

Research Paper :

A comparative study on occupational injuries in construction industry

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ABSTRACT

Construction work is considered as highest injury prone industry. It causes injuries to the joint, bones and nerves and leads to musculoskeletal disorders among workers. Multi-stage random sampling technique was used to select zone, construction site and respondents. Total 150 respondents of three different professions *i.e.* mason workers, plumbers and electricians were interviewed. The result of the study shows that plumber work was found most injury prone occupation, followed by masonry work whereas electrician work was identified as least injury prone occupation.

Key words : Occupational injury, Musculoskeletal disorder,

The construction industry has been identified as one of the most hazardous industry in many parts of world and fall from height are a leading cause of fatalities in construction operation Sarock *et al.* (1993). Workers frequently perform their task at elevation, work with heavy construction machinery, face exposure to various type of hazardous energy such as electrical energy, or manually handle a wide variety of bulky, heavy materials. In addition, at construction sites, the work environment, the work to be done and the composition of crews are subject to continuous change. These are various factors that make construction a high risk industry. Kisner and Fobrabe (1994) reported in their study that fatality rate in construction was more than 3.5 times the occupational fatality rate for all other industry.

METHODOLOGY

A multistage random sampling technique was used to select the zones, construction sites and the respondents. Total 150 respondents of three different professions of the construction industry, *i.e.*, mason workers (50), plumbers (50) and electricians (50) were selected. Three point rating scale *i.e.* 'always', 'some time', 'never' with

score 3,2,1, respectively were used to analyze the data to pertaining the common injuries in related occupation. Mean and average mean values were used to interpret the results.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

It is evident from the Table1 that in mason work injury of sprain/strain (2.02) and cut (2.14) were highest while making slab whereas contusion (2.06) and fracture (1.24) were highest while laying bricks, contusion (1.28), fracture (1.04) and cut (1.52) were found lowest while plastering whereas sprain/strain (1.32) was lowest while laying bricks. Injury of burn was equal for all the activities of mason work with mean score of 1.00.

Table 2 shows that in plumber work injuries of sprain/strain (2.35), cut (2.28) and fracture (1.15) were highest while fitting of drainage pipe whereas contusion (2.26) and burn (1.2) were highest while making groove and fitting of accessories, respectively. Sprain/strain (1.88) and cut (2.06) were found lowest while mating groove whereas contusion (2.62), fracture (1.0) and burn (1.06) were lowest while cutting and fitting of GI pipes, fitting of accessories and fitting of drainage pipes, respectively.

It is clear from Table 3 that in occupation of

Table 1 : Mean distribution of the respondents on the basis of common injuries in mason occupation

Sr. No	Selected activities	Strain/ Sprain	Contusion	Fracture	Cut	Burn
1.	Making of column	2.0	1.56	1.08	2.12	1.0
2.	Laying of bricks	1.32	2.06	1.24	2.00	1.0
3.	Making slab	2.02	1.68	1.12	2.14	1.0
4.	Plastering	1.48	1.28	1.04	1.52	1.0