

The Roles of Supply Chain and Safety Culture on Nuclear Installations Management System: An In-Depth Interview

K.I. Ismara^{#1}, Fatma Lestari^{#2} & Sunarto^{#3}

^{#1} Department of Electrical Engineering, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia;

^{#2} OHS Department, Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Jakarta;

^{#3} Center of Standardization and Nuclear Quality, Badan Tenaga Nuklir Nasional, Indonesia;

¹ imaismara@uny.ac.id

² fatma@ui.ac.id

³ narto@batan.go.id

Abstract-There is inclusion of cultural aspects are necessary by the organization a unified approach is necessary, more specially when elements of the organizational and safety culture plays an important role to achieve the settled goals of an organization inclusive of the safety goals. Study aimed to analyze the relationship between supply chain, zero tolerance, safety's priority and nuclear management system with mediating effect of teamwork. This prima aim of this paper is to shine the spotlight on the safety culture in nuclear installation system. It also define the importance and need of the safety culture in such a sensitive nature nuclear management to avoid any kind of nuclear disaster. It's a quantitative study with certain recommendations to evaluate the safety culture importance. This evaluation will conducted not only take prior but also during the installation operations.

Keywords; Supply Chain Management System, Safety, Cultural Barrie.

1. Introduction

The role of supply chain agility (SCA) and its effect on supply chain performance (SCP) is poorly recognized in the operations management literature. As the nature of supply chain is inclining towards high flexibility, the SCA becomes value enhancing, indicating its effective nature. Any form of energy which released in the result of nucleus transformation process, inclusive of energy received from ionizing radiation resource. Energy received from atoms which further produce massive energy. Utilization of nuclear power is an activity related to nuclear power that is released in result of transportation, import, mining, development, manufacturing and production etc. From these things, it can be seen that the utilization of nuclear power has a very broad scope in terms of its use. In nuclear physics, there are two nuclear reactions known as fusion and fission. Nuclear fusion (thermonuclear reaction) is a process when two atomic nuclei combine, forming a larger atomic nucleus and releasing energy. Nuclear fusion is an energy source that causes stars to shine and hydrogen bombs to explode. When the collision nuclei are lighter than iron, nuclear fusion generally releases energy. However, when the collided nuclei are heavier than iron, nuclear fusion generally absorbs energy. While nuclear fission is the process of splitting the nucleus into parts which are almost equivalent, this reaction releases energy and neutrons in the process, so that when a neutron is

captured by another unstable nucleus, that nucleus will divide too and trigger a supply chain reaction. Fission reactions produce electromagnetic radiation, whereas fusion reactions produce alpha, beta, and gamma-ray radiation [1].

Proper management system not only enables the safety precautions but also helps to strive for the best medical benefits of general public including the overall staff that contributes their possible work in it. Nuclear management system is the most desirable area in the field of medical science and also beneficial field in the area of security of countries through supply chain, various incident occurred in the field of nuclear science that created a certain element of safety hazard after losing plenty of human lives. Including all fields of life, management system is the proper supply chain of restraining improper taken measures that are itself barrier to their safety, the culture developed since many years about the human life has positively contributed the system of management in all fields for the development of safety cultures. In fact the supply chain not only helps for the after all developments of such health measures [2]. All of such efforts require proper team works which includes the policy of no tolerance in the behavior of safety culture while giving proper priority aspects of safety.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) characterizes security culture as "the gathering of attributes, perspectives, and conduct of people, associations, and foundations which fill in as a intends to help and improve atomic security" [1]. As a supporting and upgrading practice, the job of culture can be concluded from the meaning of atomic security which, as per the International Nuclear Energy Agency (IAEA), is "the anticipation and identification of, and reaction to, robbery, harm, unapproved get to, illicit exchange or different malignant acts including atomic material, other radioactive substances or their related offices" [2]. Likewise, the cross-cutting idea of security culture is not constrained to such essential standards as physical insurance and material bookkeeping, however it additionally covers a lot more extensive playing field including customs and fringe security, illegal dealing anticipation, and work force unwavering quality screening and preparing. The scale, acknowledgment, and deceivability of security culture has been expanding in

