

**SAFETY PERFORMANCE OF ELECTRICAL UTILITY IN TENAGA
NASIONAL BERHAD, DISTRIBUTION DIVISION MELAKA.**

**By:
MOHD FAIZ BIN ABU BAKKAR**

**Thesis Submitted to the
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School
of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia,
in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Master of Science in Occupational Safety and Health Management.**

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this project paper in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a postgraduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the University Library may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this project paper in any manner, in a whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor or, in his absence, by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this project paper or parts thereof for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from this project paper.

Requests for permission to copy or to make other use of material in this project paper, in whole or in part shall be addressed to:

Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 Sintok
Kedah DarulAman

DISCLAIMER

The author is responsible for the accuracy of all opinion, technical comment, factual reports, data figures, illustrations and photographs in this thesis. The author bears full responsibility for the checking whether material submitted is subject to copyright or ownership right. Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) does not accept any liability for the accuracy of such comment, report and other technical and factual information and the copyright or ownership rights claims.

The author declares that thesis is original and his own except those literatures, quotations, explanations and summarizations which are duly identified and recognized. The author hereby granted the copyright of this thesis to the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) for publishing if necessary.

Date : _____

Student's signature: _____

ABSTRACT

This research is a case study research, focused on the Distribution Division in Tenaga Nasional Berhad (Melaka). There are only two technical units under the Distribution Division which comprised of the Operation and Maintenance Unit and Construction and Planning Unit. A total of 131 respondents from the technical staff of TNB Melaka were randomly selected to be involved in the survey. The reason these units were selected is because, they were the frontier who directly involve with electrical hazards between the ranges of 230 volt to 33,000 volt. The research framework is management commitment, safety training, safety rules and procedure, safety compliance, and safety participation towards safety performance. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 19 is used to generate and analyzed data collected. In summary, from the findings, there is positive correlation on the relationship between management commitment, safety training, rules and procedure, safety compliance safety participation, and safety performance. The findings also proven that the independent variables, management commitment, safety training and safety rules and procedure did not influence safety performance. However safety compliance and safety participation do influence safety performance at TNB Melaka Distribution Division. The implication of this study is very beneficial to TNB Melaka Distribution Division in improving their safety performance level in the workplace. By improving their safety performance in their workplace, TNB Melaka Distribution Division can reduce the risk, the injury and the cost of accident which will lead TNB Melaka Distribution Division to the growth of profits.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini merupakan kajian kes yang memberi tumpuan kepada Bahagian Pembahagian Tenaga Nasional Berhad (Melaka). Terdapat dua unit teknikal di bawah Bahagian Pembahagian TNB Melaka dan unit-unit tersebut terbahagi kepada Unit Operasi dan Penyelenggaraan dan Unit Pembinaan dan Perancangan. Seramai 131 responden yang terdiri daripada kakitangan teknikal TNB Melaka telah dipilih secara rawak untuk terlibat dalam kaji selidik ini. Sebab utama unit ini dipilih adalah kerana, mereka adalah diantara pekerja barisan hadapan yang secara langsung terlibat dengan bahaya elektrik di antara julat 230volt -33000volt. Kerangka kajian yang telah dipilih merangkumi aspek komitmen pengurusan, latihan keselamatan, peraturan dan prosedur keselamatan, pematuhan keselamatan, dan penyertaan keselamatan kearah pencegahan kemalangan. Pakej Statistik untuk versi (SPSS) 19 digunakan untuk menjana dan menganalisis data yang dikumpul. Secara ringkasnya, dapatan kajian mendapati, terdapat korelasi positif di antara komitmen pengurusan, latihan keselamatan, peraturan keselamatan dan prosedur, pematuhan keselamatan, penyertaan keselamatan dan prestasi keselamatan. Kajian juga menunjukkan pembolehubah tidak bersandar iaitu komitmen pengurusan, latihan keselamatan, peraturan keselamatan dan prosedur tidak mempengaruhi prestasi keselamatan manakala pematuhan keselamatan dan penyertaan keselamatan mempengaruhi prestasi keselamatan di Bahagian Pembahagian TNB Melaka. Implikasi kajian ini sangat memberi manfaat kepada Bahagian Pembahagian TNB Melaka dalam meningkatkan tahap prestasi keselamatan di tempat kerja. Dengan meningkatkan prestasi keselamatan di tempat kerja, Bahagian Pembahagian TNB Melaka boleh mengurangkan risiko, kecederaan dan kos kemalangan dengan ini sekaligus akan membawa kepada peningkatan kadar keuntungan di TNB Melaka.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I am grateful and thankful to Allah the Most Gracious and Merciful for his blessings.

