

Risk Management is a Vital Tool in Accident Prevention

Name

Institution

## Introduction

It is of paramount importance for organizations to understand the need to have safety systems that are effective in the process of risk management. Some of the risks faced by organizations include social risk, political risk, economic risk, and technological risk. For the management of systems in risk management, several methods are applied. Cost effectiveness of safety helps organizations enhance productivity and effectiveness due to competition in cooperate world. Risk management and assessment enable organizations to cope with risks thereby improving efficiency in business management. The following research paper explains method, participants, research design, instrumentation and data collection plans applied in risk management as a critical tool in accident prevention.

## Methodology

Risk management is the consistent use of management strategies and procedures and practices to assess and manage risks. In the determination of risks, a method that applies structured and logical approach should be used. Fundamental content of every project is risk management. Frame's risk management is a method of risk management which can be applied by any organization. This method involves identification of all the risks which may be a potential threat to an organization. The core aspect of this method is consultation and communication. It is the responsibility of the task manager to make sure that customers are consulted, involved and well-versed at all phases in risk management procedure. This method of risk management is compliant with the set out prerequisites in principles and guidelines in risk management (Kumar, 2005).

The methodology must meet the objective of risk management. The Frame process enhances business management. This methodology may include qualitative measures. They are used in assessment of likelihood of risk occurrence. The following are qualitative measures used in determination of risk occurrence. Occurrence of risks is assessed by the duration of the risk management project.

	Level	Definition
A	Almost certain	May occur in most cases
B	Likely	Will probably occur in most cases
C	Possible	Might occur at some time
D	Unlikely	Some time it could occur
E	Rare	Exceptionally occur in certain circumstances

Frame risk management stipulates that the consequences of risk should be measured in monetary value. Whichever method is applied it must prove a high degree of efficiency and cost effectiveness.

### Participants

For the success of every research program, there must be participants. In the following research paper, the proposed participants are from business backgrounds. They include business investors, leaders, managers and directors from governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations who possess various skills and experience in their respective field.

This group of people is distributed evenly in the society. They can be accessed in their residential or workplaces. The recruiting procedure for these participants is to be done through both electronic and print materials. The process will involve recruiting volunteers to this research project in the wider community through electronic and media print. This should be done in line with ethical morals that safeguard the interests of both parties. Therefore, the recruitment materials must conform to risk management policies put in place. After the recruitment process, a representative sample must be drawn from the recruits (Monsen & Horn, 2008). This should be conducted in line with the requirements of the organization that is undertaking research. To accurately determine the sample, a questionnaire may be introduced. Effective appliance of the questionnaire ensures that the best sample is drawn among the recruits. The following is an example of ethical questionnaire

1.	Will there be any inducement or pressure applied to participants for them to participate in the study?	Yes	No
2.	Will data compilers bear any power while interviewing participants?	Yes	No
3.	Is participants' participation voluntary?	Yes	No
4.	Will consent be sought regarding personal information of the participants	Yes	No
5.	How will be participants be identified or other means for the purpose of data collection?	Yes	No
6.	Confidential identification of the participants will it be safeguarded?	Yes	No
7.	Individual information of participants will it be shared to a third party	Yes	No

8.	Will publication allow participants to be identified?	Yes	No
9.	Will result study's feedback be given to participants?	Yes	No

Response should be ticked as *Yes* or *No*.

### Research design

Research design enables one to collect data for the proposed research qualitative analysis roots for field research. However, literature research can be applied in the formulation of research topics. Literature research involves the accumulation of information from articles such as books on a specified topic. This research will focus on qualitative research, which advocates for field research. Under this method, it is not recommended for one to incorporate literature review method because it may comprise the whole research project (Brown & Remenyi, 2004). Data and information concerning qualitative approach will be collected through the formulation of a research proposal. The problem should be the research proposal topic. Research purpose should also be indicated. Formulation of direct research questions forms a basis for good data analysis for the entire project. Presentation of required research question to the participants is very important in obtaining the right data thereby enhancing the response of research questions. It is of paramount importance for research question to match with the purpose of research (Brown & Remenyi, 2004).

### Instrumentation and Data Collection Plans

Instrumentation plan comprises of data and information required to answer research questions. Instrumentation plan sets out how data should be gathered, when it should be

gathered, where it should be gathered, and how it should be analyzed (Morgan & Gliner, 2000).

For the process of collecting data to be effective, researchers must identify which method of

study to apply in their research. They must indicate whether their study is qualitative,

quantitative, or an evaluation study. Various instruments can be applied in data collection

process. These instruments include interviews, surveys, observation, or assessing instruments.

The appliance of these instruments depends on the kind of research being undertaken (Morgan &

Gliner, 2000). Depending on the nature of information some protocols need to be applied.

