

THE EFFECTIVENESS SAFETY PRACTICES AMONG STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITI MELAKA

**Suhailah Ibrahim¹, Suzana Ab Rahman¹, Hamidah Norman¹, Noor Fariza Mohd Hasini¹,
Roslinawati Ibrahim¹, Nurafiedah Abd Majid¹**

¹Faculty of Business Innovation and Technology,
Universiti Melaka, Batu 28, 78200 Kuala Sungai Baru, Melaka, Malaysia.

Corresponding author's email: suhailah@unimel.edu.my

Article History:

Received : 8 November 2023

Accepted : 30 November 2023

Published : 6 December 2023

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ABSTRACT

Security issues are often social issues, where many communities have developed an active interest in them. Safety in this study means protection for residents and visitors from any threat of accidents while inside a building. This study aims to examine the relationship between policy, attitude and safety practices towards safety awareness practices among students of the Faculty of Hospitality Management at Universiti Melaka (UNIMEL). This study uses a quantitative method where 74 questionnaires distributed through google form towards 74 students was used as a respondent in conducting this study. Analysing data in this study used IBM Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 23. The results of data analysis include descriptive analysis, correlation analysis and hypothesis analysis in this study. The data obtained is used to find out what factors have a relationship with the dependent variable. The results of this study show that there is a significant relationship between security policies, attitudes and practices towards security awareness.

Keywords: *Attitude, Policy, Safety Practices and Safety Awareness.*

INTRODUCTION

Safety is very important to avoid accidents especially in the workshop. This is because there are various dangerous tools and machines in the workshop. Therefore, when in the safety workshop it is necessary to take care and follow the rules that have been set and follow the instructions of the teacher or lecturer. This safety education needs to be emphasized as one of the important parts of education in schools or IPTA and IPTS. With such education, it can give students some knowledge and can be applied at home in doing dangerous work. Security issues are the main thing that is emphasized by any company management or administrative department (Mustapha, 2020).

Learning and teaching through practical methods in catering workshops, it focuses more on the use of laboratories and workshops than the use of classrooms (Mohamad N.Z.A, 2022). According to Mokhairi (2020), workshops and laboratories are places that have a variety of equipment that requires the skills and knowledge of students as well as the supervision of lecturers in using the equipment to prevent unwanted accidents and facilitate the ongoing teaching and learning process. Therefore, appropriate action needs to be taken to examine how the facilitator handles practical work and at the same time understand the issues and challenges faced by the them ((Mohamad N.Z.A, 2022).

Occupational safety at the workplace is an important matter to prevent any accidents or illnesses at the workplace that result from the daily work process. Through safe work procedures and systematic management, an organization can manage a high-risk operation or activity in a controlled and safe manner. The issue of occupational safety is the main agenda in the workplace. Therefore, it is reasonable that safety measures should be prioritized and given attention. This is because many cases of accidents are reported to have occurred during practical work. Safety practices need to be practiced by students because the workshop area is an area with a high risk of accidents (Mohd Salleh, N.F, 2018). Therefore, the Malaysian Ministry of Education (KPM) has taken precautionary measures by issuing a book on School Laboratory Management and Regulations (1997).

Security issues are often social issues, where many communities have developed an active interest in them. Safety in this study means protection for residents and visitors from any threat of accidents while inside a building. Building maintenance management is responsible for overseeing the safety of operations and maintenance for each facility under its control because building maintenance is a key component for safety (Abdullah & Abd Aziz, 2020).

Security is often used and associated with security relevance. Based on the Oxford English Dictionary, security is defined as a state of being safe. Safety also means the existence of danger or conditions that lead to loss of life and injury. Another meaning of safety is a state of being protected from danger and a state that does not involve any risk.

There are many safety studies conducted among workers because it is based on the public's awareness of issues related to safety in Malaysia (Bakar, N.S, 2018). Safety studies in schools are also done a lot (Ismail, M.E., 2018), although studies related to safety among students in higher education institutions are still not widespread despite many higher education programs that involve learning through practical methods or also known as "hands-on" in a workshop or laboratory. The variety of increasingly modern and sophisticated equipment requires adequate safety management because the practical work done in the workshop is susceptible to the risk of accidents if safety is neglected.

Problem Statement

This study aims to identify students' awareness of safety in the workshop. Given how important safety practices are in producing skilled workers, it is necessary to conduct tests at the institutional level to identify students' awareness of how to operate a laboratory and how to manage safety in a catering workshop.