My special gratitude and thanks to my supervisor, Dr. Nor Azimah Chew binti Abdullah for here endless support, coaching, mentoring, and most importantly, the liberty of freedom for me to express my ideas and opinion.

I would also like to thank the lecturers for them to share all the knowledge on Safety and Health from various perspectives. In addition, I would like to grant my acknowledgement to Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) and the Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for all the opportunity given to me in order for me to fulfill my journey in education.

Special thanks to my beloved parents and lovely wife Nur Hazeleen Binti Bashah. They have become my strength, that without their support, prayer and patience, I would not be able to complete my Master of Science in Occupational Safety and Health Management.

Finally, I would also like to thank my classmates for their kind assistance in sharing knowledge and exchanging information on the studies throughout this program.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PERMISSION TO USE	i
DISCLAIMER	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	x
1	INTRODUCTION
1.0	Background of the study 1
1.1	Problem Statement 3
1.2	Information about TNB 5
1.3	Research Questions 8
1.4	Research Objectives 9
1.5	Scope of the study 10
1.6	Summary and Organization of the Thesis 10
2	LITERATURE REVIEW
2.0	Introduction 12
2.1	An overview of Electrical Hazard 12
2.2	An Overview of Relevant Registration 15
2.3	Theory related to the study 17
2.3.1	Accident Domino Theory 17
2.3.2	Accident/Incident theory 20
2.4	Review of Previous Research Study 21
2.4.1	Management Commitment and Safety Performance. 21
2.4.2	Safety Training and safety performance 22
2.4.3	Safety Rules and Procedures and safety performance. 24
2.4.4	Safety Compliance and safety performance 26
2.4.5	Safety Participation and safety performance 26
2.5	Conclusion 27
3	METHODOLOGY
3.0	Introduction 28
3.1	Research Design 29
3.2	Framework And Hypothesis Of The Study 30

3.2.1	Framework of study	30
3.2.2	Hypothesis of the study	31
3.3	The Population and Sample of the Study	35
3.4	Operational Definition	35
3.4.1	Management Commitment.	35
3.4.2	Safety Training	36
3.4.3	Safety Rules and Procedures	36
3.4.4	Safety Compliance	36
3.4.5	Safety Participation	36
3.4.6	Safety Performance	37
3.5	The Survey Instrument	37
3.6	Reverse-score Item and Back Translation	41
3.7	The Data Collection	42
3.8	Pilot Study	43
3.9	Analysis of the Data	43
3.9.1	Data Screening	43
3.9.2	The Reliability of the Instrument	44
3.9.3	Descriptive Statistics	44
3.10	Approval from Utility Company	46
3.11	Summary	46

4 DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.0	Introduction	47
4.1	Number of Return	47
4.2	Demography of Respondents	48
4.3	The Pilot Survey	52
4.4	The Reliability of the Instrument	52
4.4.1	Internal Reliability	52
4.5	Descriptive Statistics	53
4.5.1	Mean and Standard Deviation	53
4.5.2	Cross Tabulation between Level of Education and Safety Performance	54
4.5.3	Cross Tabulation between Years of Services and Safety Performance	55
4.6	Hypotheses Testing	56
4.6.1	Correlation	56
4.6.2	Multiple Regression	59
4.7	Summary Result if Hypothesis Testing	60
4.8	Discussion	62
4.8.1	To examine the relationship between management commitment and safety performance.	62
4.8.2	To examine the relationship between safety training and safety performance.	63
4.8.3	To examine the relationship between safety rules and procedure and safety performance.	64
4.8.4	To examine the relationship between safety	65

	compliance and safety performance.	
4.8.5	To examine the relationship between safety participation and safety performance.	66

5 RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.0	Introduction	67
5.1	Summary of Findings	67
5.2	Significant of study	68
5.3	Limitation and Future Research Directions	68
5.4	Recommendation	69
5.5	Conclusion	72

	REFERENCES	73
--	------------	----

Appendix 1

Appendix 2

LIST OF FIGURE

		Page
Figure 1.1	Electrical Schematic	7
Figure 2.1	Three Degrees of Burn	12
Figure 2.2	TNB Lock Out Take Out System	13
Figure 2.3	“Loss Causation Model” – Domino theory	19
Figure 2.4	Accident/Incident Theory	20
Figure 3.1	Summary of Research Methodology	29
Figure 3.2	Theoretical Framework	30

