

UNIT-V

1. Write down the Role of Trade Unions in safety

At the enterprise level:

1. Develop and widely distribute a safety manual on the use of hazardous chemical substances.
2. Conduct education and training for union members concerning environmental issues (focusing on the preventive measures)
3. Form "labor-management bipartite committees on environmental protection" at factories and develop a checklist to improve workplace conditions (for making energy-saving and safe workplace);
4. Campaign for "effective energy-saving and industrial waste management" at workplace
5. Collective bargaining agreement including a clause on the corporate social responsibility

At the national level:

1. Actively engage in tripartite forum for developing a national policy and action plan on environments;
2. Propose the government to form an environment committee constituted by multistakeholders, which can monitor the implementation of a government policy on environments;
3. Lobby the decision-makers to impose stricter regulations on environments;
4. Jointly establish an environment watchdog together with environmental institutions and civil society and publish a report on the cases violating environments;
5. Launch a nationwide campaign on environmental protection, by means of photo exhibition, garbage collection day, distribution of leaflets, advertisement of environment-friendly household goods
6. Rights-based approach in a national development plan

2. Explain Role of Trade Union in Industrial Safety.

- a. Trade Union exists to protect and educate their members (workers) for safe working.
- b. Its main responsibility is to co-operate in accident prevention.
- c. It takes its agreed part in the safety programme in the plant.
- d. Promotes accident prevention through its publication, Union meetings and educational courses.
- e. Trade Union emphasizes on the workers the following aspects.
 1. To work safety at job.
 2. Having regard at all times for the safety of fellow employee.
 3. To use his knowledge and influence to prevent accidents.
 4. Calling attentors to unsafe condition.
 5. To contribute his ideas, suggestions to improve safety.
 6. Trade union must be aware of the number of industrial accidents, human suffering and accident costs.
 7. It should co-operate with management and safety organization to investigate industrial accident and occupational diseases.
 8. Trade union educates its workers that safety, health and welfare are inseparable.
 9. It urges workers to accept changes in working conditions and educate them to the safety conscious.

10. Trade union should have enough data from various workers regarding unsafe practices and unsafe conditions. Then it can involve the management in remedial measures.

3. What are the Rules regarding workmen's compensation?

- a) An employer is liable to pay compensation to a workman for personal injury caused to him by accident as well as any occupational disease contracted by him.
- b) If a worker does something which from its nature is outside the scope of his employment he is not eligible is not liable to pay compensation.
- c) The employer is not liable to pay compensation.
- d) If the injury does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workman for a period exceeding 3 days.
- e) If the injury is caused when workman was in influence of alcohol or drugs.
- f) If the workman has disobeyed.

Occupational Disease and Workmen's Compensation Act (1923)

Contracting an occupational disease is deemed to be injury by accident and the employer is liable to pay compensation.

Occupational Hygiene

It is a modern specialization concerned with assessing and controlling hazards from atmospheric contamination, skin absorption, radiation and noise.

Control of Occupational Hazards

1. Elimination of the injurious substances or sources.
2. Reduction of exposure frequency.
3. Strict control of injurious substances at the point of origin.
4. Precision for washing and general hygiene.

4. Salient Features of factory act and workers compensation act?

1. The factories Act 1948:

It deals with the provision of good working condition, good house keeping, cleanliness, sanitation, lighting, ventilation.

2. Plant layout (PL):

Apart from final Utility main utilization of space of space and engg. Plant layout must be considered in terms of employee comfort and productivity. PL should enhance personnel safety at work area and reduce fatigue.

3. Lightning & Illumination:

- a. Provide for general brightness
- b. Avoid glare
- c. Avoid heavy shadows
- d. Provide uniform and diffused lightning.

4. Colour:

Colour increases productivity, economy and safety. It reduces accidents, fatigue, and strain subdued colours such as cream or white is useful. Colour plan takes in to account the size and shape.

5. Temp & Humidity:

Proper temperature and humidity control, air circulation, air conditioning are all of prime importance and gives optimum personal comfort.

6. Ventilation:

Good and proper ventilation provides fresh air, remove heat and increases air circulation. At least 30 ft³ of fresh air is necessary per person per minute.

5. What are the various acts enacted by the parliament in relation to industrial safety?

List of various acts in relation to industrial safety

- a) The Factories Act 1948
- b) The Petroleum Act 1934
- c) The Indian Electricity Act 1910
- d) The Mines Act 1952
- e) The Indian Explosive Act 1884
- f) The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923
- g) The Employees state Insurance Act 1948
- h) The Trade Unions Act 1926
- i) The Industrial Disputes Act 1943
- j) The Apprentices Act 1961

Factories Act 1948

- 1. Health, welfare and society of workers, safety of workers.
- 2. Safe plant layout dealing with personal safety, equipment safety and increased productivity.
- 3. Suitable lighting, colour, temp, humidity ventilation and sanitary facilities to improve safety in plant area.

4. Rules related to safe working with machinery.
5. Precaution to be taken while working with dangerous equipment.

6. Describe about the important acts followed in Industries?

The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923

Its main objective is to provide social security to workmen by playing compensation for injury by accident. It has important effect on the prevention of accidents.

The Fatal Accident Act 1855

This act provides that when a worker dies of wrongful act, neglect or default, then his family can legally derive compensation considering the loss resulting from such death.

The Employer's Liability Act 1938

This act explains that the employer cannot plead in defence during law suits.

- a. if unsafe conditions existed in work place.
- b. If supervisor was not functioning properly.

The Employee's State Insurance Act 1948

The object of this Act is to introduce social insurance and medical benefits for workers affected by industrial accidents.

Apprentice Act 1961

This Act provides regulation to impart suitable training to workers to learn safe working practices and to increase productivity.

Trade Union Act 1926

Trade Union exist to represent, protect and educate their members (workers) in providing and maintaining safe working places with safety system incorporated during their work. Trade Union urges the operation of its members to ensure that safety, health and welfare are inseparable.

7.Explain the process of Registration of Boilers

(1) The owner of any boiler which is not registered under the provisions of this Act may apply to the Inspector to have the boiler registered. Every such application shall be accompanied by prescribed fee.

(2) On receipt of an application , the Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than ten days' notice of the date so fixed.

(3) On the said date the Inspector shall proceed to measure and examine the boiler and to determine in the prescribed manner the maximum pressure. If any, at which such boiler, may be used, and shall report the result of the examination to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form.

(4) The Chief Inspector, on receipt of the report, may-

- (a) register the boiler and assign a register number thereto either forthwith or after satisfying himself that any structural alteration, addition or renewal which he may deem necessary has been made in or to the boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto, or
- (b) refuse to register the boiler.

Provided that where the Chief Inspector refuses to register a boiler, he shall forthwith communicate his refusal to the owner of the boiler together with the reasons therefor.

(5) The Chief Inspector shall, on registering the boiler, order the issue to the owner of a certificate in the prescribed form authorising the user of the boiler for a period not exceeding twelve months at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act.

Provided that a certificate issued under this sub-section in respect of an economiser or of an unfired boiler which forms an integral part of a processing plant in which steam is generated solely by the use of oil, asphalt or bitumen as a heating medium may authorise its use for a period not exceeding twenty four months.

(6) The Inspector shall forthwith convey to the owner of the boiler, the orders of the Chief Inspector and shall in accordance therewith issue to the owner any certificate of which the issue has been ordered, and, where the boiler has been registered, the owner shall within the prescribed period cause the register number to be permanently marked thereon in the prescribed manner.

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or the boiler and assign a register number thereto either forthwith or after satisfying himself that any structural alteration, addition or renewal which he may deem necessary has been made in or to the boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto, or

to register the boiler.

If the Chief Inspector refuses to register a boiler, he shall forthwith communicate his reasons to the owner of the boiler together with the reasons therefor.

shall, on registering the boiler, order the issue to the owner of a certificate in the name of the user of the boiler for a period not exceeding twelve months at a pressure not exceeding the maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made therefor.

Issued under this sub-section is respect of an economiser or of an unfired boiler forming part of a processing plant in which steam is generated solely by the use of oil, gas or other heating medium may authorise its use for a period not exceeding twenty four hours.

With convey to the owner of the boiler, the orders of the Chief Inspector and shall issue to the owner any certificate of which the issue has been ordered, and, having registered, the owner shall within the prescribed period cause the register to be marked thereon in the prescribed manner.