Every activity that involves people, equipment, machines and laboratory or workshop areas has a different level of danger and risk that causes accidents and diseases (Zuraida K., 2022). The risk of accidents and illnesses related to work is caused by the existence of dangerous sources resulting from work activities in the workplace. Employees are a very important company asset in the production process, therefore efforts to optimize the level of safety during work should be taken seriously. Ismail M.E (2018) stated that safety in the field of cooking should be taken seriously especially when conducting practical work in a cooking workshop. Common accidents that occur are

due to students not caring and complying with the safety and measures that have been prepared (Abdullah & Abd Aziz, 2020). Therefore, in order to train and develop the workforce needed for the country's industrialization, students need to be trained to have the right attitude and diligence in their work. In fact, students need to take care of workplace safety which is an aspect that should be the main focus to be practiced in the laboratory. It should be emphasized not only during practical conduct but also at any time when students are in the laboratory, (Abdullah K.H, et al. , 2021).

Scope of The Study

Universiti Melaka or known as UNIMEL is a Higher Education Institution fully owned by the Melaka State Government established under the IPTS Act 1996. The State Government's efforts are committed to driving educational excellence in line with the goal of Melaka Maju 2010, so UNIMEL has been upgraded to full fledge university from University College on 2021 by the Malaysian Ministry of Higher Education. Formerly known as the Melaka International Islamic College of Technology (KTIAM), UNIMEL has made a paradigm shift in introducing a new educational platform, which is a combination of the field of Islamic studies integrated with the field of science and applied with the discipline of psychology in tandem.

As an effort for rebranding, UNIMEL chose the field of psychology where it is the first private Islamic University College in Malaysia to develop studies that focus on the field of psychology at degree level as an intervention to reduce psychological problems among individuals and communities while also meeting the demand for manpower in various sectors public and private. In line with that, UNIMEL continues to make strides as a "Gateway for the Study of Human Psychology" that continues to rely on a clear mission and vision to face various challenges and changes. A philosophy of study that combines elements of faith, academics and vocational (duniawi and ukhrawi) to produce pious and progressive people and is very much in line with the wishes and goals of the Melaka State Government which wants a knowledgeable and capable generation in various fields of Islamic studies, technology, social science and the latest knowledge in addition to having high resilience to deal with current challenges. In an effort to ensure that UNIMEL continues to excel in line with the motto it carries / Quality is the Core of Success, the programs offered across various disciplines including hospitality and tourism, Islamic studies, business studies, Islamic banking, Sharia law, nursing, biotechnology and information technology are competitive and meets the certification of the Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA). UNIMEL's internationalization through domestic and foreign academic networks can be proud of when UNIMEL now has international students from Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Indonesia that increase year by year. Even sending UNIMEL students who continue their studies to Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and other countries in the Middle East is very encouraging. With UNIMEL's performance and achievements being very proud, UNIMEL is determined and continues to commit to becoming a centre of study by providing seven (7) faculties namely: Faculty of Islamic Sciences, Institution of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Business Innovation and Technology, Faculty of Hospitality Management, Faculty of Nursing, Faculty of Governance Law and International Relations and Faculty of Languages and Education.

Students from the Faculty of Hospitality Management (FPH) prepare courses that will be exposed to practical concepts that use the laboratory as a tool to practice workplace culture before entering the real world of work. Therefore, safety issues among students of the Faculty of Hospitality Management (FPH) are taken very seriously. This is because students from this faculty will be exposed to the dangers of the workshop environment and equipment while doing practical activities. A student needs to know the safety measures before, during and after doing practical in their learning process.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

1. To study the relationship between policy factors and safety awareness among students of the Faculty of Hospitality Management.
2. To study the relationship between safety practice factors and safety awareness among students of the Faculty of Hospitality Management.

3. To study the relationship between attitude factors and safety awareness among students of the Faculty of Hospitality Management.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Safety Awareness Practices

Workplace safety awareness practices refer to actions taken by employees and employers to increase awareness and understanding of workplace safety factors. It involves education, training, and practical actions aimed at protecting the safety and health of workers in the workplace. According to Zuraida K. (2022), safety practices are important when doing work through the sensitivity of students who practice and comply with the safety measures provided (Amelia A., 2021). Most Technical and Vocational students who enter laboratories and workshops do not have early and thorough preparation before carrying out something practical in their learning process. They are too confident in terms of safety in the workshop while under the supervision of teachers or technicians, causing the students themselves to be complacent and careless to prepare themselves as completely as possible. Therefore, knowledge, attitude, and awareness of safety practices are very important in ensuring safety is guaranteed during practical work.

The Relationship between Policy and Security Awareness

Policy factors have played an important role in increasing safety awareness among students through the provision of effective safety guidelines in practical laboratories at institutions of higher learning, law enforcement, education, and research. By increasing safety awareness, it will have an impact on the safety behavior of students in their daily lives, and not just focus on safety on the road alone (Zuraida K., 2022), (Tuan Mat, T.M.K., 2020).