LIST OF TABLE

		Page
Table 3.1	Source of every section	38
Table 3.2	Reverse-score Question	41
Table 4.1	Summary of Responses from the Questionnaire Survey	47
Table 4.2	Breakdown of respondent according to age	48
Table 4.3	Breakdown of respondent according to years of services	49
Table 4.4	Denotes the Breakdown of Respondents Education Background.	50
Table 4.5	Breakdown of Respondent Gender	50
Table 4.6	Breakdown of respondent according to race	51
Table 4.7	Breakdown of Respondents Department	51
Table 4.8	Reliability Test. (Pilot Questionnaire Test)	52
Table 4.9	Descriptive Analysis (Mean and Standard Deviation).	53
Table 4.10	Cross Tabulation between Level of Education and Safety Performance	54
Table 4.11	Cross Tabulation between Years of Services and Safety Performance	55

Table 4.12	Correlation	56
Table 4.13	Multiple Regression Analysis	60
Table 4.14	Summary of Hypothesis Testing	61

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the study

The DOSH report on Occupational Accidents by Sector until October 2013 has investigated and recorded over seven (7) fatal accidents and 86 cases of non-permanent disability in utility companies. For instance, an accident occurred in Petaling Jaya August 2010 that involved an arc flashover in a transformer room. Four workers were severely injured; one of them suffered burns over 50% of his body and received treatment in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU). The accident occurred when a worker who was loosening the power supply wire to the circuit breaker accidentally touched a part of his body (head) in the clearance space of the 11,000 volt power system. As a result, a short circuit and flashover occurred, which caused an explosion that injured the workers. Forensic investigation discovered that the working space was not suitable for such risky and dangerous jobs, as they involved high voltage. The divider that is supposed to separate the electrical powered section and the repaired section was missing. This can cause any part of the body to be exposed and in danger of being electrocuted if the work is not being performed cautiously.

Safety performance in the workplace can be measured in various ways such as numbers of safety training courses offered by the company, the regularity of safety assessment and the numbers of training attended by the staff. Occupational safety and health performance can even be measured based on personal safety behavior and other metrics. For instance, frequency rate (FR) and severity rate (SR) are two

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

REFERENCES

- Agrilla, J. A. (1999). Construction safety management formula for success. Proc., 2nd Int. Conf. of Int. Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction (CIB). Working Commission W99. (pp.33–36) Honolulu.
- Agwu M.O. (2012). Impact of employees safety culture on organization performance in shell bonny terminal integrated project (BTIP). *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 1(5), 70-82.
- Ahmet,S. (2013).Development and implementation of a proactive safety performance evaluation system for general contractors. *Wayne State University Dissertations*. 629.
- Anthea, Z., & Julian, B. (2005). High performance work systems and occupational safety. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 90(1), 77–93.
- Barling, J., Kelloway, E. K., & Iverson, R. D. (2003). High-quality jobs: job satisfaction and occupational safety. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88, 276–283.
- Bird, F. E. & Loftus, R. G. (1976) Loss control management. *Institute Press, Loganville, Georgia*.
- Borman, W. C.& Motowidlo, S. J. (1993). Expanding the criterion domain to include elements of contextual performance. *In N. Schmitt, W. C. Borman, & Associates (Eds.)*.
- Burke, M. J., Sarpy, S. A., Tesluk, P. E., & Smith-Crowe, K. (2002). General safety performance: A test of a grounded theoretical model. *Personnel Psychology*, 55, 429–457.
- Cohen, A., Smith, M., & Cohen, H.H. (1975). Safety program practices in high versus low accident rate companies. *National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety, Cincinnati, OH*.HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 75-185.
- Cohen, A. (1977). Factors in successful occupational safety programs. *Journal of Safety Research*, 9, 168–178.
- Colligan, M. J., & Cohen, A. (2003).The role of training in promoting workplace safety and health. The psychology of workplace safety. *Washington, DC: American Psychological Association*, 223–248.
- Cooper, M. D., & Phillips, R. A. (2004).Exploratory analysis of the safety climate and safety behavior relationships.*J. Safety Res.*, 35(5), 497–512.
- Cortina, J.M. (1993). What is coefficient alpha: An examination of theory and applications. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 78, 98–104.
- Cox, S. J., & Cheyne, A. J. T. (2000). Assessing safety culture in off shore environments. *Safety Sci.*, 34, 111–129.

