

Industrial Accidents

Agenda

- Industrial Accidents

- Causes

- Preventions

- Statutory provisions

- INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

- Importance.

- Methods to improve.

- Responsibilities

- Statutory provisions

- An accident is a **unplanned and un-controlled** event happened results in **injury**.
- “IA- is an **occurrence** in an **industrial premises** causing **physical injury** to an employee which make him **unfit to resume** his duties in the **next 48 hours**”

- - FACTORIES ACT-1948

Causes of Accidents

- Accidents are usually the **result of combination of factors** which differs from different situations.
- There is **no single cause** for an happening of accidents
- They can also determined by an tool **called Fish-Bone Analysis.**

Causes

Unsafe Condition

Unsafe Acts

Other Cause

Unsafe Conditions

- They are **work related causes**.
- They are associated with **defective plants, equipments, tools, buildings (Technical Factors)**
- They are also **associated with work-related factors: Nature of jobs, Nature of machinery and Equipments, Poor physical conditions, Psychological climate, Work schedules.**

Unsafe Acts

□ Results in **lack of knowledge or skills** on the part of employees:

- Operating without Authority
- Failing to secure the equipment
- Carelessness
- Sped processing
- Unsafe procedures
- Unsafe equipments
- Improper lifting

Other Causes

- **Happening due to unsafe situations, climate conditions and variations:**
 - Bad working condition
 - Rough & slippery floors
 - Behavior of superiors
 - Addiction to alcohol & drugs

Preventions of Accidents

Use of Safety Device



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graph TD; A[Use of Safety Device] --> B[Safety Committees]; B --> C[Safety Training]; C --> D[Sign Boards]; D --> E[Safety Drills];
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Safety Committees

Safety Training

Sign Boards

Safety Drills

Statutory Provisions

Factories Act 1948 prescribed **safety provisions**
contained in section's 21-41

- Fencing of Machinery (21)
- Work on or near machinery in motion (22)
- Employment of Adolescents on dangerous machines
(23)

- Striking Device Gear (24)
- Self Acting Machines (25)
- Casing of machineries (26)

- Prohibition of women's or children's near machines (27)
- Hoists & Lifts (28)
- Lifting Machines, chains (28)
- Revolving Machinery (30)
- Pressure Plants (31)
- Floors stairs, other means of access (32)

- Pits and openings in floors (33)
- Excessive weights (34)
- Protection of eyes (35)
- Precaution against dangerous fumes (36)
- Precaution against electric lights (36 A)
- Explosive or inflammable gas or dust (37)

- Precautions in case of fire (38)
- Safety of Building and Machinery (40)
- Power to make Rules (41)

Industrial Health

- **Health** is a **positive** and **dynamic** concept implies more than an absence of illness.
- **“State of complete physical, mental, and social well being and not merely the absence of disease”**
- **Objective of Industrial Health** is the **Prevention of injury and diseases** rather than cure the disease.

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- “The aim of Industrial Hygiene is the **promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of the physical, social and mental** well being of the workers, the **prevention** of the factors which are **responsible** for **illness**”

VEIL

Importance

- Reduces the absenteeism & labour turnover rate.
- Improves the efficiency
- Reduces the indiscipline
- Lessen the industrial discontent
- Improve motivation and morale
- Reduce the industrial unrest

Responsibilities

□ HR Department

- Co-ordinates health and safety programs
- Develops the safety reporting system
- Provides technical expertise
- Trains the managers to recognize and handle the situations

□ Managers

- Monitor daily
- Coach employees
- Investigate accidents
- Monitor the workplace
- Identify the difficulties.

Measure to improve Health Conditions

- Improvements in Nutrition
- Regular Medical Check-up
- Training in Industrial Health
- Study on environmental factors
- Proper Lighting
- Legislative Measures

Statutory Provisions

- ~~Factories Act 1948 contains various provisions to maintain proper environment in the premises.~~
 1. Cleanliness (11)
 2. Disposal of Wastes and Effluents (12)
 3. Ventilation & Temperature (13)
 4. Dust & Fumes (14)
 5. Artificial Humidification(15)
 6. Overcrowding(16)
 7. Lighting (17)

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