ISSN (Online): 2320-9364, ISSN (Print): 2320-9356

www.ijres.org Volume 11 Issue 9 | September 2023 | PP. 319-322

# Analysis of the Responsibility of Safety Leadership in Improving Organisation Safety

Dr. K. VELUSAMY<sup>1</sup>, K. SARAVANAKUMAR<sup>2</sup>, ANANTH R<sup>3</sup>

Professor<sup>1</sup>, Assistant Professor<sup>2</sup>, PG Student<sup>3</sup> Annai Mathammal Sheela Engineering College, Namakkal

ABSTRACT: Work safety has always been the hot spot in academic research and safety management practice several studies in this field have focused on employees' safety compliance. In as much as safety compliance has a positive impact on an enterprise's work safety, it is not enough to improve the work safety level. By examining data analysis on employee safety behavior and enterprise safety performance, it was found that safety performance still does not reach the ideal level even when enterprises took measures to improve safety compliance. The promotion of safety is often carried out from safety management perspective which plays an important role in safety work. Moreover, safety leadership is increasingly being seen to be in a significant role in the development of safety culture, climate and performance and the attainment of overall improvement in the field. The goal of this project is to create innovative research approaches into safety leadership. Safety culture, climate, leadership and performance offer numerous opportunities for organizations to create new approaches to achieving improvements in organization safety. These issues form an entirety in which the causal and consequential relationships are highly complex and intertwined. In recent years there has been much discussion in the literature concerning the definitions of safety climate, culture and leadership. It is not the aim of this project to add to this discussion but rather to introduce new approaches in the field with regard to safety leadership.

Keywords: EHSMS, OHC, PPE, EIA.

Date of Submission: 19-09-2023 Date of acceptance: 03-10-2023

# I. INTRODUCTION:

Safety leaders are charged with carrying out vitally significant tasks like developing and executing health and safety policies, educating staff members about safety regulations, and doing safety inspections. Additionally, they are in charge of figuring out how to keep the workplace's safety culture improving. Organizational safety values differ from business to business. They may be defined as a broad preventive statement or based on zero incident programs. Leaders strive for more advancement once safety has been firmly ingrained as a value that penetrates choices made at every level of a business. Senior management encourage staff to identify and resolve any vulnerabilities within the company. They regard it as their personal duty to make sure that their companies prioritize employee safety. The "12th Man" leadership traits are discussed in this essay as a way to increase electrical safety in your workplace. A game plan is necessary to emotionally engage and commit everyone to safety at the level of a devoted supporter. The best work is produced by high performance teams that place a high importance on communication, problem-solving, trust, and shared leadership responsibilities [1]. This research was conducted to ascertain the impact of leadership behavior on the health and safety performance in the construction industry in the United Arab Emirates [2]. This comprehensive study report explores the impact that team leadership structure and role preferences have on how engineering students perceive the effectiveness of their teams' processes and results. The collective attitudes, values, beliefs, and motivations of the team's members are reflected in the team processes, which are team-level characteristics that affect team effectiveness [3]. The relationship between outstanding asset management, safety leadership, and the crucial role that people play in gathering and utilizing asset data are all explored in this essay. An evolving transformative asset management paradigm is presented as a concept [4]. Gaining management support for voluntary regulation depends in large part on investment analysis. The economic worth of workplace change that affects health and safety is estimated using lost-time injury data and employment hours [5]. The goal of this research project was to ascertain whether promoting hazard reporting through a Just Culture and leveraging human capital through shared leadership increased the chance of hazard reporting [6].

www.ijres.org 319 | Page

#### II. SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Occupational safety is defined as the reduction of risk to a level that is as low as is reasonably practicable ALARP to prevent people from getting hurt. SMS is intended to manage safety risk in the workplace



#### > OH&S policy:

Top management of the organization is responsible for defining, documenting, endorsing, and reviewing its OH&S policy to ensure that it is appropriate for the scale, nature, and risks of its activities recognizing OH&S as a crucial component of its operational effectiveness.committing to complying with all applicable legal standards as well as additional requirements to which the business is a subscriber in order to achieve continuous improvement in its OH&S performance as the minimum to ensure workplace safety.

#### > Safety education and training:

Workers who are competent and well-trained not only do their jobs safely but also more effectively. The benefits of training are immediate. Additionally, employers need to be aware that certain training is mandated by law. that if the work being done is deemed hazardous, the employer must make sure the employee is competent or is directly supervised by an employee who is.

#### **Element of EHSMS:**

The following are the main components, Occupational Health and Safety Policy, Safety Education and Training, OS & H Promotional and Motivational Measures, Safety Manual and Rules, and Statutory Compliance, Review and inspection of new equipment.

#### > First aid & OHS:

The sector must have enough first aid kits. Each shift must always have a certified or trained worker available. Having a safety and health center on-site or signing a memorandum of understanding with the nearby hospital for emergency purposes.

# > Personal protective equipment:

People who must wear personal protective equipment (PPE) and those who work in hazardous conditions will require specialized training. Both the supervisor and the employees must be trained in the proper PPE selection, use, and maintenance. Employees may need to be encouraged to use PPE in every situation where protection is required because it can occasionally be uncomfortable. The purpose of personal protective equipment will therefore be clearly explained, along with how its use will benefit the wearer and what its limitations are, at the beginning of training.