- Cronbach, L.J. (1951). Coefficient alpha and the internal structures of tests. *Psychometrika*, 16, 297–334.
- Dietz, G., Wilkinson, A. & Redman T. (2005), Involvement and participation. *The Saga Handbook of Human Resource Management*, 245-247.
- Factories and Machinery Act with Regulation. (1967). Published by The Commissioner of Law Revision, Malaysia. Laws of Malaysia.
- Farooqui, R.U. (2011). Achieving zero accidents: A strategic framework for continuous safety improvement in the construction industry, *Florida International University*.
- Fellows, R., Langford, D., Newcombe, R., Z & Urry, S. I. (1997). Construction management in Practices. New York: Longman Inc.
- Gardner, G., Gardner A., MacLellan, L., & Osborne, S. (2003). Reconceptualising the objectives of a pilot study for clinical research. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 40, 719-724.
- Griffin, M. A., & Neal, A. (2000). Perceptions of safety at work: A framework for linking safety climate to safety performance, knowledge, and motivation. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 5: 347–358.
- Haupt, T.C., & Smallwood, J.J. (2007). Talk the talk! Walk the walk! Walk the talk!. *Presentation at Construction H&S Seminar, Eskom Convention Centre, John Maree Auditorium, Johannesburg*.
- Heinrich, H.W. (1950). Industrial accident prevention (3rd ed.). A scientific approach, Mc Graw Hill, New York.
- Hoffmeister, K. (2012). An investigation of the differential effects of leader behaviors on employee safety. *Proquest*, UMI 1511105.
- Hofmann, D.A., Morgeson, F.P., & Gerras, S.J. (2003). Climate as a moderator of the relationship between leader-member exchange and content specific citizenship: Safety climate as an example. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88, 170–178.
- Hood, S. (1994). Developing operating procedures: 9 steps to success. Accident Prevention.
- Hoyos, C. G. & Zimolong, B. (1988). Occupational safety and accident prevention. Elsevier: Amsterdam.
- Hussain, N.H. (2009). The critical success factor in implement occupational safety and health. Universiti Utara Malaysia.
- Hyman, J. (1992). Training at Work : A critical analysis of policy and practice, Routledge, London.

- Inness, M., Turner, N., Barling, J., & Stride C.B. (2010). Transformational leadership and employee safety performance: A Within-Person, Between-Jobs design. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 15(3), 279–290.
- Jaselskis, E. J., Anderson, S. D., & Russell, J. S. (1996). Strategies for achieving excellence in construction safety performance. *J. Constr. Eng. Manage.*, 122(1), 61-70.
- Kirkpatrick, D.L., & Kirkpatrick, J.D. (2006). Evaluating training programs. The four levels, Berrett-Koehler Publishers, Inc., San Francisco.
- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational And Psychological Measurement*, 30, 607-610.
- Lin, S., Falwell, A., Gaba, D. & Baker, L. (2009). Relationship of safety climate and safety performance in hospitals. *Health Services Research*, 44(21), 399-421.
- Lin, Z. (2009). Using TOC thinking process tools to improve safety performance. *Department of Computer Science, Shangluo University, Shaanxi, China.*
- Liggett, D. (2009). Refocusing electrical safety. *IEEE transactions on industry applications*, 42,(5).
- Mark K. (2009). Examining the relationship between safety training and incidence of occupational injury. Capella University, 92.
- Nahrgang, J.D., Morgeson, F.P., & Hoffman, D.A. (2008), A meta-analytic investigation of individual and contextual influences on workplace safety, satisfaction, and well-being. *Presented paper at the society for industrial and organizational psychology*, San Francisco.
- Neal, A., Griffin, M. A., & Hart, P. M. (2000). The impact of organizational climate on safety and individual behaviour. *Safety Science*, 34, 99-109.
- Neal, A., & Griffin, M. A. (2004). Safety climate and safety at work. The psychology of workplace safety. *American Psychological Association*, 15-34, Washington, D.C.
- Neal, A., & Griffin, M. A. (2006). A study of the lagged relationships among safety climate, safety motivation, safety behavior, and accidents at the individual and group levels. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 91, 946-953.
- Occupational Safety and Health Act and Regulations, (1994). Published by The Commissioner of Law Revision, Malaysia. Laws of Malaysia.
- Osterman, P. (1995). Skill, training and work organization in American establishments. *Industrial Relations*, 34, 125–146.
- Ramsay, H. (1991), Reinventing the wheel: A review of the development and performance of employee involvement, *Human Resource Management Journal*, 1(4), 1-22.

