



A QUALITY OF HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES PROVIDED BY AUTOMOBILES IN CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT- This project titled as "A QUALITY OF HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES PROVIDED BY AUTOMOBILES". The aim of this project is to review the health and safety provided by the corporate and also the employees' awareness and satisfaction this management practices and work procedure. Suggestion and recommendation are given to any improve the geographical point health and safety. The sample consists of a hundred staff of automobiles product. It's a Descriptive analysis. The participant's area unit the staff of the corporate and contractors not enclosed. It's done exploitation sampling. Within the study, primary information is collected through form. A structured form in line with the study's objectives was administered to the participants. During this analysis a close analysis of the collected information has been tried as per the objectives of the analysis. Applied math tools like share analysis and Chi-square check are applied for analysing the info. This analysis reveals that there's no important association between the academic qualification and also the Satisfaction on right to refuse to unsafe work surroundings.

Keywords: automobiles, safety measures, Quality of Health

I. INTRODUCTION

Safety and health isn't solely sound economic policy-it may be a basic human right", (Kofi Annan, Former global organization Secretary General). Health and safety within the work ought to be the priority of staff and employers as while not it, it's going to cause loss of work force. activity health and safety (OHS) conjointly normally mentioned as work health and safety (WHS). Health and safety within the work is regarding creating all cheap efforts to make sure that every worker goes home from work daily as healthy and physically match as once he or she arrived within the morning. Management is liable for providing staff with the required tools, coaching and protecting instrumentality to perform the work safely and with the time and direction to try to thus. The employee is liable for following the protection rules and exploitation the suitable controls and protecting instrumentality to figure safely. Health and Safety principles are universal, however what quantity action is required can depend upon the dimensions of the organization, the hazards bestowed by its activities, the physical characteristics of the organization, merchandise or services, and adequacy of its existing arrangement. Each organization has got to place tremendous attention on the management of health and safety of staff within the work. The individual worker WHO not well in term of physical and psychological (mental) health {may be could conjointly be is also one amongst the necessary causes of accidents which can end in an injury within the work or work-related pathological state for different also. The law expects the leader to be liable for the health and safety of their workers.

INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS

Installers and repairers, additionally referred to as elevator builder or mechanics,. per U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics and shopper Product safety Commission they were far and away the biggest occupation affected, accounting for three hundred and sixty five days of the deaths throughout work on or close to automobiles. the most causes of death for automobiles installers and repairers was being caught in/between automobiles followed by falls, being stuck by object(mostly elevators), and collapses.

DEATHS WHEN WORKING INTO AUTOMOBILES SHAFTS OR ON CAR TOPS.

Deaths during this class concerned retrieving keys and different objects that had born into a shaft, improvement within associate degree automobiles shaft, stuck elevators, and collapses. Being stricken by object sometimes concerned associate degree automobiles down whereas somebody was operating in associate degree shaft. Almost one in every of the electrocutions concerned automobiles installers and

repairers. "Caught in" deaths enclosed being caught in elevator machinery (such as counterweights) or between 2 automotives or between the automobiles shaft or entranceway and a car.

HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES PROVIDED BY AUTOMOBILS PRODUCTS

In automobiles electrical started producing, putting in and maintaining elevator and escalator and has been a serious name within the trade since then. With a name for making breakthroughs that obtaining around more leisurely, safe and even inspiring, unendingly set the quality for quality and innovation within the trade worldwide and hierarchic because the quality leader for the manufacture, installation, modernization and repair of the vertical transportation trade..

