



UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**A STUDY ON FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE
SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT ISSUES ON
CONSTRUCTION SITE IN TERENGGANU**

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ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with a study on factors that contribute safety and health management issues on construction site in Terengganu. Among the issues that arise related to this topic are the lack of top management support in the management of health and safety on construction sites, insufficient enforcement mechanisms, insufficient welfare facilities, absence of safety and health committees, worker ignorance of health and safety issues, and lack of equipped first aid kits on construction sites. To analyze this issue, a quantitative method was conducted online questionnaire because of the sudden outbreak of COVID-19 in Malaysia. According to the results of the study, the majority of respondents agreed with the statements asked in the questionnaire. Safety and health at the construction site needs to be given attention and it is necessary to take appropriate measures by the site management to ensure that this problem can be curbed and the incidence of accidents and injuries is reduced at the project site.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Construction industry is an important part of the economy in many countries and often seen as a driver of economic growth especially in developing countries. Typically, construction industry contributes to 11% of gross domestic products (GDP) in most developing countries (Giang and Pheng, 2010). However, many construction activities are inherently health and safety risks such as working at height, working underground, working in confined spaces and close proximity to falling materials, handling load manually, handling hazardous substances, noises, dusts, using plant and equipment, fire, exposure to live cables, poor housekeeping and ergonomics (Muiruru G., 2012).

In an urban context, health and safety accidents are relatively higher due to the fact that high rise buildings remain predominant with the fast-growing complexities of domain-wide construction projects to cope with modernizing cities arena and high demand for housing, offices, services and other infrastructures due to the high urbanization. Despite its importance, therefore, construction industry is considered as being risky with frequent and high accidents rate and ill-health problems to workers, practitioners and end user (Muiruru G., 2012).

Muiruru (2012) also state that the construction industry has therefore earned the reputation of being a dangerous or highly hazardous industry because of the disproportionately high incidence of accidents and fatalities that occur on construction sites around the world (Smallwood and Haupt, 2008). Similarly, Sohail (1999) labels construction industry as very hazardous. Internationally, construction workers are two to three times more likely to die on the job than workers in other industries while the risk of serious injury is almost three times higher.