

Exploring the Relationship Between Safety Measures and Employee Health/Productivity

Shaik Abdul Samad¹ and Dr. Shamim Ahmed²

Research Scholar, Department of Management¹

Professor, Department of Management²

NIILM University, Kaithal, India

Abstract: *This paper investigates the intricate connection between workplace safety measures and their influence on employee health and productivity. By examining various safety protocols, training programs, and organizational cultures, the study aims to shed light on the multifaceted impact of safety initiatives within the workplace. The research employs a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, case studies, and empirical evidence to provide insights into the crucial role that a robust safety framework plays in fostering a healthier workforce and enhancing overall productivity. The findings contribute to our understanding of the symbiotic relationship between safety measures, employee well-being, and organizational efficiency.*

Keywords: Productivity, Safety Measures

REFERENCES

- [1]. Harris, T. B., Chung, W., Frye, C. L., and Chiaburu, D. S. (2014). Satisfaction guaranteed? enhanced impact of trainer competence for autonomous trainees. *Industrial and commercial training*.
- [2]. Haslinda, A., Saharudin, S., Roslan, N. H., Mohamed, R., et al. (2016). Safety training, company policy and communication for effective accident management. *Int. J. Acad. Res. Bus. Soc. Sci*, 6(9):141.
- [3]. Hassan, A. M. A. Z. and Esmail, J. M. (2018). A conceptual framework for upgrading safety performance by influence safety training, management commitment to safety and work environment: Jordanian hospitals. *International Journal of Business and Social Research*, 8(07):25–35.
- [4]. Heaven, C., Clegg, J., and Maguire, P. (2006). Transfer of communication skills training from workshop to workplace: the impact of clinical supervision. *Patient education and counseling*, 60(3):313–325.
- [5]. Hoffman, J. J. (1998). Evaluating international ethical climates: A goal programming model. *Journal of Business ethics*, 17(16):1861–1869.
- [6]. Hofmann, D. A. and Morgeson, F. P. (1999). Safety-related behavior as a social exchange: The role of perceived organizational support and leader–member exchange. *Journal of applied psychology*, 84(2):286.
- [7]. Hong, K. T., Surlenty, L., and Hung, D. K. M. (2011). Safety management practices and safety behaviour: A preliminary investigation in Malaysian small and medium enterprises in northern corridor economic region (ncer). *Journal Occupational Safety & Health*, 8:1–11.
- [8]. Hu, X., Casey, T., and Griffin, M. (2020). You can have your cake and eat it too: Embracing paradox of safety as source of progress in safety science. *Safety Science*, 130:104824.
- [9]. Huang, Y.-H., Lee, J., McFadden, A. C., Murphy, L. A., Robertson, M. M., Cheung, J. H., and Zohar, D. (2016). Beyond safety outcomes: An investigation of the impact of safety climate on job satisfaction, employee engagement and turnover using social exchange theory as the theoretical framework. *Applied ergonomics*, 55:248–257.
- [10]. Inkinen, H. (2016). Review of empirical research on knowledge management practices and firm performance. *Journal of knowledge management*.
- [11]. Jacobs, A., Hernandez, J. C., and Buckley, C. (2015). 'Behind deadly tianjin blast, shortcuts and lax rules. *New York Times*. Kim, H. and Scott, C. (2019). Change communication and the use of anonymous social media at work: Implications for employee engagement. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*.

- [12]. Kim, J. and De Dear, R. (2013). Workspace satisfaction: The privacy-communication trade-off in open-plan offices. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 36:18–26. Kirwan, B. (1998). Human error identification techniques for risk assessment of high risk systems part 1: review and evaluation of techniques. *Applied ergonomics*, 29(3):157–177.