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the effectiveness of health and safety measures adopted by **automobiles**.
- To assess knowledge of employee of health and safety programmes in **automobiles**
- To assess the satisfaction level of employees in workplace health and safety provided by **automobiles**.
- To find out the ways and methods of improving the workplace health and safety.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW ON HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES

A brief resume of relative literature is to be given for any analysis study. It deals with a literature survey of the present volume of comparable or connected subjects. Since effective analysis relies upon past information, a survey of past literature helps to eliminate the duplication of what has been done and generally providing helpful hypothesis. Johansson B; philologist K; Stenberg M (2010), this study was to hold out a broad survey and analysis of relevant analysis articles regarding piece rate wages and their effects on health and safety. a complete of seventy five analysis articles were examined extensively and thirty one of those found relevant and had spare quality to serve the aim of this study. The findings of those relevant articles ar summarized and analyzed within the survey. more modern analysis shows a transparent interest for health, system injuries, physical employment, pains and occupation injuries. the actual fact that twenty seven of the thirty two studied articles found negative effects of piece rates on completely different aspects of health and safety doesn't prove relation, however along they provide terribly sturdy support that in most things piece rates have negative effects on health and safety. Tompa, fictional character PhD; Dolinschi, Roman MA; Oliveira (2009), we tend to received the activity health and safety intervention literature to synthesize proof on money deserves of such interventions. A literature search enclosed journal databases, existing systematic reviews, and studies known by content specialists. we tend to found sturdy proof that engineering and different system injury interference intervention in producing and deposition are value endeavour in terms of their money deserves. The economic analysis of intervention during this literature warrants additional enlargement. The review additionally provided insights into however the method quality of economic evaluations during this literature may be improved.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is purely and simply the frame work of plan for a study that guides the collection and analysis of data. It is a blue print for a complete study. It resembles the architects blue print map for constructing a house.

SAMPLE UNIT AND SAMPLE SIZE

The sample population was random group of employees working in

AUTOMOBILS.

The sample size is 100.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

The statistical tools involved in this project are as follows;

- Percentage analysis
- Chi-square analysis.

III. DATA ANALYSIS

1.Age group of employees

Age group of employees

A g e	F r e q u e n c y	P e r c e n t a g e
1 8 t o 2 5	2 0	2 0 %
2 6 t o 3 5	4 7	4 7 %
3 6 t o 4 5	2 7	2 7 %
4 6 t o 5 5	6	6 %
	1 0 0	1 0 0 %

From the above table it could be interpreted that the majority of the respondents, 47 of them comes under age group of 26-35 years under the age group, 27 of them comes under 36-45 years, 6% of the respondents comes under the 46-55 years age group and 20% of the respondents belong to the 18-25 years

2.The right to refuse to unsafe work environment

All employees have the right to refuse work they believe may be dangerous to their health and safety, or to that of others. Employees who are not issued nor have proper and adequate personal productive equipment, on-the-job training, clear understanding of their job procedures or are placed in a hazardous workplace situation can exercise their legal right to refuse the task at hand.

Employees satisfaction towards the right to refuse to unsafe work environment

P a r t i c u l a r s	F r e q u e n c y	P e r c e n t a g e
Highly satisfied	1 0	1 0 %
S a t i s f i e d	6 5	6 5 %
D i s s a t i s f i e d	1 9	1 9 %
Highly dissatisfied	6	6 %
T o t a l	1 0 0	1 0 0 %

Out of the 100 respondents 10% of the respondents are highly satisfied, 65% of the respondents are just satisfied, 19% of the respondents are dissatisfied and 6% of the respondents are highly dissatisfied with use of right to refuse at hand.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

CHI-SQUARE TEST

CHI-Square test between the Employees educational qualification and the Satisfaction on right to refuse at dangerous work.

Hypothesis:

H_0 : There is no significant association between the Educational qualification and the Satisfaction on right to refuse at dangerous work.