force for its utilization not just as an indispensable segment of atomic security yet additionally as a vehicle for strengthening proficient aptitudes and improving inspiration. Beginning of security culture as a subset of authoritative culture and its impact on the general atomic security system. It follows the fast development of security culture into the multi- useful practice bolstered by supply chain evaluation and upgrade systems, which can fill in as a beneficial apparatus to make ordinary study hall preparing progressively compelling and reasonable like Human Performance and Training Objectives Atomic security instruction and preparing have differing capacities, however they are totally intended to prepare the whole workforce to complete their doled out security works successfully and dependably. Given the cross-cutting nature of security and its relevance to all staff, security culture is a vehicle to improve by and large human execution at atomic offices and related action presented to both inside and outside dangers. Various International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) distributions in the Nuclear Security Series recognize culture as an irreplaceable component for both fortifying security and improving the nature of preparing. Altogether, "Targets and Essential Elements of a State's Nuclear Security Regime" stipulates that each skilled power and approved individual with atomic security duties add to the manageability of the atomic security system by "creating, cultivating and keeping up a powerful atomic security culture". At the point when associations set out to improve the human segment by advancing a security culture, they set out to develop important propensities, perspectives, and observations among its staff individuals. The multi-disciplinary methodology in instruction and preparing envelops an assortment of administrative, authoritative, social, and different sources of info. There is no compelling reason to pick between an innovations focused also, a human-focused schedule plan. Or maybe, a guarantee to security emerges from the exchange among innovation, culture, and individuals. These components can't be isolated from each other during the time spent preparing. At the end of the day, a significant goal of atomic security preparing is to encourage human collaboration with innovation – both hard and delicate, covering strategies and guidelines – in security frameworks with a see toward helping staff individuals perceive issues, distinguish rising occasions, envision designs that might prompt a security break, and, therefore, make suitable move.

The more modern security innovations and courses of action are, the more significant it is for staff inside the association to be prepared in planning, working, keeping up, and improving these security innovations and courses of action. "The core values and behaviors resulting from a collective commitment by leaders and individuals to emphasize safety over competing objectives to ensure the protection of the people and the environment" [4].

The core values and behaviors resulting from a collective commitment by leaders and individuals to emphasize safety over competing objectives to ensure the protection of the people and the environment" [4]. From these things, it can be seen that the utilization of nuclear power has a very broad scope in terms of its use. In nuclear physics, there are two nuclear reactions known as fusion and fission. Nuclear fusion (thermonuclear reaction) is a

process when two atomic nuclei combine, forming a larger atomic nucleus and releasing energy. Nuclear fusion is an energy source that causes stars to shine and hydrogen bombs to explode. When the collision nuclei are lighter than iron, nuclear fusion generally releases energy. However, when the collided nuclei are heavier than iron, nuclear fusion generally absorbs energy. While nuclear fission is the process of splitting the nucleus into parts which are almost equivalent, this reaction releases energy and neutrons in the supply chain process, so that when a neutron is captured by another unstable nucleus, that nucleus will divide too and trigger a supply chain reaction. Fission reactions produce electromagnetic radiation, whereas fusion reactions produce alpha, beta, and gamma-ray radiation[1].

Proper management system not only enables the safety precautions but also helps to strive for the best medical benefits of general public including the overall staff that contributes their possible work in it. Nuclear management system is the most desirable area in the field of medical science and also beneficial field in the area of security of countries, various incident occurred in the field of nuclear science that created a certain element of safety hazard after losing plenty of human lives. Including all fields of life, supply chain management system is the proper chain of restraining improper taken measures that are itself barrier to their safety, the culture developed since many years about the human life has positively contributed the system of management in all fields for the development of safety cultures. In fact the supply chain not only helps for the after all developments of such health measures[2]. All of such efforts require proper team works which includes the policy of no tolerance in the behavior of safety culture while giving proper priority aspects of safety.

"The core values and behaviors resulting from a collective commitment by leaders and individuals to emphasize safety over competing objectives to ensure the protection of the people and the environment" [4].

This paper describes the important roles of safety culture in NPPs plant accidents prevention by proving and analyzing past major accidents. It is hoped that implementations of safety culture can be seen as an important aspect to ensure safety goals achieved.

Radioactivity is the spontaneous disintegration of unstable atomic nuclei that will cause the formation of new nuclides. This disintegration occurs because of an unbalanced composition of the number of protons and neutrons. In this case, the unstable core will emit alpha (a) or beta (b) radiation. After emitting alpha or beta radiation, sometimes the nucleus of an atom still has excess energy. In an effort to achieve basic energy levels, the emission of alpha or beta radiation can be accompanied by the emission of gamma radiation[3]. From the given diagram it is reflecting that two of the major elements of the safety culture are human, technology and organizations, which further brake-down the supply chain of entire system in the case if they are not strong enough for holding the additional loading. This paper describes the important roles of safety culture in NPPs plant accidents prevention by proving and analyzing past major accidents. It is hoped that implementations of safety culture can be seen as an important aspect to ensure safety goals achieved[5].