- Reason, J., Parker, D., & Lawton, R. (1998). Organizational controls and safety: The varieties of rule-related behavior. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 71, 289–304.
- Rowlinson, S. (1997). Hong Kong construction : Site safety management. Sweet & Maxell Asia.
- Samelson, N., & Levitt, R. (1982). Owner's guidelines for selecting safe contractors. *J ConstrDiv*, 108(4),617–23.
- Sawacha, E., Langford, D., & Rowlinson, S. (2000). Safety behaviour and safety management: Its influence on the attitudes of workers in the UK construction industry. *Eng., Constr., Archit. Manage.*, 7(2), 133–140.
- Sekaran, U. (2005). A skill building approach research methods for business (4th Edition). John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Smallwood, J. J. (1996). The influence of management on occupational health and safety: Implementation of safety and health on construction sites. Balkema, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, 215–225.
- Smallwood, J. & Haupt, T. (2005).The need for construction health and safety (H&S) and the construction regulations. *Journal of the South African Institution of Civil Engineering*, 47(2), 2–8.
- Smith, A., Johal, S. S., Wadsworth. E., Davey, Smith,G.,&Peters, T. (2000). The scale of occupational stress: the Bristol stress and health at work study. Retrieved from www.hse.gov.uk/research/crr_pdf/2000/crr00265.pdf.
- Smith, M.J., Cohen, H.H., Cohen, A., & Cleveland, R.J., (1975). On-site observations of safety practices in plants with differential safety performance. *National Safety Congress Transactions*, 12, National Safety Council, Chicago.
- Smith, M. J., Cohen, H. H., Cohen, A., & Cleveland, R. J. (1978).Characteristics of successful safety programs. *Journal of Safety Research* 10(1), 5-15.
- Snyder, L. A., Krauss, A. D., Chen, P. Y., Finlinson, S., & Huang, Y. (2008). Occupational safety: Application of the job demand–control–support model. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 40, 1713–1723.
- Teresa, J.M. (2010). Teenagers' Safety at work : Dangerous task and safety training. University of Notre Dame.
- Theodore, C.H. (2001). The performance approach to construction worker safety and the performance approach to construction worker safety and health. University of Florida.
- Venkataraman, N. (2008). Safety performance factor. *International journal of occupational safety and ergonomics*, 14(3), 327-331.

- Vinodkumar, M.N., Bhasi, M., (2009). Safety climate factors and its relationship with accidents and personal attributes in the chemical industry. *Safety Science* 47, 659–667.
- Vinodkumar, M.N. & Bhasi, M. (2010). Safety management practices and safety behaviour: Assessing the mediating role of safety knowledge and motivation. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*.
- Wong, K., Chan, P., & Lo, K. (1999). Factors affecting the safety performance of contractors and construction sites. *Proceedings of the second international conference of CIB working commission W99*, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Zimolong, B., & Elke, G. (2006). Occupational Health and Safety Management. In G. Salvendy (Ed), *Handbook of Human Factors & Ergonomics*. New York: Wiley.
- Zohar, D. (1980). Safety climate in industrial organizations: Theoretical and applied implications. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 65(1), 96-102.

Appendix 1



Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Sintok, Kedah Darul Aman

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE MASTER OF SCIENCE IN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT (MOSHM) / SOAL SELIDIK TINJAUAN UNTUK YANG SARJANA SAINS DALAM PENGURUSAN KESELAMATAN DAN KESIHATAN (MOSHM)

Title of Research: Safety Performance in TNB Distribution Division Melaka.

Tajuk Penyelidikan: Keselamatan Prestasi di Melaka Bahagian Pembahagian TNB.

Dear Sir / Madam / Miss, / Tuan / Puan / Cik,

I am a Master of Science in Occupational Safety and Health Management student from College Of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). This research is being conducted to fulfill the **partial requirements** for the award of the master degree.

The objective of this survey is to obtain related information pertaining to safety performance. Your response is significantly important because your experience will contribute positively towards the effectiveness of safety and health. Please be assured that all information given will be treated as confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

You are kindly requested to answer all questions. ***Before answering the questions, please read the statements carefully.*** If you have any queries pertaining to this survey, please do not hesitate to contact **Mohd Faiz Bin Abu Bakkar 019-5712871 (hp)** or email: faizab@tnb.com.my.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and support. Your support is much appreciated.

*Saya pelajar Sarjana Sains dalam Pengurusan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan dari Kolej Perniagaan, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). Kajian ini dijalankan untuk **memenuhi keperluan** sebahagian daripada penganugerahan ijazah sarjana.*

Objektif soal selidik ini adalah untuk mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan prestasi keselamatan. Maklumbalas anda adalah penting kerana pengalaman anda akan menyumbang secara positif kepada keberkesanan keselamatan dan kesihatan. Segala maklumat yang diberi dianggap sebagai sulit dan akan digunakan untuk tujuan penyelidikan sahaja.