H_a : There is significant association between the Educational qualification and the Satisfaction on right to refuse at dangerous work

Observed Frequency of the Satisfaction on right to refuse at dangerous work

O b s e r v e d	F r e q u e n c i e s				Row Total
	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	
S S L C	1	4	1	0	6
I T I	6	4	7	1	18
D I P L O M O	2	1	2	6	11
U G	1	2	1	1	5
T o t a l	10	12	11	8	41

Expected Frequency of the Satisfaction on right to refuse at dangerous work

E x p e c t e d	F r e q u e n c i e s				Row Total
	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	
S S L C	0.6	3.9	1.1	0.4	6
I T I	6.8	4.4	7.2	1.9	20.3
D I P L O M O	2.1	1.3	2.7	4.1	10.2
U G	0.5	3.3	1.1	0.3	5.2
T o t a l	10	12	11	6.7	40

CHI-Square of the Satisfaction on right to refuse at dangerous work

S.No	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
1	1	0.6	0.4	0.16	0.3
2	6	6.8	-0.8	0.64	0.1
3	2	2.1	0.1	0.01	0.005
4	1	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5
5	4	3.9	0.1	0.01	0.003
6	4	4.4	-0.4	0.16	0.18
7	1	1.3	-0.3	0.09	0.2
8	2	3.3	-1.3	1.69	0.5
9	1	1.1	-0.1	0.01	0.01
10	1	1.2	-0.2	0.04	0.3
11	6	4	2	4	1
12	1	1	0	0	0
13	0	0.4	-0.4	0.16	0.4
14	4	4.1	-0.1	0.01	0.002
15	1	1.3	-0.3	0.09	0.07
16	1	0.3	0.7	0.49	1.6
χ^2					5.87

Level of Significance	0 . 0 5
Number of Rows	4
Number of Columns	4

Degrees of freedom = (r-1) x (c-1)

$$= (4-1) \times (4-1) = 9$$

Tabulated value of degrees of freedom (9) @ 5% level of significance = **16.919**

Calculated value < Tabulated value

Therefore H_0 (Null hypothesis) is accepted.

There is no significant association between the Educational qualification and the Satisfaction on right to refuse to unsafe work environment.

IV. FINDINGS

- It was found that 47% of the employees are comes under 26 -35 age group and 20% of the employees are comes under 18 -25 age group. This study reveals clearly that Mitsubishi Elevator India Private Limited is youngster dominated one.
- It was founded that 68% of the employees are ITI holders and 21% of the employees are Diploma holder, because of the technical nature of industry
- This study reveals that 31% of the employees are still not married.
- This study reveals that 25% of the employees are having experience of 1 -5 years and 13% of the employees are having an experience of above 20 years in this field.
- From the study, 95% of the employees are agreed as wearing PPE are mandatory at workplace and they always wearing PPEs while their working.
- 58% of the employees are said that training is conducted my management always, and 5% of the employees are said that training of health and safety is never conducted throughout the years.

V. SUGGESTIOS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As regards to the findings listed above the researcher makes the following suggestions and recommendations.

- The research reveals that training is conducted by management throughout the year and all safety and health messages have not incorporated with training. For example, electric shock first aid rescue procedures was not practically trained to them.
- Some employees opinion was like that, safety audit was conducted properly when new job site come to service. At the same time it was conducted by management after few years passed. So, it is less chance to correct the installation or construction mistakes which affect the employee's health and safe.
- Investigation reports of incidents should re-circulate when employees was absent to work to aware of incidents and avoid like this incidents in future.
- **AUTOMOBILS** industry is one of the high risks rated industry. Some new employees are fresher and they have no or enough experience in this field. It is suggested to conduct orientation session all new employees of installation and maintenance department.
- It is suggested to management to make well awareness about JHSC. Because of some employees were not awareness of existence of JHSC and its role and responsibility in the organization.

VI. CONCLUSION

Health and Safety principles are universal, however what quantity of action is required can depend upon the dimensions of the organization, the hazards bestowed by its activities, the physical characteristics of the organization, product or services, and adequacy of its existing arrangements. Within the automobile trade, the security of the persons engaged in work is that the responsibility of the employers, supervisors and therefore the persons engaged on these automobiles. All persons engaged on automobiles are expected to require tutelage and concentrate on potential hazards, create correct use of safeguards provided and follow outlined operating procedures specified accidents and unhealthiest are often avoided. The study geared toward looking for the health and safety measures provided by automobiles. This analysis reveals that there's no vital association between the academic qualification and therefore the Satisfaction on right to refuse to unsafe work atmosphere.

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