2. Literature Review

Radioactivity is the spontaneous disintegration of unstable atomic nuclei that will cause the formation of new nuclides. This disintegration occurs because of an unbalanced composition of the number of protons and neutrons. In this case, the unstable core will emit alpha (a) or beta (b) radiation. After emitting alpha or beta radiation, sometimes the nucleus of an atom still has excess energy. In an effort to achieve basic energy levels, the emission of alpha or beta radiation can be accompanied by the emission of gamma radiation [3].

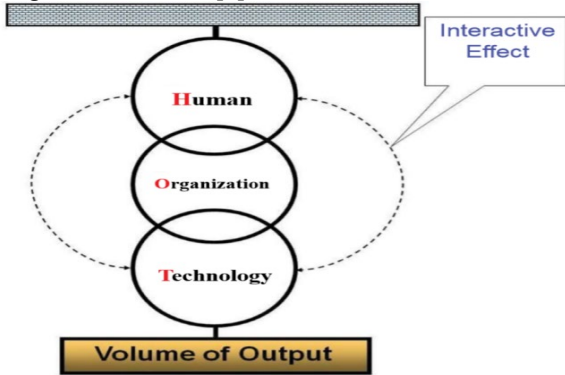


Fig. 1. Major subsystems of a large-scale.

The contribution of such energy system that allows the transformation process within and outside the organization through the radiation of nuclear sources helps the facilities to organize the measures of safety requirements. Different sort of team work studies has also mentioned the significance of such precautions that are taken for the purpose of safeties which are endorsed in the management system of nuclear installation. Various views have been organized through variant studies that have not only specified the supply chain that put a significant view in the management system that are striving for the companies or organizations, the role of safety in them is the major research caught to be efficient. Proper aims are needed to be developed for the purpose of establishing measures of various aspects, where the goals of safety through the policy of zero tolerance while prioritizing the measure of safety could be developed.

To achieve the goal of protection and safety, the main principles of radiation protection are needed. The conceptual framework in the principle of radiation protection consists of justification, optimization of protection and dose limitation [6]. Culture of any organization is usually known as the organizations shared beliefs, its values and response or behaviour of its belonging individuals. It can be any society, an organization or even a nation[7]. The model consists of three levels: Artifacts, espoused values, and basic assumptions.

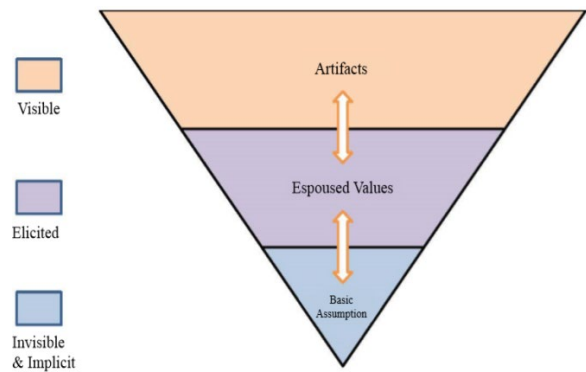


Fig. 2. Three-level culture model.

The application of safety culture principles and practices in new NPP projects may prevent subsequent operational issues” [4].

