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Health and Safety Management Analysis in Construction Site

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Abstract - The Indian society and economy have suffered human and financial losses as a result of the poor safety record in the construction industry. The purpose of this study is to examine safety management in the construction industry. The study will collects data from general contractors, who are involved in major types of construction. Collected data include information regarding organizational safety policy, safety training, safety meetings, safety equipment, safety inspections, safety incentives and penalties, workers' attitude towards safety, labor turnover rates and compliance with safety legislation. The study will also reveal several factors of poor safety management. Thus the paper will conclude by providing a set of recommendations and strategies to contractors for improving their safety performance.

***Key Words*: Safety, Management, Analysis, Construction, Industry.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Safety is free from risk and danger. Accidents is defined as an unexpected and desirable event resulting in damage or harm.Hazards is an unsafe condition or activity, that if left uncontrolled can contribute to an accident.Risk is the assessment of 'probability of loss' and 'potential amount of loss'. Safety is everyone's responsibility.

It is a moral and legal obligation of employers to provide a safe working place and of employees to work safely. Employer's duty of care to employees as covering the following areas:

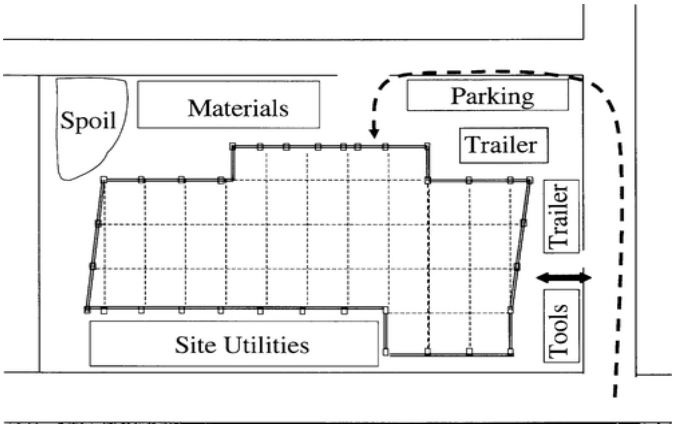
1. Safe system of work;
2. Safe place of work;
3. Plant and machinery that is safe to use;
4. Competent supervision and/or suitable training
5. Care in the selection of fellow employees.

2. COLLECTED THE DATA IN SITE

Site assessment and data collection is the first step in the planning, design, and layout of any construction project. This step involves collection of resource information applicable to the project site. Information can be obtained through research of existing publications, maps, studies, and other resources. In addition to obtaining information through research of existing documents, it is important to walk the project site to obtain a visual appreciation of the site and site features.

Taking good notes and documenting information is very important in this phase of site assessment and planning. Collected information can be documented in narrative or graphical format. Information that is collected in graphical format such as maps should be of the same scale whenever feasible. This allows the plan designer to overlay different site maps and compare various resources and data at a quick glance.

- **Distribution in Materials layouts**



3. METHODOLOGY

- RISK MANAGEMENT:

Risk management is an iterative and cyclic process, as depicted on Figure.

Following the methodology PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) risk management is a systematic process that includes the examination of all characteristics of the work system where the worker operates, namely, the workplace, the equipment/machines, materials, work methods/practices and work environment. The aim of Risk Management is to identify what could go wrong, i.e. finding what can cause injury or harm to workers, and to decide on proper safety control measures to prevent work accidents and occupational diseases and implement them (i.e. risk control).

It is important that employers know where the risks are in their organizations and control them to avoid putting

in risk employees, customers and the organization itself. The main goal of risk management is to eliminate or at least to reduce the risks according to the ALARP (as low as reasonably practicable) principle. A key aspect in risk management is that it should be carried out with an active participation/involvement of the entire workforce. Carrying out risk management implies performing several steps.

4. CONCLUSION

Workers were found untrained, unskilled and uninformed about safety measures and equipment's to be used.

- Workers were found unaware of the type of accidents.
- Workers were found being careless with use of safety equipment's.
- Employers were found giving less priority to safety and safety management.
- Employers hesitate to invest extra amount of money for safety equipment's.
- Programmes of safety training and safety awareness were not found to be conducted.
- Equipment's to proper extent were not provided.
- Provision for safety awards and safety supervisors were not found.
- There are less safety regulations and those present were also not found to be implemented at the site.
- Workers were found unaware of labour act. With increasing construction works the accidents have increased a lot.

5. REFERENCES

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