majority (79.17%) of the workers belonged to medium sized family members and fit into nuclear family (97.50%) and most of the workers belonged to semi-urban (56.67%).

As illustrated from table 1, it is clear that higher percentage of nursery workers injured frequently with wounds or cuts and lacerations due to sharp tools (29.17%) followed by sprains and strains (10.83%), fractures (9.17%), falls from slippery and uneven surfaces (6.67%), bruises and contusions (5.83%). Least percentage (4.17%) of nursery workers was injured frequently with poisonous insect bites and stings.

With regard to occupational health hazards of nursery workers, majority of the nursery workers had suffered frequently with dizziness, weakness, numbness, tingling, giddiness (25.83%), Difficulty swallowing, headaches (21.67%), Current low back pain, other joint swelling or muscle pain (20.00%) and Nausea, vomiting, loss of control of stools (5.83%). Equal percentage of nursery workers frequently suffering with fever, unintentional weight change, new rashes or psoriasis or skin lesions with 4.17 per cent whereas loss of control of urine/urine frequency or urgency, depressed mood, sleep problems, anxiety with 3.33 per cent. Least percentage of nursery workers were suffering frequently with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough (2.50%) and chest pain, palpitations (1.67%) (Table 2).

From the table 3, it is clear that hundred per cent of nursery workers were suffered due to over exertion, illness/exhausted and also based on work they could perform the activity for long hours, continuous and forceful movement and repetitively with hands, wrists and shoulder. Apart from these reasons nursery tools handle shape and size was not proper (97.50%) were the common reasons for accidents.

Physical Strain and fatigue (96.67%), long hours of bending and squatting postures (95.00%), lack of knowledge (90.00%) were the common reasons for health hazard. More or less percentage of nursery workers expressed the reasons such as due to negligence (86.67%), carrying heavy load (85.00%) and due to exposure to dust (76.67%).

It is clear from the above Figure 1 that utmost percent (100%) of nursery workers adopted balms, ayurvedic oils, tablets and medicines prescribed by a doctor followed by medicines for indigestion (82.50%), blood pressure tablets (23.33%) and pain killers (7.50%).

The findings from the table 4 revealed that majority of the nursery workers were using

balms and ayurvedic oils and tablets daily whereas none of the nursery workers were using sleeping pills.

Occupational injuries of the nursery workers were selected and studied the association between occupational injuries and selected independent variables Viz., age, gender, marital status, educational qualification, number of years of work experience and work pattern of nursery activities and was found that there was no association between gender, marital status, educational qualification, number of years of work experience and work pattern and occupational injuries of the nursery workers whereas it was highly significant association was found between age and occupational injuries (Table 5).

The association between occupational health hazards and selected independent variables was selected and studied, there was significant association was found between occupational health hazards and selected variables Viz., age, marital status, educational qualification, number of years of work experience and work pattern and no association between occupational health hazards and gender (Table 6).

Table.1 Occupational injuries of nursery workers at workplace n=120

N=120			
Occupational injuries	Frequency		
	Never 1	Sometimes 2	Frequently 3
Wound/Cuts and lacerations due to sharp tools	22 (18.33%)	63 (52.50%)	35 (29.17%)
Fractures	72 (60.00%)	37 (30.83%)	11 (9.17%)
Sprains and strains	50 (41.67%)	57 (47.50%)	13 (10.83%)
Bruises and contusions	66 (55.00%)	47 (39.17%)	7 (5.83%)
Burns and Heat cramps	106 (88.33%)	14 (11.67%)	--
Falls from slippery and uneven surfaces	25 (20.83%)	87 (72.50%)	8 (6.67%)
Poisonous insect bites and stings	77 (64.17%)	38 (31.67%)	5 (4.17%)