The Relationship between Safety Practices and Safety Awareness

Safety practices in the laboratory are very important to ensure the safety of students in higher education. The relationship between safety practices and safety awareness in the laboratory is very closely related to each other. When safety practices are implemented accurately, it can increase safety awareness among individuals who work or study in the laboratory (Zulkifly Syazwan & Salleh Sarina, 2023). The addition, through safety practices in the laboratory is always in a safe and comfortable environment because students will always practice good and positive habits (Abdullah K.H, et al., 2021). From the analysis of this study it can be seen well the attitude of the work culture that can create safety and an orderly way where students will be more disciplined to clean the equipment and ensure that the equipment is in good condition before and after use (Mokhairi, 2020). This is in line with the study of Ishak (2013) and Abdullah H.K, et al. (2021), which students should know the procedures and methods of using equipment to be careful in the handling and care of equipment so that the equipment is not easily damaged. Therefore, students' attitudes will be more disciplined in care such as cleaning and repairing equipment after use can create good safety practices.

Relationship of Attitude Towards Safety Awareness

Attitude is a very important factor in the workplace. This is because individual attitudes can affect the continuity of work and safety in the workplace. A good attitude will improve communication efficiency, actions and more conducive conditions in the workplace. (Tiara et al., 2023). In addition, through research (Brokmeier et al., 2022) has proven a positive relationship between attitudes towards safety awareness and safety behavior can reduce accidents and injuries, thereby improving the quality of life, and creating more comfortable conditions for individuals and society.



Diagram 1: Framework for the Study of Safety Awareness Practices among UNIMEL students

METHODOLOGY

The study conducted is a correlational study. This study was conducted at the Faculty of Hospitality Management (FPH). A study conducted to examine whether there is a significant relationship between policies, health practices, and attitudes with safety awareness among students of the Faculty of Hospitality Management (FPH). According to Davis.A (1971), the table below shows the strength of variables. The research design is descriptive in which the purpose of this descriptive method is to provide a systematic explanation of the facts and characteristics of a population involved accurately. The design of this study also uses quantitative methods. The researcher chose a quantitative approach because it uses statistical analysis. This quantitative study examines the relationship that exists between attitudes, safety practices and policies towards safety awareness practices among students of the Faculty of Hospitality Management (FPH) and this study will take at least 74 respondents to be used as a study sample.

DATA ANALYSIS

The results of this study will be described in the form of descriptive statistics compiled in the form of tables and graphs. All data analysis and discussion of the research results carried out are in the form of research objectives.

Table 4.1 : Gender of Respondents

Gender	Mean	Percentage (%)
Male	26	35.1
Female	48	64.9
Total	74	100

Based on the table above, it shows that there are 26 equals for male (35.1%) while for female there are 48 equals (64.9%). This makes a total of (100%) which is equivalent to a total of 74 respondents.

Table 4.2 : Level of Academic Achievement of Respondents

Level of Academic	Mean	Percentage (%)
Diploma	46	62.2
Degree	28	37.8
Total	74	100.0

Based on the table above, the level of academic achievement shows that Diploma students are as many as 46 people equivalent (62.2 %) while for Bachelor Degree students it is as many as 28 people equivalent (37.8 %). This makes a total of (100%) which is equivalent to a total of 74 respondents.

Table 4.3 : Course Level

Course	Mean	Percentage (%)
Diploma in Hotel Management	41	55.4
Diploma in Tourism Management	5	6.8
Bachelor in Hospitality Management (Honours)	22	29.7
Bachelor in Ecotourism and Recreation (Honours)	6	8.1
Total	74	100

Based on the table above, the level of the course shows that the Diploma in Hospitality Management students are as many as 41 people equivalent (55.4 %) while for the Diploma in Tourism Management students are as many as 5 people equivalent (6.8 %). For the Bachelor's Degree Course in Hospitality Management (Honours) there are as many as 22 people equivalent (29.7 %) and the Bachelor's Degree in Ecotourism and Recreation (Honours) there are as many as 6 people equivalent (8.1 %). This makes a total of (100%) which is equivalent to a total of 74 respondents.

Correlation Analysis

This correlation table is based on Pearson Correlation. Pearson Correlation is intended to examine the strength of the relationship between the factors that affect safety awareness among FPH students and the direction of the relationship in all factors.

Policy Factors

Table 4.4 : Correlation of Policy Factors

		Safety Awareness	Policies
Safety Awareness	Pearson Correlation	1	.864**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	74	74
Policies	Pearson Correlation	.864**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	74	74

H₀ : There is no significant relationship between policy factors and security awareness.

H₁ : There is a significant relationship between policy factors and security awareness.

