Aiming to develop public attention to the hindrance of national and international efforts on industrial health and safety, this paper explores some important issues, such as the reasons for the lack of motivation to implement necessary measures in developing countries. Examples are likewise given to show why working people are significantly exposed to a number of occupational problems that are reflected in a deterioration of their health, safety and well being. In lieu thereof, an introduction of health and safety is not itself a solution, if certain changes are not rationalised according to the local need. While health and safety intervention is concerned, then local need is of prime importance. If individual situation is not clearly outlined, then preventive and control measures can be treated as a de facto measure. Hence immediate attention, collaboration and co-operation is needed from all the concerned parties such as local government authorities, semi-government or private organisations and international communities for proper implementation of work regulations as well as industrial acts and rules in various workplaces in each of the developing countries.
Occupational safety and health (OSH), also commonly referred to as occupational health and safety (OHS), occupational health, or workplace health and safety (WHS), is a multidisciplinary field concerned with the safety, health, and welfare of people at work. These terms also refer to the goals of this field, so their use in the sense of this article was originally an abbreviation of occupational safety and health program/department etc. Occupational Safety and Health in Mining. Anthology on the situation in 16 mining countries Ed. Kaj Elgstrand and Eva Vingård. In the last ten years, industrial development has accelerated in many countries, including huge countries like China and India, and this has impacts all over the world. Rising demands of minerals have resulted in booming mining activities. South Africa has a legacy of asbestos-related disease due to uncontrolled asbestos exposure, which peaked in the 1970s and 1980s. Large parts of the country remain contaminated with asbestos and disease continues to be diagnosed amongst those who worked with asbestos or lived in the vicinity of the asbestos mines and mills. Aiming to develop public attention to the hindrance of national and international efforts on industrial health and safety, this paper explores some important issues, such as the reasons for the lack of motivation to implement necessary measures in de. While health and safety intervention is concerned, then local need is of prime importance. If individual situation is not clearly outlined, then preventive and control measures can be treated as a de facto measure. Developing Countries* Humans Interinstitutional Relations Occupational Health* Policy Making Private Sector Public Policy Public Sector Safety*. From MEDLINE®/PubMed®, a database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine.