



ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF ODHAV G.I.D.C



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ABSTRACT :

Level of industrialization that is an index of development, but there are so many other things are adjoin with them. Industrialization has brought in its wake many problems like industrial accidents, Environments and other occupational health related issues of the worker working in the industries. Specially, the worker who spend their minimum seven to ten hours in workplace .In this paper the scholar discussed about the effects of various industries on worker's health which are residing in G.I.D.C of Odhav Ahmedabad city Gujarat.

KEYWORDS : Industrialization, G.I.D.C, Health Issues.

INTRODUCTION:

MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY:-

Disease, nutrition and medical (health) care are covered under the concept of medical geography. Medical geography is a branch of human geography related to health (status) and health care (system). It is related to medical Anthropology, Medical sociology, and Health Economics and with Epidemiology, Zoology, Botany, Meteorology, Parsitology, Geology, Urban planning, Environmental Engineering and Biostatistics to make our understanding broad. Medical Geography Studies the health of the people. As per Misra. "Environmental condition is the root cause of many diseases Health of an individual is put in danger by organisms when internal and external environment are not favorable for their multiplication. Internal environment means human body in which it grows and external environment means in which it originates. External environment is related to geographical and socio-culture environment". (Misra.R.P;1970)

WHO defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of diseases?

The WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific defines a healthy workplace as follows:

"A healthy workplace is a place where everyone works together to achieve an agreed vision for the health and well-being of worker and the surrounding community. It provides all members of the workforce with physiological, social and organizational conditions that protect and promote health and safety. It enables managers and workers to increase control over their own health and to improve it. and to become more energetic, positive and contented.

A recent ILO report estimated that 2 million occupational fatalities occur across the world every year (ILO, 2003b). The highest proportions of these deaths being caused by work related to cancers circulatory and cardiovascular diseases and some communicable diseases. Recent data from ILO and world Health Organization indicate that overall occupational accident and disease rates are slowly declining in most industrialized countries

(ILO,2003a) but are increasing in developing and industrializing countries.

This paper makes an attempt to contribute to medical Geography by studying the status of health among the workers working in Odhav G.I.D.C. area.

ABOUT THE STUDY AREA.

Ahmedabad is the largest city in Gujarat state and the 5th largest metropolis in India. It has grown as a prosperous city all through the history. Even during the Moghal period it was a flourishing commercially and financially as an industrial centre. Ahmedabad has a rich historical heritage. It forms the hub catering to the most prominent regional corridor extending from vapi to Ahmedabad. It experienced high growth from a trading of gold, silk and cotton in medieval age to become the "Manchester of India". According to Gillon "unlike Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur Ahmedabad was not a creation of the British but a city which while remaining true to itself successfully adapted to the new industrial age carrying over commercial and industrial skills and patterns of traditional social organization". In no great city of India can the continuity of past and present be seen as clearly as in Amedabad. Ahmedabad has been developed for so many years.

The growth of the textile industry reached its peak in 1940's. During the Years of 1960's there were three industrial estates developed on the eastern outskirts of the city. These three estates have been managed by Gujarat Industrial development Corporation which was established in the year of 1968. Due to industrial development there is a flow of immigrants to the city from other states of India. This has increased the population of the city tremendously during the last four decades. The following table shows that the population of Ahmedabad has increased more than double from 1981 to 2011. The population growth during this past decade can largely be attributed to the expansion of municipal limits in 2006 when 17 Nagar palikas and 30 Gram panchayats were added to AMC. Today the city comprises a geographical area of 464sq.km.

Table: 1 Population of Ahmedabad city

Year	Population (in millions)
1981	2.16
1991	2.88
2001	3.52
2011	5.57

Source: census of India, 2011

Odhav G.I.D.C

According to 2011 census Population of Odhav was 137543, Odhav industrial Estate of G.I.D.C was developed in 1968, on the north-east boundary. The estate is connected to narol naroda road and Sardar patel Ring road. It is located 4 or 5 k.m. away from the central city. Outside the estate and along the Rakhial Road, many factories and small industries have been developed. These industrial activities had existed before the industrial estate was developed. The reason for selecting this location along the road is the existence of kharikat canal. The canal lies from north to south and it functions as the main sewerage for many factories.

Table-2

	Odhav G.I.D.C (OIE)
Year of established	1968
Total area	127 ha
No. of Company	698
Distance from Central city (approximately)	4,5

Source: Regional Manager, GIDC, Ahmedabad.

Table-3 Male -Female Distribution in Three G.I.D.C

	No. of .Industry	Male Worker	Female Worker	Total no. of Worker
Vatva	1608	45,441	368	45,789
Odhav	698	17,989	174	18,163
Naroda	875	20,642	321	20,963

Source: Health and Safety Department, Year-2016

Research Methodology, Objective of the study and source of data.

Objective of the study

- (1) To prepare Industrial Profile of the study area as per NIC code.
- (2) To observe the particular disease occurring due to particulate industry.

Source of Data:-

The paper uses Industrial data from health and safety department as secondary source of data.

Primary Source of data:-

The Paper has used an in-depth Schedule, from workers who worked in different type of industries in odhav G.I.D.C.

METHODOLOGY:

The researcher has used both (1) Primary and (2) Secondary Source of data in this paper.

