

Analysis of People Employed in Brick Manufacturing Industries

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DESCRIPTION

The status of the worker in the industrial system changes significantly as a result of technological improvement. Worker no longer refers to the strength and energy needed to complete a task. Currently, a man's job is to operate manual equipment and conduct auxiliary tasks, which forces him to repeatedly carry out the same easy tasks and fosters a static posture that is bad for their health. Long-term static posture hinders adequate tissue nourishment and prevents muscles from getting the appropriate oxygen supply. Because of the chronic muscle stress brought on by static posture, these muscles stiffen and hurt. It results from static load. Static effort is what is put out when working in unchanging circumstances. It has to do with having to keep an unpleasant and/or required bodily position.

To test the viability of various markers-fewer techniques in image analysis and computer vision for automated registration of OWAS, two experiments were conducted. The subject is separated from its backdrop using a parametric technique based on image analysis methods, and the extracted subject's forms are then related to OWAS postures. The approach accurately categorized every image that was analyzed. In experiment 2, a computer neural network is trained to associate subject postures with OWAS postures. The remaining 138 photographs in the collection were correctly categorized after the network had been trained with 53 images. The research presented in this paper demonstrates promising findings for tracking and evaluating working postures using computer vision and picture analysis.

Charcoal stored in upright metal cylinders. As a result, it was confirmed that these workers had discomfort and/or musculoskeletal problems often. Also, the positions they took while doing their everyday chores and the weight they carried were assessed. By utilizing the Ergonomic Analysis of Work, data was gathered by physically observing the employees, collecting photos, conducting interviews, and doing posture analysis using the OWAS approach. The primary findings of the study indicate that there exist postures with hazards in the four stages of musculoskeletal injuries categorized by OWAS, indicating that the

approach is essential for ergonomic suggestions for minimizing or eradicating experiencing injury and worker's postural restrictions. Working Posture Analysis System (OWAS) studied the working postures of Dutch nurses in orthopaedic and urology wards. Working positions and actions were noted while observation was taking place. Data analysis was performed using a specifically created computer application. This application allowed for the calculation of the working posture load for each activity as well as the contribution of each activity to the overall working posture load. This study demonstrates that several nursing tasks were carried out in both wards by nurses with suboptimal working postures. Two or one of the 19 observed postures of body parts in the orthopaedic (or urology) ward were categorized as Action Categories.

This implies that a significant portion of the working day occurs in both wards with work methods that are slightly detrimental to the musculoskeletal system. We important alternative in work posture load and time commitment across the two wards. There were detected activities that caused the workload to slip into higher OWAS Action Categories. According to the research, improper program has proven in the nursing field happen not only when treating patients but also when performing tasks like "administration." Hence, focusing on patient handling to assess the stress on the muscular system would result in an underestimating of the entire load of nurses' working postures.

Based on the issues raised in the aforementioned literature, male and female factory workers manually carried out a variety of tasks in the brick factory, including operating a brick-making machine, cutting raw bricks, extracting (digging clay), crushing or grinding clay, mixing clay, carrying clay, loading bricks into and out of kilns, loading bricks onto trucks, pulling brick wheelbarrows, and arranging the bricks to dry.

Because they spend the most of their time working in factories, factory employees are the biggest victims because they are exposed to the most dangers. The brick manufacturing has been a hand-intensive as well as labor-intensive business, and workers there frequently experience postural pain.

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