#### > Environmental impact assessment:

Prediction of the predicted change in an environmental descriptor is one of the key components of an environmental impact assessment. Determining the size or scope of the specific change. Adding a significance or important component to the alteration.

#### > Hazard identification and control:

Processes for identifying and evaluating possible and current workplace dangers, as well as control or elimination measures, are known as hazard identification and risk assessment.

STEP 1: identify the hazards

STEP 2: assess the risk

STEP 3: develop safe practices

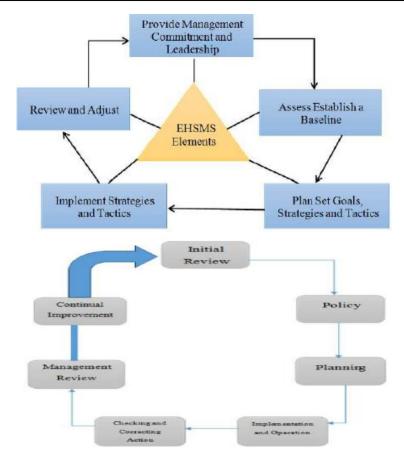
STEP 4: communicate the controls and train the workers

STEP 5: safety review periodicity

#### **Elements of safety management system:**

Administrative and Management Element, Operational and Technical Elements, Cultural and Behavioral Elements.

www.ijres.org 320 | Page



#### III. CONCLUSION

It is still under development and ongoing scientific discussion how safety leadership, culture, climate, behavior, and performance are related to one another. It is crucial to develop safety management procedures that take into account the factors that affect effective safety leadership as well as the development of a safe culture and atmosphere. Improved safety performance and behavior will result from such an understanding in the end Understanding the components that contribute to effective safety leadership is crucial for identifying the contributory elements that can be employed to enhance and have an impact on safety culture, climate strength, and safety performance. Without a thorough grasp of these factors that influence safety leadership, we lack the resources to assist safety leadership or to have an impact on safety outcomes like safety behavior and safety performance. One of the key elements influencing the safety climate and, consequently, safety performance is identified as safety leadership. In order to encourage a better safety climate and safety performance, it is crucial to identify the elements that have an impact on safety leadership.

### REFERENCES

- [1]. E. Schein, Organizational Culture and Leadership. 3rd edition. Jossey-Bass. 2014, 437 p.
- [2]. B. Künzle, M. Kolbe, G. Grote, "Ensuring patient safety through effective leadership behaviour: A literature review," Safety Science, vol. 48, pp. 1-17, 2020.
- [3]. G. Luria, "Climate strength How leaders form consensus," The Leadership Quarterly, vol. 19, pp. 42-53, 2018.
- [4]. S. Einarsen, M. S. Aasland, A. Skogstad, "Destructive leadership behaviour: A definition and conceptual model," The Leadership Quarterly, vol. 18, pp. 207-216, 2017.
- M. Crichton, "Attitudes to teamwork, leadership, and stress in oil industry drilling teams," Safety Science, vol. 43, pp. 679-696, 2015.
- [6]. C. Stave, M. Törner, "Exploring the organizational preconditions for occupational accidents in food industry: A qualitative approach," Safety Science, vol. 45, pp. 355-371, 2021.
- [7]. G. Yukl, "How leaders influence organizational effectiveness," The Leadership Quarterly, vol. 19, pp. 708-722, 2018.
- [8]. C. S. Burke, D. E. Sims, E. H. Lazzara, E. Salas, "Trust in leadership: A multi-level review and integration," The Leadership Quarterly, vol. 18, pp. 606-632, 2017.
- [9]. D. Zohar, "Thirty years of safety climate research: Reflections and future directions," Accident Analysis and Prevention, (doi:10.1016/j.aap.2019.12.019), 2021.
- [10]. K. Mearns, S. Yule, "The role of national culture in determining safety performance: Challenges for the global oil and gas industry," Safety Science, vol. 47, pp. 777-785, 2009.
- [11]. C.-S. Lu, C.-S. Yang, "Safety leadership and safety behaviour in container terminal operations," Safety Science, vol. 48, pp. 123-134, 2010.

www.ijres.org 321 | Page

#### **BIOGRAPH**

## Dr.K.VELUSAMY, M.E., Ph.D.,

Received the B.Engineering Degree from Thigarajar College of Engg, Madurai in 1988. The M.E Degree from Jayaram college of Engg and Technology, Tiruchirappalli in 2009.



The Ph.D Degree Anna University, Chennai in 2018. He has been working as Professor in Annai Mathammal Sheela Engineering College, Erumapatty, Tamilnadu, India. His research interest is manufacturing technology.

Email: velusamy40nkl@gmail.com

#### Mr. K.SARAVANAKUMAR

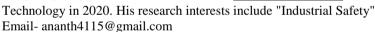
Received the B.Engineering Degree from KSR College of Technology, Namakkal in 2004. The M.E Degree from Kongu Engineering College,



Erodu in 2007. He has been working as an Assistant professor in Annai Mathammal Sheela Engineering College, Erumapatty, Tamilnadu, India. His research interest include Engineering Design. Email: sarankumarme@gmail.com

#### Mr. ANANTH R

He is pursuing his M.E degree in ISE at Annai Mathaammal Sheela Engg College, Erumapatty in 2023. He obtained his B.E degree in Peri Institute of





www.ijres.org 322 | Page