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A Bibliometric Analysis in Occupational Safety for Adopting Zero Accident Vision

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Abstract—The constitution of India enshrines detailed provisions for the rights of the citizens and other persons and for the principles in the governance of the country labeled as "Directive Principles of State Policy". These Directive Principles provide for securing health and strength of employees, men and women, that the tender age of children are not abused, that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength (Article 39), and humane conditions of work and maternity relief are provided (Article 42), that the Government shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of employees in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organizations engaged in any industry (Article 43A), for ensuring that no child below the age of 14 is employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment (Article 24). Industrial accidents are severe mishaps that result in injuries and fatalities to people, and damage to property as well as environment. The effect of accident is so severe that a society has to pay for decades.

From this study of various policy documents, it is evident that the country is far behind to achieve the Zero Accident Vision (ZAV). The planned and phase wise efforts are needed to reduce the accidents and finally to achieve the ZAV. The Changes in national safety policy, relevant acts regulating the occupational health and safety are needed to be amended suitably to incorporate the core values of ZAV. The mechanism of motivation by giving suitable grading to the industries adopting ZAV as vision in their safety policy needs to be devised.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Co-citation Analysis, Zero Accident Vision (ZAV), Safety Management, Safety Culture.