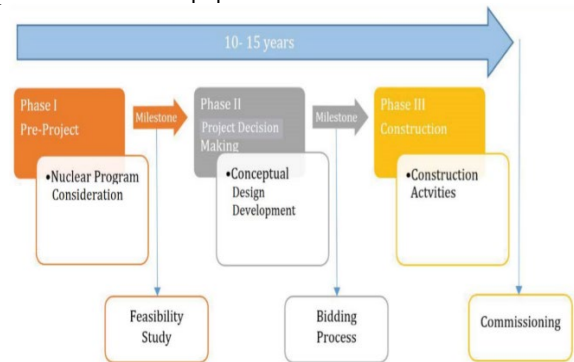


Fig. 3. Nuclear pre-operational phases

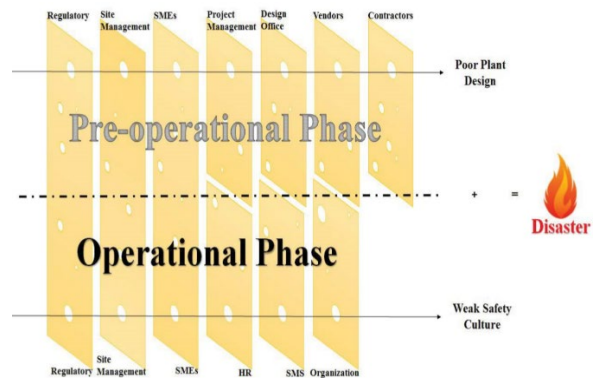


Fig. 4. Nuclear plant safety culture barrier model

The model of the safety culture is made to more readily comprehend and break down the pre-operational difficulties. Model above shows two phases; the pre-operational stage and operational stage. The pre-operational stage comprises of numerous hindrances to forestall poor NPP plan. Henceforth, administrative bodies, plant the executives, site Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), venture the board, structure office, sellers, and contractual workers are on the whole countable for the plan and development of an atomic plant. Every one of them has its own protective job however just works for a similar goal to guarantee a sheltered and great structure.

The great safety culture among those three parties and the great safety culture of the entire organization are crucial for any NPP project. A better managed system not only empowers the wellbeing precautionary measures as well as assists with making progress toward the best advantages of

overall employees including the general staff that contributes their conceivable work in it. Nuclear workstation administration is the most alluring zone in the field of clinical science and furthermore advantageous field in the region of security of nations, different experiments happened in the field of atomic science that made a specific component of wellbeing peril subsequent to losing a lot of human lives. Counting all fields of life, the board framework is the correct supply chain of limiting ill-advised taken estimates that are itself hindrance to their wellbeing, the way of life created since numerous years about the human life has decidedly contributed the arrangement of the executives in all fields for the advancement of security societies. Truth be told the help of associations not just aides for the after all improvements of such wellbeing measures [2]. All of such endeavors require appropriate group works which remembers the approach of no resistance for the conduct of wellbeing society while giving legitimate need parts of security.

Self-appraisal based technique includes that the advocates are exclusively responsible for their wellbeing execution with insignificant impedance of controllers. It supports the learning and selection of best acts of the licensees by leading wellbeing self-appraisals [11].

The job of site the board in atomic plant ventures is critical. It impacts people and the entire association's way of life. They are the ones who are liable for obtainment, spending control and supporting SMEs to guarantee quality and security of the plant structure. A fruitful pioneer is dependable, reasonable, makes an appropriation culture, empowering, and spurring others. A fruitful pioneer focuses on the hierarchical objectives, helps backing and mentors different abilities to elevate the way of life to the most elevated level [12].

In the Textile sector in Indonesia SC management still requires better alignment of strategies and coordination of business activities and processes among SC partner firms for the satisfaction of ultimate consumers. The business processes which coordination need include strategies, buying material, production of goods and their marketing. The strategic essentials that must be arranged properly have quality, effectiveness, customer focus, green activities, responsiveness, and environmental sustainability processes.

The implementation of green SC practices is more focused by firms to reduce government and customers' pressure and to attain better fame like reverse logistics, green advertisement, eco-friendly marketing, and eco-friendly labeling. Customer satisfaction and pressure motivates firms to apply green activities in their business procedures. Investing in cleanliness techniques brings improvement in environmental performance, raises market position and also increases economic performance. Textile companies in Indonesia are investing in green activities.

Researchers focus on the need for green practices in SC management as they put positive influences on environmental and financial performance. Stakeholders put pressure on firms to implement eco-friendly practices. For instance, in this regard customers play an important role as firms must have to produce eco-friendly products to meet customer demands. Moreover, suppliers may stop delivering harmful and defective raw-material to the

manufacturer, if it has to face disrepute for spreading pollution.