Surveys and interviews sometimes involve researching personal information. In a scenario where

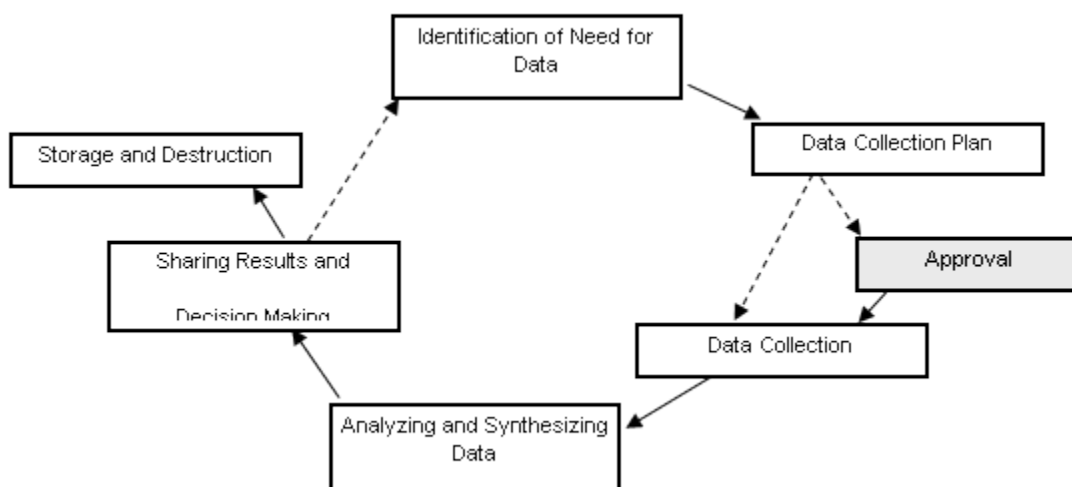
personal information is required some regulations need to be observed in order not to infringe on

one's right. Personal information includes one's photographs, recordings, sick leaves, or

complaint letters signed by an individual. Researching some of such materials requires the

consent of the owner (Monsen & Horn, 2008). The following cycle breaks down data collection

protocols.



Mailed survey

Emails list should be produced for ethical approval by relevant authorities. Director of the research project should be informed about the use of mails. However, mailing list should not be used in participant recruitment. In order to obtain high response rate in the proposed participants, the distinct e-mail identities of an individual should not be disclosed to other participants in the research project. Also, the website holding the research project should be exclusively held by the organization conducting research and only accessible to authorized personnel (Monsen & Horn, 2008).

This method will be used to the proposed sample through seeking volunteers in the wider public who have the required qualification as set out by the organization conducting the research. Email address and contacts of the researcher should be provided. The organization undertaking the research can be contacted by a potential participant before making a decision. The whole research project should be approved by all the relevant authorities (Monsen & Horn, 2008). Ethical safeguards will be provided to the participant for the purpose; this will ensure that the participant is aware of rights provided in the process.

#### Proposed analysis data

Data analysis and the actions concerning the information collected should be planned. The method of data analysis is determined whether the information and data collected is qualitative or quantitative in nature. In the quantitative analysis, statistical scrutiny is required. Statistical scrutiny applied must be recorded in the instrumentation design. Qualitative method is analyzed by a coding procedure that pinpoints themes as the basis in summarizing this study. Summarization of data analysis should be done to ease the process of review by the concerned parties (Morgan & Gliner, 2000). The research project evaluation brings vital information that

can be used to enlighten and educate people in society, governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and consumers. These outcomes outline facts and not speculations and, therefore, go a long way to benefit the society through a real perspective. Documentation of these findings proves the importance of existence or research organizations since they help in contributing to the quality of life of the society (Powers & Xie, 2008).

#### Variables in the analysis

In accordance with this research analysis, two types of variables are brought out. These are quantitative and qualitative variables. Quantitative ones are classified in ordinal, nominal, ratio, or interval. For analytical purposes, variable can be numerical or categorical (Powers & Xie, 2008). Owing to the nature of the project, quantitative variable is widely used. The decision making criteria will highly depend on data analysis.

In cases where email is applied in the research projects, computers must be used in the analysis. There will be the creation of software which will control and evaluate participants in the research program. This will be mainly done through designing of a website.

In assessment the validity measurement, the concern is mainly on truth determination. The assessment explains the degree which the process of measuring variable applies. Reliability measurement involves the repetition of same individual measurement under the same condition to come up with similar values. Reliability can be put as stability or consistency in measurement of variables (Powers & Xie, 2008).



## References

Horn, V., L. & Mosen, R., E. (2008). *Research: Successful Approaches*. Chicago: American Dietetic Association.

Kumar, R. (2005). *Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*. New York: SAGE.

Morgan, A., G. & Gliner A., J. (2000). *Research Design and Analysis in Applied Settings: An Integrated Approach to Design and Analysis*. United Kingdom: Routledge.

Remenyi, D. & Brown, A. (2004). *Proceedings of the 3rd European Conference on Research Methods: In Business and Management Studies*. Academic Conferences Limited.

Xie, Y., & Powers, A., D. (2008). *Statistical Methods for Categorical Data Analysis, 2nd Edition*. Bingley, West Yorkshire, England: Emerald Group Publishing.