*Anda diminta menjawab semua soalan. **Sebelum menjawab soalan, sila baca kenyataan ini dengan teliti.** Jika anda mempunyai sebarang pertanyaan berkaitan kajian ini, sila hubungi **Mohd Faiz Bin Abu Bakkar 019-5712871 (hp) atau e-mel: faizab@tnb.com.my.***

Terima kasih di atas kerjasama dan sokongan anda. Sokongan anda amat dihargai.

MOHD FAIZ BIN ABU BAKKAR

Matrix No. : 809081

Master of Science in Occupational Safety and Health Management

Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)

Sintok, Kedah Darul Aman.

SECTION A : BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENT / LATARBELAKANG

Please tick (√) the answer as above scale.

Sila tanda (√) pada jawapan seperti skala di atas.

1. Age
Umur

<input type="checkbox"/>	17 – 22 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	29 – 34 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	23 – 28 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	More than 35 years.

2. How long have you been working in the industries?

Berapa lama anda telah bekerja dalam industry ini?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 - 15 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	21 - 25 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 -10 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	16 - 20 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	More than 25 years

3. Highest education level.

Tahap tertinggi pendidikan.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Lower Primary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diploma
<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Degree or Higher

4. Gender

Jantina

<input type="checkbox"/>	Male
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female

5. Race

Bangsa

<input type="checkbox"/>	Malay	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (please specify):

6. Department

Unit

<input type="checkbox"/>	Perancang & Projek / Planning & Project
<input type="checkbox"/>	Operation and Maintenance / Kendalian & Senggaraan

SECTION B :MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT / PENGLIBATAN PIHAK PENGURUSAN

Use the scale below to answer the following question.

Gunakan skala dibawah untuk menjawab soalan-soalan berikut.

Strongly Disagree/ Sangat Tidak Setuju	Disagree/ Tidak Setuju	Slightly Disagree / Agak Tidak Setuju	Slightly Agree / Agak Setuju	Agree / Setuju	Strongly Agree/ Sangat Setuju
1	2	3	4	5	6

Please tick (√) or circle (O) the answer as the above scale.

Sila tanda (√) atau bulatkan (O) pada jawapan seperti skala di atas.

1. Safety is given high priority by the management 1 2 3 4 5 6

Pihak pengurusan memberikan keutamaan yang tinggi untuk

keselamatan pekerjaan

2. Safety rules and procedures are strictly followed by the management. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Pihak pengurusan mematuhi peraturan dan prosedur keselamatan.

3. Corrective action is always taken when the management is told about unsafe practices. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Pihak pengurusan mengambil tindakan pembetulan jika terdapat amalan kerja yang tidak selamat.

4. In my workplace managers/supervisors do not show interest in the safety of workers. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Di tempat kerja, pengurus/penyelia saya tidak menunjukkan minat mengenai keselamatan pekerja.

5. Management considers safety to be equally important as product. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Pengurusan memastikan keselamatan adalah sama penting dengan produk.

6. Members of management do not attend safety meetings. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Pihak pengurusan tidak menghadiri mesyuarat keselamatan.

7. When near-miss accidents are reported, my management acts quickly to solve the problems. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Apabila kemalangan nyaris dilaporkan, pihak pengurusan bertindak cepat untuk menyelesaikan masalah.

- 8 My company provides sufficient personal protective equipment for the workers. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Syarikat saya menyediakan peralatan perlindungan diri yang mencukupi untuk pekerja.

SECTION C : SAFETY TRAINING / LATIHAN KESELAMATAN

Use the scale below to answer the following question.

Gunakan skala di bawah untuk menjawab soalan-soalan berikut.

Strongly Disagree/ Sangat Tidak Setuju	Disagree/ Tidak Setuju	Slightly Disagree / Agak Tidak Setuju	Slightly Agree / Agak Setuju	Agree / Setuju	Strongly Agree/ Sangat Setuju
1	2	3	4	5	6

Please tick (✓) or circle (O) the answer as the above scale.

Sila tanda (✓) atau bulatkan (O) pada jawapan seperti skala di atas.

9. My company gives comprehensive training to the employees in workplace health and safety issues. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Syarikat saya memberikan latihan yang menyeluruh untuk pekerja-pekerja berkenaan isu keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja.

10. Newly recruits are trained adequately to learn safety rules and procedures. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Pekerja yang baru dilantik dilatih berkenaan peraturan dan prosedur kerja selamat.

11. Safety issues are given high priority in training programmes. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Isu-isu keselamatan diberi keutamaan yang tinggi dalam program keselamatan.

12. I am not adequately trained to response to emergency situation in my workplace. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya tidak dilatih untuk bertindak balas terhadap situasi kecemasan di tempat kerja saya.

13. Management encourages the workers to attend safety training programmes. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Pihak pengurusan menggalakkan pekerja untuk menghadiri program latihan mengenai keselamatan.

14. Safety training given to me is adequate to enable to me to assess hazards in workplace. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Latihan keselamatan yang diberikan kepada saya adalah mencukupi bagi membolehkan saya menilai hazard di tempat kerja.

SECTION D : SAFETY RULES AND PROCEDURES / PERATURAN DAN PROSEDUR KESELAMATAN

Use the scale below to answer the following question.

Gunakan skala di bawah untuk menjawab soalan-soalan berikut.

Strongly Disagree/ Sangat Tidak Setuju	Disagree/ Tidak Setuju	Slightly Disagree / Agak Tidak Setuju	Slightly Agree / Agak Setuju	Agree / Setuju	Strongly Agree/ Sangat Setuju
1	2	3	4	5	6

Please tick (√) or circle (O) the answer as above scale.

Sila tanda (√) atau bulatkan (O) pada jawapan seperti skala di atas.

15. The safety rules and procedures followed in my company are sufficient to prevent incident occurring. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Peraturan dan prosedur keselamatan yang diikuti dalam syarikat saya adalah mencukupi untuk mengelakkan kejadian kemalangan daripada berlaku.

16. The facilities in the safety department are not adequate to meet 1 2 3 4 5 6

the needs of my organization.

Kemudahan di jabatan keselamatan dan kesihatan tidak mencukupi untuk memenuhi keperluan organisasi saya.

17. My supervisors and managers always try enforcing safe working procedures. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Penyelia dan pihak pengurusan saya sentiasa cuba menguatkuasakan prosedur kerja yang selamat.

18. Safety inspections are carried out regularly. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Pemeriksaan keselamatan di tempat kerja dijalankan secara kerap.

19. The safety procedures and practices in this organization are useful and effective. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Prosedur dan amalan keselamatan di dalam organisasi adalah berguna dan berkesan.

SECTION D : SAFETY COMPLIANCE / PEMATUHAN KESELAMATAN

Use the scale below to answer the following question.

Gunakan skala di bawah untuk menjawab soalan-soalan berikut.

Strongly Disagree/ Sangat Tidak Setuju 1	Disagree/ Tidak Setuju 2	Slightly Disagree / Agak Tidak Setuju 3	Slightly Agree / Agak Setuju 4	Agree / Setuju 5	Strongly Agree/ Sangat Setuju 6
--	------------------------------------	---	--	----------------------------	---

Please tick (√) or circle (O) the answer as the above scale.

Sila tanda (√) atau bulatkan (O) pada jawapan seperti skala di atas.

20. I use all necessary safety equipment to do my job. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya menggunakan kesemua peralatan keselamatan yang diperlukan untuk melakukan kerja saya.

21. I carry out my work in a safe manner. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya menjalankan tugas saya dengan cara yang selamat.

22. I follow correct safety rules and procedures while carrying out my job. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya mengikuti peraturan-peraturan keselamatan dan prosedur yang betul ketika menjalankan tugas saya.

23. I ensure the highest levels of safety when I carry out my job. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya memastikan keselamatan di tahap yang tinggi apabila saya menjalankan tugas saya.

24. Occasionally due to lack of time, I deviate from correct and safety work procedures. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Kadang-kala disebabkan kekurangan masa, saya menyimpang dari prosedur kerja yang betul dan selamat.

25. Occasionally due to over familiarity with the job, I deviate from correct and safe work procedures. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Disebabkan kebiasaan melakukan sesuatu kerja, kadang-kala, saya menyimpang dari prosedur kerja yang betul dan selamat.

26. It is not always practical to follow all safety rules and procedures while doing a job. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Adalah tidak praktikal untuk mematuhi segala peraturan dan prosedur kerja selamat semasa menjalankan kerja.

SECTION E : SAFETY PARTICIPATION / PENYERTAAN KESELAMATAN

Use the scale below to answer the following question.

Gunakan skala di bawah untuk menjawab soalan-soalan berikut.

Strongly Disagree/ Sangat Tidak Setuju	Disagree/ Tidak Setuju	Slightly Disagree / Agak Tidak Setuju	Slightly Agree / Agak Setuju	Agree / Setuju	Strongly Agree/ Sangat Setuju
1	2	3	4	5	6

Please tick (√) or circle (O) the answer as above scale.

Sila tanda (√) atau bulatkan (O) pada jawapan seperti skala di atas.

27. I help my co-workers when they are working under risky or hazardous conditions. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya membantu rakan sekerja ketika mereka bekerja dalam keadaan berisiko atau berbahaya.

28. I always point out to the management if any safety related matters are noticed in my company. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya selalu merujuk kepada pihak pengurusan jika terdapat apa-apa perkara yang berkaitan dengan keselamatan dalam

syarikat saya.

29. I put extra effort to improve the safety of the workplace. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya berusaha sedaya-upaya menambahbaik aspek keselamatan di tempat kerja.

30. I voluntarily carry out tasks or activities that help to improve workplace safety. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya secara sukarela melaksanakan tugas atau aktiviti untuk menambahbaik aspek keselamatan di tempat kerja.

31. I encourage my co-workers to work safely. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Saya menggalakkan rakan sekerja saya untuk bekerja dengan selamat.

SECTION F : SAFETY PERFORMANCE / PRESTASI KESELAMATAN

Use the scale below to answer the following question.

Gunakan skala di bawah untuk menjawab soalan-soalan berikut.

Strongly Disagree/ Sangat Tidak Setuju	Disagree/ Tidak Setuju	Slightly Disagree / Agak Tidak Setuju	Slightly Agree / Agak Setuju	Agree / Setuju	Strongly Agree/ Sangat Setuju
1	2	3	4	5	6

Please tick (√) or circle (O) the answer as above scale.

Sila tanda (√) atau bulatkan (O) pada jawapan seperti skala di atas.

32. My commitment in Safety and Health reduced personal accident and injuries. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Komitmen saya dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan mengurangkan kemalangan dan kecederaan.

33. My commitment in Safety and Health improved awareness of Safety and health within employees. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Komitmen saya dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan meningkatkan kesedaran tentang keselamatan dan kesihatan di kalangan pekerja.

33. My commitment in Safety and Health improved productivity of workers.
Komitmen saya dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan meningkatkan produktiviti pekerja. 1 2 3 4 5 6
34. My commitment in Safety in Health reduced the number of damaged material on site.
Komitmen saya dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan mengurangkan kerosakan harta benda di tempat kerja. 1 2 3 4 5 6
35. My commitment in Safety and Health improved motivation to work.
Komitmen saya dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan menambahbaik motivasi pekerja. 1 2 3 4 5 6
36. My commitment in Safety and Health reduced absenteeism of workers.
Komitment saya dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan mengurangkan ketidakhadiran pekerja. 1 2 3 4 5 6
37. My commitment in Safety and Health reduced the cost related to accidents and injuries.
Komitmen saya dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan mengurangkan kos yang berkaitan dengan kemalangan dan kecederaan. 1 2 3 4 5 6
38. My commitment in Safety and Health reduced number of workers affected with work related illnesses & diseases.
Komitmen saya dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan mengurangkan bilangan pekerja yang terjejas dengan penyakit pekerjaan. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Appendix 2



Rujukan kami : TNB(B)/MELA 15/05/09
Tarikh : 02 Julai 2012
Kepada : Mohd Faiz Bin Abu Bakkar
Sarjana Sains Keselamatan Dan
Kesihatan Pekerjaan
Universiti Utara Malaysia
Perkara : **PERMOHONAN MENJALANKAN KAJIAN BERKENAAN KESELAMATAN
DAN KESIHATAN PEKERJAAN DI BAHAGIAN PEMBAHAGIAN, TNB
MELAKA**

Pendahuluan : Permohonan saudara adalah dengan ini dirujuk. Terlebih dahulu saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih di atas minat serta kepercayaan saudara untuk memilih Tenaga Nasional Berhad sebagai tempat menjalankan kajian berkenaan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan.

Kelulusan : Sukacita dimaklumkan bahawa pihak kami telah meluluskan permohonan saudara dan ingin mengalu-alukan kedatangan saudara. Kelulusan telah diberi kepada saudara untuk menjalankan kajian mengikut maklumat di bawah :

Maklumat Kajian : **Tempat :** **Pengurus Besar Negeri (Melaka),
Bahagian Pembahagian TNB,
Tingkat Mezzanine,
Karung Berkunci 1005,
75990 Melaka.**
Tarikh : **02 Julai 2012 hingga 15 Ogos 2012**

Sekian, terima kasih.

"TNB - PENGGERAK KEMAJUAN NEGARA"

(Datuk Ir. Mohd Azim Bin Dato' Haji Yusof)
Pengurus Besar Negeri (Melaka)
Bahagian Pembahagian,
Tenaga Nasional Berhad.

s.k - Norfadzidatul Izwa binti Farouk Shah
Pemangku Pengurus (Pengurusan Sumber Manusia
& Perkhidmatan Pentadbiran) Melaka
Bahagian Pembahagian TNB