

ASSESSING THE READINESS OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH EDUCATION IMPLEMENTATION AMONG HOSPITALITY HIGHER EDUCATION PROVIDERS

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ABSTRACT

Occupational safety and health have been introduced in our country started in 1994 and had been implemented in every sector. But this occupational safety and health not yet had been introduced in the education lines in our country. For other countries, some of the school have been implemented the occupational safety and health education. Occupational safety and health in the workplace are important, and it was the major concern to the employee because it will help to reduce the number of injuries and fatal cases. The implementation of OSH in academic, especially in the hospitality industry is still lacking and need to be improved. The purpose of the study is to know the readiness of occupational safety and health education implementation among hospitality higher education providers.

Keywords: Occupational Safety and Health, hospitality industry, readiness

INTRODUCTION

There are 5031 workers faced with accidents in the workplace until October 2018 based on the department of worker safety and health Malaysia. To reduce the number of injuries in our countries is increasing the awareness about occupational safety and health starting from the education line. Occupational safety and health have been introduced in our country started in 1994 and had been implemented in every sector. For other countries, some of the school have been implemented the occupational safety and health education. The implementation of OSH in academic, especially in the hospitality industry is still lacking and need to be improved. This article aim is to know the readiness of occupational safety and health education implementation among hospitality higher education provider.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITIES AS DISTANCE EDUCATION

This occupational safety and health education have been introduced in other countries and usually focus on the employee that works in the organization. Pisaniello et al. (2013) already try to implement OSH education in the school as one of the subjects rather than introducing OSH education only as the case study for students. Even though the idea of introducing the OSH in school is a good idea but Pisaniello et al., 2013 state that when the OSH education is included as one of the school's subjects, the student itself must have the initiative to show interest on that subjects.

They must know that their safety is their responsibility, and they must take their accord to adapt on that subject. This will lead to lowering the number of injuries when they are working later. While they are learning OSH in their school, the case studies also can be included so the students will identify the solution if something bad happening that can bring to injuries in the workplace. Pisaniello also said that the case study might have the advantage by showing the students the problem of fear appeal and the solution towards the problem in the real-life context. The practical and achievable solutions must be practiced in education to increase the safe behavior and fear appeals in the students, (Pisaniello et al., 2013 cited in Delhomme et al., 2009).

Baqee (2012) says that the employment of youth is high, and it makes the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) is important to be implemented in the curriculum. The researcher also said that the introduction of OHS in the high school level is an indicator to give additional information about OHS. It also will help to protect them from injuries and occupational hazards. By Porter (2002), it is important to examine the content of the curriculum before introducing OHS knowledge. This study wants to examine the implications of OHS and the recommendations for a curriculum revision.

The distance education for occupational safety and health program is important for the researcher because it will help students that have many responsibilities to pursue their studies. This method has been highlighted by Fender (2000). Fender has brought the main of this subject is to help people that have a high commitment to pursue their studies. The researcher hopes that this study will help some institutions to practice this distance education. As technological also changes, so many different methods to deliver education also can be applied. The quality program also can be delivered by using the advancement in technologies. It will help many institutions to compete in delivering the best education.

Fender (2000) also stated that the increasing number of injuries and other safety issues has made the demand for knowledgeable occupational and health is rapidly increased. The higher demand brings the universities to provide the safety-related associations and professionals in this field. OSH program itself has been very successful and already considered one of the best programs in the nation. But the technology also brings other potential problems to universities like competition and students' needs by Fender (2000) as cited in Danile et al., 1998. Students want to have choices to fulfill their needs and can choose the best institution. The universities must find the best and new method to reach the demand by introducing the new way. The new way is by introducing a new market, and Fender (2000) found that the best way is to introduce the distance education of OSH courses.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH EDUCATION TO HOSPITALITY HIGHER EDUCATION PROVIDER

Schweitzer, 2007 stated that the foodservice industry is one of the industries that face many injuries, and the work environment itself is the factor that brings to the injuries. He also stated that business and industry are practicing safety systems, but they are only using formal safety systems. The formal safety systems are covering for teaching and training, present the facility safety inspections, communicate about workplace safety, employees are invited to get involved in safety committee meetings, and reducing the hazards in the workplace. This shows that the education of occupational safety and health education must be practice in tertiary education to increase the level of knowledge of the students before entering the career life.

