



GURU NANAK DEV ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LUDHIANA
An Autonomous College by U/s UGC Act - 1956 [2(f) and 12(b)]

TOPIC

Health & Safety aspect for Stakeholders

Who are called stakeholders ?

- So stakeholders are **all the parties with an interest in your project.**
- The list is long and consists of contributors such as
- Your client
- Sub contractors
- Designers
- The local and national authorities
- Residents and business owners around the site
- Politicians and government officials



STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every stakeholder has a role in maintaining **health and safety standards**. From project managers to subcontractors, each individual must understand their responsibilities and contribute to a culture of safety, ensuring compliance with regulations.



The seven Stakeholder groups & responsibilities

No.	Groups of Participants	Code
1	Contractors	CR
2	Consultants	CT
3	Manufacturers/Suppliers	MS
4	Construction Workers	CW
5	Regulatory Bodies	RG
6	Local Government Officers	LG
7	Traditional/Community Leaders	TL

1. Contractors (CR)

- CR7 indicated that Welfare facilities such as drinking water, washrooms (sanitary facilities) and canteens allow basic needs provided for workers to work in conducive conditions.
- CR4 further indicated that Providing such facilities prevents workers from moving outside the construction area and therefore improve the performance of the workers.
- CR3 further asserted that the provision of first aid treatment is to comply with the provisions in the laws.

- CR7 indicated that Helmets forms part of the personal protective equipment (PPE) requirement stipulated in the law and therefore are provided, if contractors cannot provide anything for workers, at least safety helmet is better for protection against fallen items from heights.

This assertion from interviewees clearly indicates that the basic PPE like helmet are provided for safety and protection.

- CR5 indicated that the construction health and safety policy with sometimes the health and safety plan are submitted as a requirement to the tender. The implementation of these policy and plan is very expensive and unless under very strict supervision they are not implemented.

2. Consultants (CT)

- CT4 pointed out that

When competent clerks of works are appointed, they ensure strict adherence to health and safety practices by contractors and workers and reporting of any accidents and hazards to the appropriate authorities for action.

- CT3 stated that

Construction health and safety is the so responsibility of the contractor. The contractor produces the health and safety plan and policy that he implements at the Site. The consultant only approves of the plan and policy, our laws do not require the consultant to play any major role in ensuring construction health and safety.

3. Manufacturers (MS)

- MS1 indicated that enough guidelines are provided to the users of materials manufactured and supplied for construction works. The guidelines are mostly attached to the supplied materials to clients.

However, some contractors always fail to abide by the provided information or guidelines for the usage of materials.

4. Construction Workers (CW)

- CW2 stated that

There is only one fundamental role and that is to ensure that instructions given by our supervisors and superiors are complied with.

Instruction related to construction health and safety are often given by the site supervisors and we are expected to comply with them.

5. Local Government Officers (LG)

- LG3

the key by-law that takes us to site is to ensure that permit for construction has been approved by the District. However, government projects are not required to take permit before the construction. Other by-laws such as winning of sand for the construction, transporting of materials to site must all comply with the by-laws of the District

6. Traditional/Community Leaders (TL)

the major role played is to ensure the enforcement of cultural norms and customs, by-laws within our community, and reporting incidents on site that are likely to affect the progress of work to the Police and the Local Government Officers. We ensure that any accident whether minor or major is reported to the authorities for further enquiry or investigation.

7. Regulatory Bodies (RG)

the respondents identified their role as ensuring the enforcement of construction health and safety regulations. All the Interviewees identified the enforcement of laws related to their respective institution.

PROMOTING A SAFETY CULTURE



Fostering a **safety culture** within civil projects encourages proactive behavior among workers. Stakeholders should prioritize safety in all aspects of the project, promoting open dialogue and accountability for safety practices.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The background image shows a construction site with workers in safety vests and hard hats. One worker in the foreground is wearing a white hard hat and an orange safety vest over a blue shirt. Another worker in the background is wearing an orange safety vest and a red hard hat. The setting appears to be an industrial or construction environment with a high ceiling and structural beams.

Regular **training and education** programs are essential for all personnel involved in civil projects. These programs equip workers with the necessary skills and knowledge to recognize hazards and respond appropriately, fostering a culture of safety.



COMMUNICATION OF SAFETY POLICIES

Effective **communication** of safety policies is essential for compliance. Stakeholders must ensure that all personnel are informed of safety protocols and that there is a clear channel for reporting hazards and incidents.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Having a comprehensive **emergency preparedness plan** is vital for civil projects. This plan should outline procedures for various emergencies, ensuring that all stakeholders are aware of their roles and responsibilities in case of an incident.



INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

In the event of an incident, a thorough **investigation** is crucial. This process helps identify the root causes of accidents and informs necessary changes to policies or procedures, ultimately enhancing safety standards.



TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS

Leveraging **technological advancements** can significantly enhance health and safety standards. Innovations such as drones for site inspections and wearable safety devices can improve monitoring and reduce risks on construction sites.



LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Non-compliance with health and safety regulations can lead to severe **legal implications** for stakeholders.

Understanding these consequences emphasizes the importance of adhering to safety standards to protect both workers and the organization.



Thank you!