

# Digitalisation of Safety Process



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# What does digitalisation mean

Digitalisation provide the potential for innovative and exciting developments within the workplace, but also hand over new challenges.

We can boost the advantages of such new technologies, while make sure that working environments are secure. If well managed, digitalisation can bring down occupational risks and build new opportunities for improving working conditions.

The development of digital technologies, like AI, advanced robotics, widespread connectivity, the IOT and large data, wearables, mobile devices and online platforms, is changing the character and site of work, who works and when, and the way work is organized and managed.



Digitalisation will bring new and come out OSH challenges, but also opportunities. Swaying the balance towards the opportunities will rely on how the technology is implemented, managed and controlled.



Digital technologies can advance OSH efforts in a very type of ways, for instance by permitting the removal of workers from hazardous working situations, through innovative ways of monitoring exposure, or by improving the standard of work by relieving workers of repetitive or routine tasks.

Digitalisation also offers opportunities for simpler OSH training, advanced workplace risk assessment, communication and OSH inspections.





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Depending on how technologies are designed and executed on the organizational context and on the employment status, digitalisation may end in some workers being more reveal to OSH risks such as ergonomic and safety risks, including functional safety risks related to cybersecurity.

Increased organisational and psychosocial risks, with a rise in work-related stress and poor psychological state, could even be a consequence of skyrocketing performance pressure and work complexity, irregular working hours, less social interlinkage and support at work, blurred boundaries between work and personal life, and new kinds of work with unclear employment status.

Digitalisation of the world of work also challenges and divulges gaps in current mechanisms for managing and regulating OSH. This might be the case for instance surely types of work facilitated by online platforms or in situations where workers are managed by intelligent machines.

Digital technology in itself is neither good nor bad. Maintaining a balance between the challenges and therefore opportunities presented by digitalisation depends on the correct application of technologies and the way they're managed and controlled within the context of social, political and economic trends like workforce demographics, the state of the economy, social attitudes, governance and skills.

Examples of OSH strategies that could help to mitigate the OSH challenges presented by digitalisation include:

- The development of an ethical framework for digitalisation, codes of conduct and proper governance;
- A strong 'prevention through design' approach that integrates human factors and worker-centred design;
- The involvement of workers in the design and implementation of any digitalisation strategies.