As much the customers are getting aware of environmental cleanliness, firms feel pressurized to reduce harmful chemicals and undertake green activities. Green SC practices cause additional cost and sometimes they do not bring firm performance. Heavy amounts are spent in implementing eco-friendly technology and processes which minimize the firm's profitability. In a piece of literature on some Textile mills in Indonesia, the scholars investigated their eco-friendly techniques and processes and found those green practices were the only burden on those mills' profitability and they were not much contributing to environmental performance. But, apart from this, many studies on Textile mills in Indonesia have proved that there is a positive relationship between green practices of SC management and the firm's economic performance. The eco-friendly practices of SC management not only increase environmental performance but also improve economic performance. The empirical investigation represents a positive association of green design of products with business performance. Market demand encourages a firm to develop the green design of products. Similarly, market demand brings the firm's performance, but if the demand does not help to produce eco-friendly products, it will not positively affect the firm's success. Scholars force that launching a program to achieve environmental sustainability not only decreases uncertainties in business operations and marketing but it also provides an advantage over competitors. The undertaking of green practices of SC management by firms and eco-friendly designing of products leads to the effective utilization of energy, water, and products. Some scholars suggest that it's not compulsory that green practices of SC management directly affect the financial position of the firm even it seems that it affects directly only on the firm's environmental performance. Research has not yet made it clear how green practices of SC management influence business performance. Many studies talk about association among green practices of SC management, green designing of products, and buying and discuss their effects on a firm's performance, and interpret them in different ways. In reality, some researchers are of the view that there is a negative association between environmental practices of SC management and the firm's performance. The opposing results show a distance in the effects of green practices of SC management on business performance. Even still more research is required to increase our know-how and awareness of green practices of SC management and to provide benefits to managers. That's why in this paper it is tried to show a visible picture of the association between green practices of SC management and business performance concerning Textile mills in Indonesia. The Pre-operational stage requires dynamic administration abilities that can receive a quickly evolving condition. Other than venture the executives aptitudes, pre-activity pioneers will show atomic wellbeing mindfulness and duty, know about human and association factors, imagined and open to new thoughts. They will make a sound and open learning workplace connecting all people to accomplish the set objectives and can recognize and resolve clashes, vagueness, and issues. Additionally, they will be fit for working under tension, have great dynamic abilities, and

keep up great relations with every single taking an interest party. The site the executives in the wake of charging should keep helping laborers to comprehend their jobs, mentors different abilities, and emphatically challenge workers to demonstrate their advancement to tackle issues [13].

The deficiency of skillful experts to fulfill the developing need in the atomic field is a worldwide test. It is much all the more trying for newcomer nations to go after the cutoff asset for those experts to satisfy their needs. The nearby college programs in the created nations may not be lined up with the business need and can't give the hands-on understanding and inside and out abilities of the atomic different angles. Accordingly, in the early periods of the atomic venture, the nations may consider atomic expert counseling organizations who are knowledgeable about NPP improvement to give the necessary abilities to play out the basic assignments and at the same time bolster licensees' learning [14]. In this study the supply chain is intervening as mediating role in the relationship between security culture or system and management of the installation of the nuclear system. Supply chain in all the means shows its impact not only employee but its operations. There are multiple examples exist there which prove the failure of the project due to lack of supply chain. It's the organization who ultimately decides the future. Client satisfaction matters everything for any organization. An employee performs better in case of have the proper support from the organization. Security protocols are usually very important in this era but in case of installation management system specially a nuclear installation management. The sensitivity of the issue become more high. There are no chance to show any lackness because this will cost in financial but also also humanity loss. A system to be perfect when gets thorough support like financial, professional, operational and motivational support. This article utilized writing research from numerous references and in depth meet in depth meet with staff Health and Safety Division, National Nuclear Energy Agency that related with the intensity wellbeing society as avoidance to atomic force plant mishaps.

Probabilistic Risk Assessments (PRA) implies that poor arrangement and underestimation of the threats, which occurred during the pre-operational stage. Despite that, the nonappearance of security culture among the controllers, site the board, and concentrated masters by the ignoring exercise picked up from other nuclear plant events to be joined into the plant design incited that setback. The manager reaction to the wrecked instrument was another indication of the nonattendance of the human immovable quality assessment during the pre-operational stage. "The human enduring quality evaluation recognizes and offers probabilities to the human-provoked frustration events that can antagonistically influence normal or Emergency exercises". TMI accident came about in light of the extension of the lacking prosperity society of the get-togethers participating in the nuclear undertaking.

The proposed hypotheses of the study are as under:

H1: These is positive association among supply chain and Nuclear Management System.

H2: These is positive association among zero tolerance and Nuclear Management System.

H3: These is positive association among safety property and Nuclear Management System.

H4: Team Work has positive mediation among the links of supply chain and Nuclear Management System.

H5: Team Work has positive mediation among the links of zero tolerance and Nuclear Management System.

H6: Team Work has positive mediation among the links of safety property and Nuclear Management System.

3. Research Methods

This study use the questionnaire method to gathered the data from the respondents that was analyzed with the help of PLS-SEM. The teamwork (TW) has 20 items, zero-tolerance (ZT) has 15 items, safety priority (SP) has 10 items, organizational support (OS) has 6 items and nuclear management system (NMS) has 10 items. These constructs are mentioned in Figure 5.