Table.2 Occupational health hazards of nursery workers n=120

N=120			
Occupational health hazards	Frequency		
	Never 1	Sometimes 2	Frequently 3
Fever, unintentional weight change	53 (44.17%)	62 (51.67%)	5 (4.17%)
Vision change, double vision	66 (55.00%)	54 (45.00%)	-
Difficulty swallowing, headaches	48 (40.00%)	46 (38.33%)	26 (21.67%)
Chest pain, palpitations	90 (75.00%)	28 (23.33%)	2(1.67%)
Shortness of breath, wheezing, cough	87 (72.50%)	30 (25.00%)	3 (2.50%)
Nausea, vomiting, loss of control of stools	81 (67.50%)	32 (26.67%)	7 (5.83%)
Loss of control of urine/urine frequency or urgency	89 (74.17%)	27 (22.50%)	4 (3.33%)
New rashes or psoriasis or skin lesions	68 (56.67%)	47 (39.17%)	5 (4.17%)
Dizziness, weakness, numbness, tingling, giddiness	76 (63.33%)	13 (10.83%)	31 (25.83%)
Depressed mood, sleep problems, anxiety	81 (67.50%)	35 (29.17%)	4 (3.33%)
Current low back pain, other joint swelling or muscle pain	55 (45.83%)	41 (34.17%)	24 (20.00%)

Table.3 Reasons for occupational injuries and health problems of nursery workers n=120

N=120		
Variables	Grade of opinions	
	No	Yes
Lack of knowledge	12 (10.00%)	108 (90.00%)
Over exertion	-	120 (100%)
Physical Strain and fatigue	4 (3.33%)	116 (96.67%)
Continuous and forceful movement	-	120 (100%)
Due to illness/exhausted	-	120 (100%)
Long hours of hard work	-	120 (100%)
Repetitive movements in hand, shoulder, wrist	-	120 (100%)
Bedding and awkward posture	-	120 (100%)
Static posture	9 (7.50%)	111 (92.50%)
Tools handle shape and size not proper	3 (2.50%)	117 (97.50%)
Carrying heavy load	18 (15.00%)	102 (85.00%)
Long hours of bending and squatting postures	6 (5.00%)	114 (95.00%)
Exposure of dust	28 (23.33%)	92 (76.67%)
Due to negligence	16 (13.33%)	104 (86.67%)

Table.4 Adoptive measures for pain relief n=120

N=120					
Adoptive measures	Frequency pattern of adoptive measures				
	Never	Twice in a month	Once in a month	Once in a week	Daily
	1	2	3	4	5
Medicines for indigestion	21 (17.50%)	72 (60.00%)	16 (13.33%)	11 (9.17%)	-
Pain killers	111 (92.50%)	3 (2.50%)	3 (2.50%)	3 (2.50%)	-
Blood pressure tablets	92 (76.67%)	28 (23.33%)	-	-	-
Balms, Ayurvedic oils, tablets	3 (2.50%)	8 (6.67%)	29 (24.17%)	15 (12.50%)	65 (54.17%)
Sleeping pills	120 (100%)	-	-	-	-
Other medicines prescribed by a doctor	-	-	120 (100%)	-	-

Table.5 Association between occupational injuries at workplace and selected variables of the study

	Age	Gender	Marital status	Educational qualification	work experience	Work pattern
χ^2 value	287.9	12.73	19.07	36.3	76.71	32.18
N	120	120	120	120	120	120
df	245	7	21	42	77	28
Probability value	0.031*	0.079 ^{ns}	0.580 ^{ns}	0.716 ^{ns}	0.488 ^{ns}	0.267 ^{ns}
Note: * -Significant at probability level of < 0.05 ns – non significant						

Table.6 Association between occupational health hazards and selected variables of the study

	Age	Gender	Marital status	Educational qualification	work experience	Work pattern
χ^2 value	493.5	8.3	70.03	98.7	143.1	65.41
N	120	120	120	120	120	120
df	350	10	30	60	110	40
Probability value	0.0001**	0.595 ^{ns}	0.0001**	0.001**	0.018**	0.007**
Note: **- Significant at probability level of < 0.01 ns – non significant						

Table.7 Association between reasons for occupational injuries and health problems and selected variables of the study

Variables	Age	Gender	Marital status	Educational qualification	work experience	Work pattern
χ^2 value	189.6	2.45	11.18	41.57	31.38	26.82
N	120	120	120	120	120	120
df	175	5	15	30	55	20
Probability value	0.212 ^{ns}	0.783 ^{ns}	0.739 ^{ns}	0.078 ^{ns}	0.996 ^{ns}	0.140 ^{ns}