- * Researcher has used survey method for primary data, It is a thoroughly comprehensive and systematic method. Schedule is filled up by respondents of Odhav, G.I.D.C in random sampling method.
- * Secondary data is collected from A.M.C census Department, .

The Schedule is included three various segments which are

Part-1 Detail socio-economic background of respondent.

Part-2 Type of Industries and relation with diseases.

Part-3 Health care Facility.

The Study has used Statistical package for Social sciences (S.P.S.S.) for Quantitative Analysis.

Table-4 Main Industries in Odhav As per the NIC code bifurcation

No.	Industries	NIC code	Male	Female	Total Worker	% of Industries in Odhav area
1	Manufacture of Basic Metals	24	6206	04	6210	34.22
2	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	25	3616	11	3627	19.98
3	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	28	2480	08	2488	13.71
4	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	20	1092	20	1112	6.12
5	Manufacture of electrical equipment	27	744	05	749	4.13
6	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	22	548	01	549	3.03
7	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	29	443	----	443	2.44
8	Saw milling and planning of wood	16	198	----	198	1.09

Source:-

NIC code as per 2008.

Industrialization absorbs large number of workers both skilled and unskilled. Urbanization is a likely consequence of industrialization in order to meet the needs of employers and employees.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher has personally visited Odhav area and has filled up schedules. The data were analyzed with the help of SPSS. From the analysis it is found that level of education among labour is very low. only 2% labour have reported post graduation.

Table -5 Education Details of Workers

Education	odhav
Primary	16.0
Secondary	44.0
Higher Secondary	26.7
Graduate	5.3
Post Graduate	2.7
illiterate	5.3
Total	100.0

As far as migration is concerned, most of the labour has migrated from Utter Pradesh and Bihar. Few labours have come from Rajasthan. About 28% of labours are from Gujarat only.

Table -6 Migration From Other State

No.	State	Odhav G.I.D.C
1	Local	28.0
2	Bihar	17.3
3	Rajasthan	5.3
4	Uttar Pradesh	32.0
5	Other	17.3
6	Total	100.0

In the above table total industries of Odhav area are covered mainly by metal and building materials. Discussing the health related problems of the laborers working in these factories we observed the following remarks Pertaining to habits of chewing gutakha,, tobacco and taking alcohol; it is found that 55% labourers chew tobacco,24% are addicted to 'bididi',9% are addicted to alcohol and 6.6% are addicted to Gutakka". They all have developed one or another type of addiction, which is harmful for health. 28% suffer from high blood pressure, out of which 68% suffer from constant headache which is one of the common symptoms of high BP. Monotonous work of 7 to 8 hours, sedentary life style, overtime work, food habit etc. cause such symptoms. 86% people complain tremor. It occurs due to constant monotonous work which brings pressure on specific vein. Many Labours involved in cutting pure metal, welding work, have reported eye problems. There is a Possibility of eye becoming red due to constant work of welding. 60% people suffer from irritation. Above 14% of labour feared the possibility of damaging their eyes when welding work is carried out.

Table-7 Habit of workers

Habit	% of Respondent
Tobacco	54.65
Alcohol	9.33
Bididi	23.99
Cigarette	5.33
Gutakka	6.66

Making iron goods or machinery or household gadgets in the factories manufacturing utensils create constant noise of very high decibels. We can bear sound up to certain decibels. Possibility of hearing problems increases when a person is working under constant high decibel environment. In this Study 48.8% people suffer from hearing problem.46% people experienced deafness.

Day by day the problems of joints are increasing. Same posture causes back pain, Working continuously for more than 7 to 8 hours causes such problems of joints. 75% laborers have complained of back pain and 56% laborer's have showed problems of pain in hand.

Respiratory problems are seen among the laborers who are involved in industries spreading small particles in the atmosphere, Small particles enter respiratory track while breathing. They frequently suffer from cough and cold. Out of all respondents 2% suffer from T.B. It is good news that the Government effects to control T.B. is well in this area.

Skin disease also occurs due to particular industry. Irritation and itching on skin is very common complaint.

Mental stress has become very common today. People working in the industry experience mental stress .The migrants mostly live alone, away from their families. They experience loneliness. They sometimes do not get sufficient compensation for the work they perform. They feel job insecurity in informal sector. Behavior of colleagues is also responsible for their mental stress. 44% of labour reported problems of job insecurity, lonely life, lower wages, which are observed mainly in small units.

Many health's related problems were observed in the workers of different industries. Sufficient care of health and wellness has not taken along with development and growth .These problems are mainly found in informal sector. In small scale industries, workers suffer from health related problems, while large scale

industries have different type of problems. In large scale industries workers have some leisure time and on fixed days so they can enjoy recreation. So they suffer mental stress on a lesser extent as compared to workers of Small scale industry.

CONCLUSION

Industrial development undoubtedly is an index of development of any country, but there are other sides of the industrial development also. The researcher in present article has tried to address the health issues of the workers. Effects of various industries on workers' health were investigated thoroughly by the researcher. It is known that every coin has two sides. Industrialization & health issues of workers go hand in hand. Proper balancing between the two is prudent. Implementation of stringent policies in curtailing industrial pollution by government, health-care policies for workers by employers may help in balancing the two issues.

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