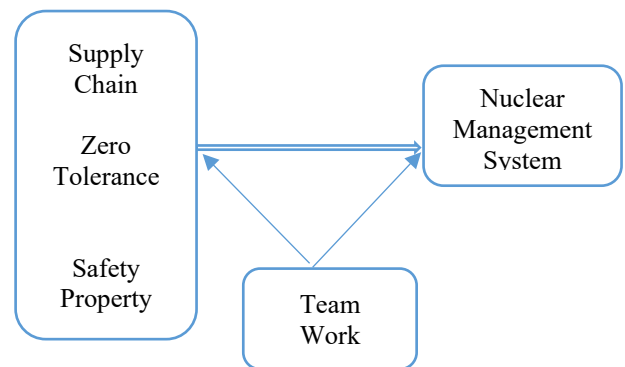


Figure 5: Theoretical Framework

4. Findings

The results show the convergent validity firstly that show items are extensively associated because the loadings and AVE are not less than 0.50 and CR along with Alpha are also more than 0.70. These states are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Convergent Validity

	NMS	SC	SP	TW
NMS1	0.856	0.729	0.849	0.654
NMS2	0.866			
NMS3	0.693			
SC1	0.647	0.899	0.916	0.524
SC10	0.617			
SC2	0.677			
SC3	0.779			
SC4	0.747			
SC5	0.774			
SC6	0.761			
SC7	0.770			
SC8	0.730			
SC9	0.713			
SP1	0.676	0.746	0.810	0.588
SP2	0.836			
SP4	0.780			
TW1	0.955	0.808	0.890	0.734
TW2	0.928			

TW4	0.656			
ZT1	0.771	0.882	0.907	0.582
ZT2	0.714			
ZT3	0.778			
ZT4	0.744			
ZT5	0.752			
ZT6	0.738			
ZT7	0.838			

The results show the discriminant validity secondly that show constructs are not extensively associated because the ratios of Heterotrait Monotrait are not higher than 0.90. These states are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Heterotrait Monotrait Ratio

	NMS	SC	SP	TW	ZT
NMS					
SC	0.741				
SP	0.342	0.247			
TW	0.690	0.508	0.392		
ZT	0.787	0.647	0.360	0.714	

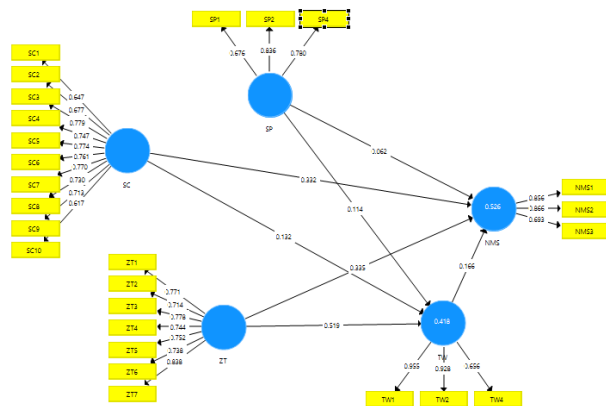


Figure 3: Measurement Model Assessment

The path analysis expose that ZT, supply chain and SP has positive association with the NMS and accept H1, H2 and H3. In addition, TW positively mediates among the links of ZT and NMS, supply chain and NMS and SP and NMS and accept H4, H5 and H6. These are shown in Table 3.

Table 4: Path Analysis

	Beta	S.D.	t-values	p-values
SC -> NMS	0.332	0.047	7.055	0.000
SC -> TW	0.132	0.058	2.277	0.023
SP -> NMS	0.092	0.038	2.421	0.004
SP -> TW	0.114	0.047	2.421	0.016
TW -> NMS	0.166	0.051	3.242	0.001
ZT -> NMS	0.335	0.056	6.000	0.000
ZT -> TW	0.519	0.061	8.557	0.000
SC -> TW -> NMS	0.030	0.012	2.500	0.022
SP -> TW -> NMS	0.019	0.009	2.026	0.043
ZT -> TW -> NMS	0.086	0.030	2.849	0.005