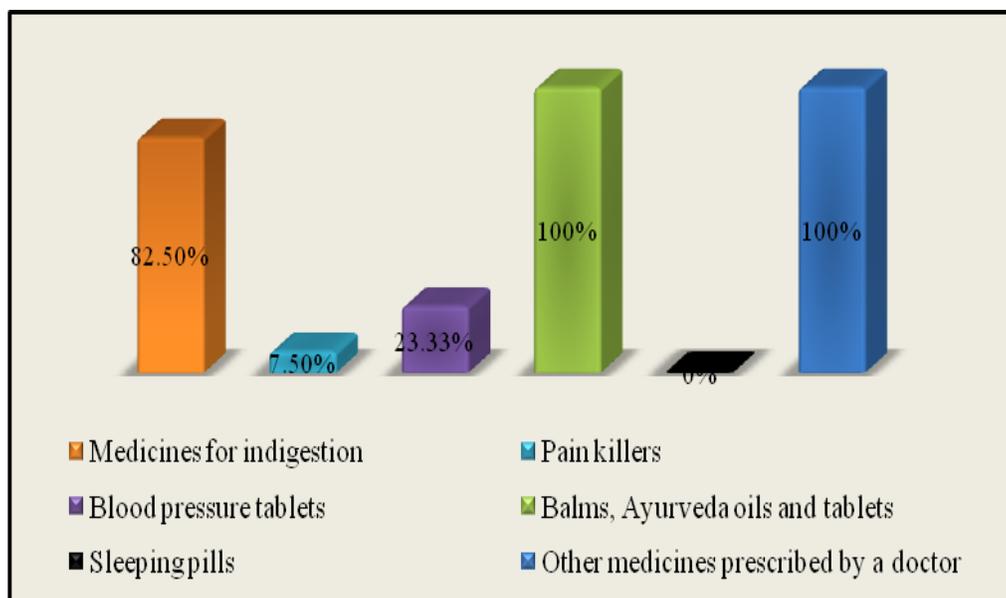
Note: ns – non significant

Table.8 Association between adoptive measures for pain relief and selected variables of the study

Variables	Age	Gender	Marital status	Educational qualification	work experience	Work pattern
χ^2 value	120.4	0.47	7.34	20.08	59.6	15.53
N	120	120	120	120	120	120
df	105	3	9	1s8	33	12
Probability value	0.144 ^{ns}	0.923 ^{ns}	0.601 ^{ns}	0.328 ^{ns}	0.003 ^{**}	0.214 ^{ns}

Note: **- Significant at probability level of < 0.01 ns – non significant

Fig.1 Adoptive measures for pain relief



The reasons for occupational injuries and health problems and the selected independent variables were selected and studied and was found that there was no significant association was found between reasons for occupational injuries and health problems and selected independent variables Viz., age, gender, marital status, educational qualification, number of years of work experience and work pattern (Table 7).

Adoptive measures for pain relief and selected independent variables Viz., age, gender, marital status, educational qualification, number of years of work experience and work pattern were selected and studied and was found that there was highly significant association between number of years of work experience of the nursery worker and adoptive measures for pain relief whereas no significant association was found between adoptive measures for pain relief and age, gender, marital status, educational qualification and work pattern of the nursery workers because the number of years of work experienced by the workers was increased their adoptive measures was also increased for relief their pain (Table 8).

From the study, it was concluded that the nursery workers reported many occupational injuries and health hazards occurred while performing different types of nursery activities. The nursery workers frequently injured with wounds or cuts and lacerations due to sharp tools whereas majority of the nursery workers were suffered frequently with dizziness, weakness and numbness. Least percentage of nursery workers were suffering frequently with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and chest pain, palpitations.. Most of the nursery workers expressed the common reasons for occupational accidents and health hazards such as over

exertion, illness/exhausted and also based on work they could perform the activity for long hours, continuous and forceful movement and repetitively with hands, wrists and shoulders. Utmost percent (100%) of nursery workers adopted balms, ayurvedic oils, tablets and medicines prescribed by a doctor followed by medicines for indigestion (82.50%), blood pressure tablets (23.33%) and pain killers (7.50%). There was highly significant association was found between age and occupational injuries and also found a significant association between occupational health hazards and selected variables Viz., age, marital status, educational qualification, number of years of work experience and work pattern and no association between occupational health hazards and gender.

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