

The Role of Occupational Safety Experts in Occupational Health and Safety Culture

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ABSTRACT:

Occupational health and safety has an important place in our life, both in the world and in our country. Occupational safety culture provides a safe working environment. With the advancing technology, the working environment is changing rapidly and in this direction, it creates new dangers that threaten our health and safety. In order not to be defenseless against these dangers and risks that threaten our working life, the state, employers and employees should give due importance and businesses should create the idea of occupational safety culture. In this study, the perception of occupational safety culture on society will be examined.

Keywords: job security, safety culture, Social Policy, Employee

I. ENTRANCE

Occupational health and safety culture is a lifestyle and information is at its core. This information, which has been turned into a lifestyle, constitutes a culture of occupational health and safety. Occupational safety culture's values and rules are kneaded in its own personality and on platforms that do not adopt occupational accidents and occupational diseases.[1]

It also reveals the reaction and attitudes of any institution to events in terms of occupational safety culture and occupational health and safety of the employees working in that institution. Looking at this way, the culture adopted by occupational safety professionals in universities will positively affect their learned behavior in the institutions they work in and their working life will become more positive in this regard. Occupational accidents and occupational diseases within the scope of occupational health and safety cause the injury, disability and death of workers all over the world and in our country. Institutions and organizations of our age face many risks. Protecting employees, ensuring production safety and ensuring business safety are the most basic conditions for the standing of enterprises, institutions and organizations. To ensure that employees are protected against risks and dangers that may harm their physical and mental integrity; It is necessary to certify and implement the "occupational health and safety culture" and to be aspirational in ensuring continuity. [2]

Finland's Ministry of Social Security, based on the Procedures of the World Health Organization, dies of occupational accidents and occupational diseases every 11.34 seconds worldwide. According to these data, an average of 7616 workers die from occupational accidents and occupational diseases every day, compared to 2.78 million annually .[3] According to the International Labor Organization records, deaths due to occupational diseases are higher than occupational accidents. In order to prevent deaths caused by occupational diseases and occupational accidents, it is necessary to ensure public awareness about occupational health and safety and to establish a safety culture. In this case, serious responsibilities fall on occupational safety professionals.

1.1. Occupational Health and Safety Culture

Culture; it is the whole of all material and spiritual values created in the process of historical, social development and the tools used to create them and transmit them to the next generations, showing the measure of sovereignty to the natural and social environment of man [4]

Security culture; It is a product of the health and safety competence and style of an organization and behavioral organizations that determine individual and group values, attitudes, perceptions, competencies and commitment [5]

Until our age, different definitions of security culture were written by researchers. Security culture first became an intriguing concept in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Nuclear Agency Report in 1987 after the Chernobyl disaster in 1986. However, the definition made by the Health and Safety Executive in 1993 is accepted in all regions today. According to this concept and definition, it is a work of person and community values, ideas, thoughts, competence, perceptions and behaviors[6]

It has also been the subject of researches in various processes such as security culture, engineering, psychology, anthropology, sociology and organizational theory. Looking at this distinction, discussed approaches to occupational safety culture activities in three academic, pragmatic and analytical [1] departments.

Basic Approach	Time	Compensatory Information	Research Feature	Evaluation Strategies and Methods
Academic (anthropological)	Past	Qualitative information	Betimsel	Field work, ethnographic-creative methods (document analysis, observations, target groups, interviews, etc.)
Analytical (Psychological)	Now	Quantitative Information	Betimsel	Safety climate criteria, surveys
Pragmatic (Experience-based)	Future	Security culture maturity	Normative, kuralcı	Behavior-oriented valuation scale (DODE)

Table 1 Analytical, pragmatic and academic approaches to security culture (Guldenmund, 2010; EU-OSHA,



Figure 1: Basic elements of positive security culture[1]

New jobs and measures not taken against it can cause working workers to face health and safety problems, both in our country and in the world. Occupational accidents and occupational diseases as a result of unappealing measures will lead to serious economic and social losses. In this sense, the change in security culture can take a long time, the necessary planning should be made and followed meticulously with this aim in mind. For this change to succeed, it can be fully committed to the understanding of safety culture from the employer to the worker at the bottom[6]

1.2. Objectives and objectives for the creation of a culture of occupational health and safety

1.2.1. The goal is to make sure that you

To create norms of behavior,

To reduce occupational accidents, injuries and occupational diseases,

To ensure security in matters of importance,

To ensure that agency bodies share the same opinions and opinions on risks, occupational accidents and occupational diseases,

To increase the loyalty of all persons to security,

It is to decide on the surrogate and merit of the health and safety bill

1.2.2. The goal is to create a

Establishment of occupational health and safety awareness,

Determination of the expectations of employees related to the security culture through surveys in order to constitute this awareness established,

Legal and applications to be created, to be carried out in accordance with the technological level of time,

Educational and guiding activities in organizations,

In order to reduce occupational accidents and occupational diseases, environmental measurements and permanent improvements should be made in a disciplined manner,

Working workers should be allowed to work in ergonomic environments,

Continuous cooperation with national and international organizations is required.

1.3. partners of business health and safety culture development

1.3.1. The state;

Occupational health and safety culture is one of the partners of development. In this context, the state acts as a mediator. In this regard, it provides the necessary conditions, standards and supervision to establish a culture of occupational health and safety in the workplace.[7]

1.3.2. The employer;

It has a practitioner purpose in accepting the understanding of occupational health and safety culture. Therefore, it is necessary to apply the understanding of occupational health and safety culture by working in compliance with employees. Adequate measures should be taken within the framework of the laws and laws issued by the state. In order to properly understand and implement the measures taken, the employees should be given the necessary trainings, but at the same time the employer must act with human condition first.[7]

1.3.3. The employee can use the

Employees who are the backbone of occupational health and safety culture should adopt all safety measures taken at work and comply with and implement all safety rules.[5]

1.3.4. Occupational Safety Professionals;

In order to create awareness of the health and safety culture, to receive the trainings that need to be taken for this and to provide a safe working environment, it is necessary to convey the learned information to those who work.

II. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the creation phase of occupational health and safety culture, it is absolutely important that all occupational health and safety culture contributes to the partners of development. In this regard, the necessary persons should be informed and guided in the application of laws and regulations by carrying out or carrying out activities related to occupational health and safety of the state, employers, employees, universities and professional organizations and trade unions. Education is the other important issue in the placement and implementation of the culture that is important in our lives. The universities we are talking about will make a great contribution to the affirmation and application of culture by doing their part as an important partner of both related research and educational responsibilities. It occurs by fulfilling health and safety measures in full and without compromise for a safer environment in our working life. When we look at the health and safety activities of enterprises with strong levels of institutionalization, it puts investment in spiritual resources superior to the resources made to financial resources. It is seen that they are looking at methods of creating employee profiles with high security culture awareness. The most basic source of this profile is the training they receive.

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