



Confederation of Indian Industry



## **Revamping Safety Standards for Indian Industry**

8 – 9 August 2017; ITC Sonar, Kolkata

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### **Suggested Topics of Discussions**

#### **Day I: 8 August 2017**

1000 – 1125 hrs            Inaugural Session

**Theme: Revamping Safety Standards for Indian Industry**

1125 – 1140 hrs            SHE Awards Distribution

1140 – 1200 hrs            Tea Break & Stall Visit

#### **Session I: 1200 – 1330 hrs: Responsible Safety Leadership – Safety Culture**

For years safety professionals have observed that the majority of workplace accidents are triggered by unsafe behaviour, and that their control is one of the keys to successful accident prevention. Many organisations have been putting in efforts to develop the competency of controlling unsafe acts. However this has still remained a challenge. The traditional approaches are focused on raising the safety awareness of employees through publicity campaigns, safety training or disciplinary actions to change both behaviour and attitudes. In recent years, with the challenge of reducing accident costs, the results of inquiries into large scale disasters have highlighted the important role of a proactive approach towards safety management. This has prompted many companies to assign high priority on improving the organisation's safety culture. Attention needs to be paid to implementing motivational strategies so that people willingly behave safely in a consistent manner. All of this will require strong leadership and commitment from the top management of the organisation to ensure that a strong safety culture permeates the whole organisation. In this session the panellists would share their views on how a strong safety culture can lead to a more robust industrial and services sector with business rewards in terms of competitive advantage, quality, reliability and profitability.

1330 – 1430 hrs            Lunch Break & Stall Visit



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### **Session II: 1430 – 1610 hrs: Standards & Practices: Bridging the Global Gap**

In today's globalized world, consumers in the more advanced economies demand the highest standards of safety, health and environmental impact from the vendors they choose to deal with. With the rapid developments in technology, standards have to be updated as new technologies are developed. Removal of trade barriers, restrictions on the export of processes, products or services by the introduction of some technical barriers to trade, such as arbitrary product requirements, are being viewed with great concern. Technical barriers include standards, technical regulations, testing of products from accredited laboratories, sampling, inspection and certification systems. Standards prevent such non-tariff barriers to trade by harmonizing requirements in a manner that promotes fair competition. Purchasers can be convinced about the quality level of a product that has been manufactured according to a recognized standard. . In this session the panellists would share their views on how much it is important to bridge the global gap between the creation of world class standards and adoption of best practices in manufacturing and services for a sustainable trade relationship.

### **Session III: 1610– 1725 hrs: Fire & Electrical Safety**

Fire safety is the set of practices intended to reduce the destruction caused by fire. Industries can be categorized in terms of fire risk they handle, i.e. by the process, the raw materials or finished goods. Stringent fire safety rules directs organisation to install safety / fire fighting equipments Standards and codes are framed for guiding and determining the proactive approach. Fire continues to be a major threat to safety and the most common cause happens to be electrical - short circuit, overloading, leakage current, electrical Spark etc. The country continues to witness devastating fires that claim hundreds of innocent lives and damage property worth billions. Building-fires are the most common among fire disasters. The number of injuries and fatalities increase manifold if construction activities, docks, mines and other establishments are factored as these units deploy a large number of semi skilled and unskilled labour. Damages in industrial fires, for instance, are not limited to the industry where the fire occurs, but also affects other adjacent industries around it. Fire safety measures are intended to prevent ignition of a fire, and also to limit the progression and ferocity of a fire once initiated. People have either very little knowledge or they flout existing rules and norms while discharging their duties. Fire fighting technique for chemical plant, power plant, manufacturing plant, jute industries cannot be the same and knowledge to fight different type of fire will pay rich dividend in loss control measures. The various laws of the land and codes of practices is one of the important elements of this session.

**Stall Visit**

**End of Day I**



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### **Day 2: 9 August 2017**

#### **Session IV: 1000 – 1115 hrs: Occupational Health & Safety in Mines**

Safety is a business issue with a distinct social dimension and transforming OHS performance requires changing traditional mind sets and expectations. More so in a traditional industry like mining where achieving excellence in Safety requires a pro – active leadership that is not limited by the statutes but goes well beyond. The creation of modern management systems and processes, introduction of modern mass production technologies where safety is built into the system, development of appropriate company standards, developing and creating appropriate skills to ensure that initiatives in safety do not stumble where it counts most. The gradual move towards more underground mining in deep and difficult geo mining conditions and the increasing trend of outsourcing mine development and operation (MDO), often to organizations new to underground mining, magnifies existing OHS challenges and exposes the weaknesses of prevailing models of mine management, OHS legislation and traditional regulatory organization and methods. The Mining industry in India is in transition. There is greater thrust from the regulatory authorities for more self regulation by the mining companies. The introduction of modern technology in mining finds Indian standards wanting. Local firms face an uneven playing field when it faces competition from imports but face hurdles in seeking access to overseas markets due to statutory provisions and standards that make it difficult to secure approvals for use overseas. It is necessary that the mining and manufacturing industries get together and work towards creating a more modern mining and services sector where excellence in occupation health & safety at the workplace and beyond is a part of organizational culture and an article of faith and Indian industry can become stronger and safer.

**1115 – 1130 hrs            Tea Break & Stall Visit**

#### **Session V: 1130 – 1300 hrs: Personal Protective Equipments**

It is now known to us that Personal protective equipment or PPE is the last line of defence from injury and ill health for the workmen. It does not replace engineering and other controls at the work place but reinforces it by minimising chances of injury. There are several aspects which need to be considered. Careful selection and use of adequate PPE should protect individuals involved in different emergencies from hazards effecting the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing. No single combination of protective equipment and clothing is capable of protecting against all hazards. It is important to decide the most appropriate PPE for the given task. Inappropriate PPE instead of protecting a worker may put him to more hazards. The other point to ponder upon is the quality of PPE and the need to improve compliance by the industry where behavioural factors in our workmen play a major role in use of PPEs. A lot of work remains to be done in this area. National standards are now available for most of the PPEs. However, it needs to be studied whether these standards are comparable to international standards. This session would deliberate upon and give recommendations on the applications and regulations of PPEs in the workplace.



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**1300 – 1345 hrs**

**Lunch Break & Stall Visit**

### **Session VI: 1345 - 1500 hrs: Emerging Technologies & Innovation in Safety & Health**

Sustainable development has various dimensions – economic, political, socio cultural and environmental. However, there is increasing recognition of two further dimensions – technology and innovation. It is generally understood that changes in the workplace and solutions to issues of productivity and quality often emerge from the workplace itself. It is not different in case of OHS. Recent studies have focussed on the issue of workplace innovation and its effect on improving OHS. Empirical findings suggest that technological innovation accounts for 25% of the success in radical innovation, whereas workplace innovation accounts for 75% of success. In this session we will focus on two very important facets of safety – Road Safety & Construction Safety and will see how innovation can lead to an improved OHS.

**1500 hrs: Tea Break**

**Programme Concludes**