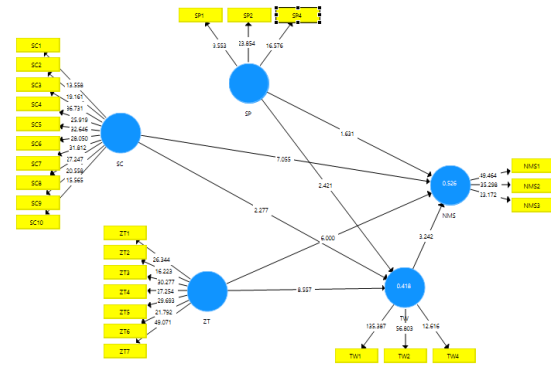


Figure 6: Structural Model Assessment

This article used literature research from many references and in-depth interview in-depth interview with staff Health and Safety Division, National Nuclear Energy Agency that related with the potency safety culture as prevention to nuclear power plant accidents.

It is clear that the glitch of the alleviation valve and absence of exact Probabilistic Risk Assessments (PRA) means that poor plan and underestimation of the dangers, which happened during the pre-operational stage. Notwithstanding that, the absence of security culture among the controllers, site the board, and specialized specialists by the disregarding exercise gained from other atomic plant occurrences to be joined into the plant configuration prompted that mishap. The administrator response to the broken instrument was another sign of the nonattendance of the human unwavering quality evaluation during the pre-operational stage. "The human unwavering quality appraisal distinguishes and gives probabilities to the human-prompted disappointment occasions that can adversely affect ordinary or Emergency activities". TMI mishap came about because of the expansion of the lacking wellbeing society of the gatherings partaking in the atomic task.

Kanalnyy (RBMK) nuclear plant. Unit # 4 was a graphite-directed channel-type Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) put online in 1984. A test program on Unit 4 was booked the evening of April 25th, 1986. The test fizzled, and henceforth the control room administrators drove the reactor to an insecure state damaging the wellbeing activity limits at low force. This as well as they nonsensically impaired the reactor assurance frameworks. While the administrators in the control room endeavored to close down the reactor, a powerful flood was started prompting a blast in the center of the reactor. Thusly, the substantial top of the reactor center lifted up and the control poles moved away from the fuel poles. With no radiation control, a subsequent blast happened, crushing the whole reactor building. Notwithstanding that catastrophe, a fire began in the rest of the graphite going on for ten days [15].

"Taken together, these insufficiencies indicated that there was a general absence of wellbeing society in the political and authoritative framework, at the national level just as locally" [1]. The recorded underlying drivers are proof of solid bonds between the poor structure and the lacking security culture among administrative bodies, specialized specialists, and the plant the executives who partook during the preoperational stage. The shortcoming of the wellbeing society, the disregard of getting exercises gained from what happened to TMI seven years back to improve the plant

structure, and inability to examine the human unwavering quality proceeded after the preoperational arrange until the debacle happened.

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear force plant lies in Tohoku, Japan. It has six BWR atomic reactors. On March 11, 2011, a high greatness quake of a 9.0 followed by a torrent hits Japan ground. Unit one, two, and three were running during the seismic tremor while units, four, five, and six were down for refueling. Unit one, two and three did effectively close down when the quake was early identified[16].

Fukushima catastrophe was not unique in relation to TMI's or Chernobyl's. The poor plan, carelessness of gaining from different mishaps, the executives not a guarantee to security, incapable administrative investigation, and frail specialized staff are for the most part indications of a lack of wellbeing society during the task. Despite the fact that the fiasco happened 30 years after the fact, the association supported the poor wellbeing society during the developing of the plant, which demonstrates the solid connection between the security culture at the pre-operational stage and after.

The discharged radioactive materials with the guide of downpour caused considerable ground pollution. It is evaluated that as much as 1800 km² of land had pollution levels, bringing about a conceivably total radiation portion of 5 millisieverts or higher every year. The culmination of the tidy up of the site is assessed to take 30 to 50 years because of the extreme harm to the reactors. The all out expense of the mishap is assessed to be in the scope of 100 to 500 billion dollars. Around 150,000 individuals living inside a 20 km sweep from the plant have cleared.

