**Bullying/Stress/Violence**

**O-325** CORRELATES OF WORKPLACE STRESS AMONG EMPLOYEES OF PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

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Introduction Workplace stress is an important occupational health problems relatively under explored. With growing stressful conditions and job insecurities, it is imperative to conduct such studies.

Methods The study included 606 professional workers of Punjab University by convenience sampling.

Result Study included 290 (47.9%) males and 316 (52.1%) females mostly married and 253 (41.7%) were contractual employees. There were 283 (46.7%) teaching staff and remaining 323 (53.3%) regular staff included in the survey. Only 418 (69.0%) respondents strongly felt able to concentrate in their work and only 326 (53.8%) of respondents felt capable of making decisions. Only 380 (62.7%) strongly felt happy and 364 (60.1%) strong felt that they were able to sleep well. Only 45 (7.4%) employees felt stressful work conditions and 109 (18.0%) felt they were not allowed freedom to take initiatives in their work. More than 32% respondents felt job insecurity and 40.4% felt worries about their career advancements. Health conditions were strongly reported to be good by 323 (53.3%) respondents. Only 165 (27.2%) of respondents strongly disagreed that their job was too demanding and 288 (47.5%) disagreed that their working hours were excessive. About 9% of respondents often struggled with uncertainty about their respective role and responsibilities. There were 266 (43.9%) respondents strongly disagreed that changes were not accompanied by appropriate support and training.

Conclusions Working environment of University professionals had workplace conflicts with poor health conditions. Under reporting in stressful conditions requires further in-depth studies in different sub groups to explore the truth. There is an urgent need for encouraging employees to take initiatives and for better co-ordination at work. Efforts should be made to prevent stressful workplace conditions; reducing feelings of isolation and make them part of decision making process by the competent authority.

**Carcinogens/Cancer**

**O-336** RISK FACTOR ASSESSMENT AND SCREENING FOR ORAL NEOPLASIA AMONG MANUAL LABOURERS RESIDING IN MUMBAI

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Introduction Around 94% of India's working population is part of unorganized employment sector. This sector includes agricultural Labourers, domestic workers, barbers, vegetable/fruit vendors etc. Workload in this sector is sometimes burdensome and other times very light and minimal. Many consume tobacco and are at risk of oral cavity cancers.

Objective To assess risk factor exposure, create awareness regarding harmful effects of tobacco and conduct screening for oral cavity cancers.