

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' SAFETY
KNOWLEDGE ON SLIPS AND FALLS AT WORKPLACE AND
WORKING ENVIRONMENT
A CASE STUDY IN MALAYAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO.
BHD (MSM), PRAI**

By

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ABSTRACT

This study is about slips and falls at workplace which is focused on relationship between employees' knowledge on slips and falls at workplace and working environment. This study also attempt to establish the safety programs for factories to reduce the slips and falls accident from occurring. This study was relatively limited studied focus on one company which is MSM, Prai. A questionnaire was developed and distributed for the purpose of data collection. 226 of responses were obtained from the 360 questionnaires that were distributed to respondents. Based on the correlation analysis it was found that all factors of environmental and workspace design, maintenance/ equipment, workers' safety behaviours and management safety practices each made significant contribution independent variables. Hierarchically, the four independent variables are found to be among the strong variables to compliance with employees' safety knowledge of slips and falls in this organization. Thus, some recommendation and implication future research and practice were also discussed in this research.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah tentang tergelincir dan terjatuh di tempat kerja yang mana memberi tumpuan kepada hubungan antara pengetahuan keselamatan pekerja ke atas tergelincir dan terjatuh di tempat kerja dan persekitaran kerja. Kajian ini di laksanakan juga untuk mewujudkan garis panduan bagi kilang-kilang untuk mengurangkan kemalangan tergelincir dan terjatuh daripada berlaku. Kajian ini adalah agak terhad yang mana tertumpu pada satu syarikat iaitu MSM, Prai. Satu set soal selidik telah dibangunkan dan diedarkan untuk tujuan pengumpulan data. 226 respons diperolehi daripada 360 soal selidik yang diedarkan kepada responden. Berdasarkan kolerasi analisis didapati bahawa persekitaran dan ruang kerja, faktor selenggara/ peralatan, tingkah laku keselamatan pekerja dan amalan pengurusan keselamatan telah menyumbang kepada penwujudan pemboleh ubah tidak bersandar. Secara Hierarki, empat pemboleh ubah tidak bersandar ini didapati menjadi antara pemboleh ubah yang kuat kepada hubungan dengan pengetahuan pekerja mengenai tergelincir dan terjatuh dalam organisasi ini. Maka beberapa cadangan dan implikasi penyelidikan masa depan dan amalan turut dibincangkan dalam kajian ini.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
BOWEC	Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction
CSR	Central Sugar Refinery Sdn. Bhd.
DOSH	Department of Occupational Safety and Health
GPT	Gula Padang Terap Sdn. Bhd
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
KGFP	Kilang Gula Felda Perlis Sdn Bhd.
M	Mean
MSM	Malayan Sugar Manufacturing Co. Bhd
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SD	Standard Deviation
SOCISO	Social Security Organization
SPSS	Statistic Package for Social Science
UBL	Uniform Building By-Laws
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
%	Percentage

CHAPTER SATU

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Slips and falls are the most common accidents cause of major injuries at work. They are among the most frequent types of accidents in the workplace either in an office setting, a school, a factory, a public building or a warehouse, inside and outside. Slips and falls can result in serious injuries including fractures, sprained joints, back injuries, contusions and lacerations (Mosley R. et al., 2001).. The causes of slip and fall accidents are varied, ranging from wet or greasy floors, clutter and debris, to uneven surfaces, improper cleaning, lack of hazard identification and, in a small number of cases, fraud. The potential for serious injury from slips and falls cannot be overestimated. According to Philip Z. (2006), accidents tend to occur when there is an unobserved obstacle or impediment or an individual is unaware of a potential hazard. The impact of slips and falls following an injury can be damaging to business, especially where if it involve deaths and serious injuries.

Based on Kai et al., (2006) research, he has stated that slips and falls incident are a significant safety problem in workplace environments that contributed to 40 to 50% of these fall related injuries. Slips and falls accident statistics show that there are worldwide problem of very serious consequences. Statistics have become available only recently in developed countries. Emerging Market nations have very little or none statistical data available but studies show that the problem is even larger there,

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