5. Conclusion and Discussion

Supply chain in all the means shows its impact not only employee but its operations. There are multiple examples exist there which prove the failure of the project due to lack of supply chain. Different authors have inserted their possible views in the area of safety cultures, while the authors having critical views on team work have also endorsed some considering the findings on culture of safeties[17]. Supply chain is in fact also considered the most viable source through which goals can be achieved much better rather than taking steps on individual basis due to the matter of safety in system of managements[18,19]. After critical analyzing on aspects of safety cultures have been reviewed, the priority of safety is considered the main element. The conclusion of this investigation proposed that a proper safety system helps a lot to control the nuclear disaster but it needs a thorough backup for required proper results

In review of overall study, different aspects have been seen which is not only endorsing the possible aspects of past studies but also related the researches with current study findings. Team work is considered the strong aspect for developing the cultures of organizations whether it includes the safety standards or not. Therefore, some possible policies have also been made with zero tolerance which also enabled the safety priorities that are required in every sectors rather the management system of nuclear management, therefore supply chain is also considered the viable source for developing positive and significant relation amid management and policies developed by organizations. Moreover, the overall polices made for the

safety of culture or environment both benefits to the people and systems working in it.

REFERENCES

- [1] X. Di SMA, Abidin, Yunus. 2014. *Desain Sistem Pembelajaran Dalam Konteks Kurikulum 2013*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama. Ali, dkk. *Studi Pemanfaatan E-Learning Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Guru Dan Siswa SMK Di Yogyakarta*. Jurusan Pendidikan Teknik Elektronika Fakultas Teknik Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, *Jurnal Humaniora*. Universitas Bina Nusantara. ISSN, Vol 2087, pp. 1236,
- [2] J. Burnham, *Radiation Protection*. 1992: New Brunswick Power Corporation, Point Lepreau Generating Station.
- [3] F. Khubrani, N. Bagherzadeh, and N. Meshkati, *Importance of Safety Culture at Pre-Operational Phase to Prevent Nuclear Plant Accidents*, *International Journal of Atomic and Nuclear Physics*, Vol 2, 1, pp. 2017
- [4] N. Gotcheva, et al. *Managing resilience throughout the nuclear power plant lifecycle: The significance of pre-operational phases*. in 6th REA Resilience Engineering Association Symposium: Poised to Adapt: Enacting resilience potential through design, governance and organization. 2015.
- [5] L. Il'in. *Current Problems with Reconstruction the Radiation Doses to the 'Liquidators' of the Chernobyl Accident*. in *Proceedings of the international conference 'One decade after Chernobyl'*. Vienna. 1996.
- [6] L. Högberg, *Root causes and impacts of severe accidents at large nuclear power plants*, *Ambio*, Vol 42, 3, pp. 267-284, 2013
- [7] A. Mengolini and L. Debarberis, *Safety culture enhancement through the implementation of IAEA guidelines*, *Reliability Engineering & System Safety*, Vol 92, 4, pp. 520-529, 2007
- [8] J. R. Lovering, A. Yip, and T. Nordhaus, *Historical construction costs of global nuclear power reactors*, *Energy Policy*, Vol 91, pp. 371-382, 2016
- [9] N. G. Part, *Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources International Basic Safety Standards*, Vol pp. 2011
- [10] F. Joint and W. H. Organization, *Criteria for Radionuclide Activity Concentrations for Food and Drinking Water*. 2016, Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture.
- [11] K. Kurokawa and F. N. A. I. I. Commission, *The National Diet of Japan, The Official Report of the Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission*, Vol pp. 86, 2012
- [12] I. Van de Poel, L. Asveld, and D. C. Mehos, *New perspectives on technology in society: experimentation beyond the laboratory*. 2017: Routledge.
- [13] N. F. KHAIRUNNISA, *Perkembangan pengaturan teknologi nuklir sebagai energi untuk pembangunan berkelanjutan*, Vol pp.

- [14] H. Spencer-Oatey and P. Franklin, What is culture, A compilation of quotations. GlobalPAD Core Concepts, Vol pp. 1-21, 2012
- [15] E. H. Schein, Organizational culture and leadership. Vol. 2. 2010: John Wiley & Sons.
- [16] N. Meshkati and M. Tabibzadeh, An integrated system-oriented model for the interoperability of multiple emergency response agencies in large-scale disasters: Implications for the Persian Gulf, International Journal of Disaster Risk Science, Vol 7, 3, pp. 227-244, 2016
- [17] R. Murray and K. E. Holbert, Nuclear energy: an introduction to the concepts, systems, and applications of nuclear processes. 2014: Elsevier.
- [18] Shamina, V., Nesmelova, O., & Shevchenko, E. (2019). Hamlet Revisited: Adaptations of Shakespeare in Recent Russian Drama. Space and Culture, India, 6(5), 29-38.
- [19] Z. Jaworowski, Observations on Chernobyl After 25 Years of Radiophobia, 21st Century Science & Technology, Vol 2010, pp. 30-46, 2010