Based on table 4.4 above, it shows the results of the correlation analysis between two variables, namely security awareness and policy factors. The correlation value obtained from these two variables is .000 and it is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Based on Davis.A (1971), the value of $r=0.864$ is a very strong value for the policy factor on FPH students' safety awareness. Because of this, the value of the variable H₀ above was rejected while H₁ was accepted because it has a positive relationship that affects the factors involved. This is supported by research Tuan Mat,T.M.K (2020) and (Zuraida K., 2022).

This is because organizations that regularly disseminate safety policies and regulations to employees can create awareness and subsequently they are more likely to behave and comply with safety aspects while working.

Safety Practice Factors

Table 4.5 : Correlation of Security Practice Factors.

		Safety Awareness	Safety Practices
Safety Awareness	Pearson Correlation	1	.950**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	74	74
Safety practices	Pearson Correlation	.950**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	74	74

H⁰ : There is no significant relationship between safety practice factors and safety awareness.

H¹ : There is a significant relationship between safety practice factors and safety awareness.

Based on table 4.5 above, it shows the results of the correlation analysis between two variables, namely safety awareness and safety practice factors. The correlation value obtained from these two variables is .000 and it is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Based on Davis.A (1971), the value of $r=0.950$ is a very strong value for the safety practice factor on FPH students' safety awareness. Because of this, the value of the variable H⁰ above was rejected while H¹ was accepted because it has a positive relationship that affects the factors involved. This is supported by studies (Abdullah K.H, 2021 and Ahmad Zaidi N.L. 2022), that safety practices in the laboratory are always in a safe and comfortable environment because students will always practice good and positive habits. In fact, in the study of Mokhairi (2020) this can be seen with a good work culture attitude that can create safety and an orderly way where students will always be disciplined to clean the equipment and ensure that the equipment is in good condition before and after use.

Attitude Factor

Table 4.6 : Correlation of Attitude Factors

		Safety Awareness	Attitudes
Safety Awareness	Pearson Correlation	1	.935**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	74	74
Attitudes	Pearson Correlation	.935**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	74	74

H⁰ : There is no significant relationship between attitude factors and safety awareness.

H¹ : There is a significant relationship between attitude factors and safety awareness.

Based on table 4.6 above, it shows the results of the correlation analysis between two variables, namely safety awareness and attitude factors. The correlation value obtained from these two variables is .000 and it is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Based on Davis.A (1971), the value of $r=0.935$ is a very strong value for the attitude factor towards FPH students' safety awareness. Because of this, the value of the variable H⁰ above was rejected while H¹ was accepted because it has a positive relationship which

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study showing a correlation analysis between two variables which are security awareness and policy factors. The correlation value obtained from these two variables is .000 and it is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Based on Davis.A (1971), the value of $r=0.864$ is

a very strong value for the policy factor on FPH students' safety awareness. Because of this, the value of the variable H^0 above was rejected while H^1 was accepted because it has a positive relationship that affects the factors involved. This is supported by research (Zuraida K., 2022), (Tuan Mat, T.M.K, 2020). This is because organizations that regularly disseminate safety policies and regulations to employees can create awareness and subsequently they are more likely to behave and comply with safety aspects while working.

The findings of the next study show the results of the correlation analysis between two variables, namely safety awareness and safety practice factors. The correlation value obtained from these two variables is .000 and it is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Based on Davis.A (1971), the value of $r=0.950$ is a very strong value for the safety practice factor on FPH students' safety awareness. Because of this, the value of the variable H^0 above was rejected while H^1 was accepted because it has a positive relationship that affects the factors involved. This is supported by the study of Abdullah K.H, et al. (2021), which is that safety practices in the laboratory are always in a safe and comfortable environment because students will always practice good and positive habits. Even in the study of (Tiara et al., 2023) it can be seen well the attitude of the work culture that can create safety and an orderly way where students are always disciplined to clean the equipment and ensure that the equipment is in good condition before and after use.

Findings of correlation analysis results between two variables which are safety awareness and safety practice factors. The correlation value obtained from these two variables is .000 and it is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Based on Davis.A (1971), the value of $r=0.935$ is a very strong value for the attitude factor towards FPH students' safety and health awareness. Because of this, the value of the variable H^0 above was rejected while H^1 was accepted because it has a positive relationship that affects the factors involved. This is supported by the study of (Brokmeier et al., 2022) that the attitude of employees is also an important factor in determining the level of awareness of PPE. The attitude of an employee must be in line with what is outlined by AKKP 1994 which states that: "Section 24 (1) (a) - It is the duty of every employee who is working to pay reasonable attention to the safety and health of himself and others who may be affected by his actions or omissions while working.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors played a role in conceptualizing the research and drafting the manuscript. In simple words, all team members provided support in various aspects of this paper.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The manuscript has not been published elsewhere and is not under consideration by other journals. All authors have approved the review, agree with its submission and declare no conflict of interest on the manuscript.

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