Many factors in the foodservice sector that help to contribute a high number of injuries. This happened because of the surrounding factors that react with many types of equipment. Additional factors that contribute to injuries are lack of time for training, facilities that are not properly designed, unsafe nature of the workplace, and lack of management

commitment to safety. As cited by Haynes and Beck (2005), many schools did not have available resources to practicing safety systems including educating and training workers towards safety. Another challenge that maybe faces by the school is they do not have skills or knowledge to implement the safety system. They did not realize the advantages of practicing safety in the workplace that contribute to represent good management, reduce costs, increase productivity, and help to produce a safe workplace.

Summary of Previous Research

Table 1: Summary of previous research

No	Title	Research Objective	Research Instrument	Research Finding	Research Gap
1.	The role of high schools in introductory occupational safety education – Teacher perspectives on effectiveness (Pisaniello et al., 2013)	The objective of this study is to look into teacher perspectives on the effectiveness of occupational safety education in high school.	This study was doing interviews and a questionnaire survey of teachers conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One hundred fifty-six respondents from 103 schools had been collected the data. 86% of the respondents felt that the school management was supportive, 36% felt that they are too many responsibilities to handle rather than teaching safety education, and 16% of the teachers did not have formal safety training. • The researcher stated that occupational safety and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General teaching guidelines, variability, teaching method, and resources are limited.

				health education in high school can be implemented if using standardized yet engaging approach by incorporating with a case study	
2.	Worker safety systems: Practices, challenges, and perception of safety climate in public school district foodservice programs (Schweitzer, 2007)	To access the status of foodservice worker safety in public school district foodservice programs. Other than that, the researcher explored challenges to implement safety systems in public school district foodservice programs to reduce injury rates and factors that contribute to occupational injuries. The researcher also has the specific objectives that are: 1. To access the degree in which safety is practiced in public school foodservice programs. 2. Identify the challenges faced to implement safety practices. 3. Compare the safety practices, perceptions with demographic variables.	An electronic questionnaire is sent to 1400 public school foodservice administrators in a national random stratified sample.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The researcher determined that safety practices were correlated with school foodservice administrators' perception of safety climate. • Foodservice administrators employed by contract management companies had a positive perception of safety climate. • The perceived challenges of implementing a worker safety system were negatively correlated to safety practices. 	
3.	Occupational Health and Safety Education for Youth: The	To reduce occupational accidents and injuries among young	Using a multi-methods approach (including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth did not have enough knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roles of school by providing OHS

	process of constructing knowledge in the high-school curriculum (Baqee, 2012)	workers and concentrate on the ability of students to recall OHS knowledge and to know the feedback before and after introducing the OHS education.	discourse analysis, participant observation, and interviews)	<p>about OHS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They did know their rights and responsibilities towards OHS. • They feel that they are powered enough when dealing with workplace hazards and other risky activities. • Help to prevent injuries before it happens. 	education and the curriculum need to be review first.
4.	Implementation of school districts' food safety plans and perceptions of support for food safety and training in child nutrition programs in one USDA region. (Druff, 2012)	The objective is to reduce the number of foodborne illnesses among students in the school because of the increasing number every year.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the gaps were identified that is including reliance on self-reported data and misrepresentation from the population. • Other than that, policy on survey and method of distribution is the gap. • The collection of the questionnaire also is the limitation of this study.
5.	Student and faculty issues in distance education occupational safety and health	The purpose is to determine the need for graduate occupational safety and health programs	The researcher surveyed occupational safety and health faculty as a random	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are many students who are interested in the distance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students did not have adequate time to commit in the distance

	graduate programs (Fender, 2000)		sample because they considered the students as the potential population.	programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the students comfortable when using an email and technology as their medium in the distance program • The respondents want to know more about distance education, and they want to know the contribution in the future. • They agreed that distance education would increase collaboration among other colleges that have the same program. 	education based <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty must be updated from the factors of technology and communication to make it same comfort as in the classroom • Technical and instructional support personnel need to be cooperating to work with faculty and to support the course. • The respondents agreed that the quality of education would be least
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CONCLUSION

The finding from the past research shows that most of them are implementing occupational safety and health education but not focusing on higher education institutions. It shows that Even much awareness of the importance of occupational safety and health implementation has been made, but the number of injuries in our country is still high. The review from other research was also only focusing on the implementation of occupational safety and health in secondary school and some are applied the safety awareness through the project or some activity.

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