OQSHA - Dhisahai

API details

API end point: http://57.129.37.39:8989/docs (can ask IT team to put a domain for this) API key required - will be shared

API to use to ask questions

API to use is: /query

More details can be found here: http://57.129.37.39:8989/docs

Request structure

```
{
   "query": "string",
   "top_k": 5
}
```

Request example

```
{
  "query": "What is Construction Safety Management Cycle?",
  "top_k": 5
}
```

Response example

```
"query": "What is Construction Safety Management Cycle?",
   "answer": "### Construction Safety Management Cycle\n\nThe **Construction
Safety Management Cycle** is a structured approach to managing safety in
construction operations. It involves a continuous process that integrates
the organization's safety policies, planning, and performance evaluation to
ensure a safe working environment.\n\nBased on the provided context
(*safety_manual_for_construction_workers.pdf*), the cycle includes the
following key components:\n\n1. **Safety Policy** \n - Establishing the
organizational safety policy is the starting point. This policy reflects the
management's commitment and strategy towards safety.\n\n2. **Organisation &
Personnel** \n - Defining roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities
related to safety within the organization.\n\n3. **Planning & Performance
Standards** \n - Planning is fundamental and forms the basis for other
```

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management functions. It involves setting safety objectives, hazard
prevention measures, and control strategies tailored to the specific
construction project.\n - Planning also considers changes in technology,
materials, methods, legal requirements, and other factors affecting
safety.\n\n4. **Measuring Performance** \n - Monitoring and measuring
safety performance to ensure compliance with standards and effectiveness of
safety measures.\n\n5. **Reviewing Performance** \n - Regularly reviewing
safety outcomes to identify improvements and implement corrective actions
for continuous safety enhancement.\n\nThis cycle ensures that safety
management is proactive, systematic, and integrated into the construction
process, promoting a positive safety culture and reducing workplace
accidents.\n\n> *Reference: safety manual for construction workers.pdf*
(Sections on Construction Safety Management and Planning for Safety)",
  "sources": [
    "safety manual for construction workers.pdf"
  ],
  "retrieved documents": [
    {
      "score": 0.7447173595428467,
      "chunk id": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf 29",
      "content": "Construction Safety Management is a structured management
approach to managing safety, \ntaking into account the organisation's
specific structures and processes related to safety of \noperations,
including accountabilities, policies and procedures. Th is begins with
setting the \norganisational safety policy. Based on the management's safety
policy and strategy, the \nsafety organisation proceeds with planning,
organising, staffing, co -coordinating , \ncommunicating, budgeting for
safety. \n \n \nFig. 3.1. Construction Sa fety Management Cycle Safety
\nPolicy\nOrganisation \n& \nPersonnel\nPlanning & \nPerformance
\nStandardsMeasuring \nPerformanceReviewing \nPerformance\n12 \n Planning
for Safety \n \n□ Planning is the most fundamental and the first function
of management process \nand other functions rest on it. \n∏ Need for
planning is increasing because of changes in technology, materials,
\nmethods, processes, demands, law, government policy, procedure and
\ncompetition.",
      "source": "/app/data/safety manual for construction workers.pdf",
      "filename": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf"
    },
    {
      "score": 0.6136776804924011,
      "chunk id": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf 28",
      "content": "terms of work condition, and findings show that
repetition, task predictability, and task \nstandardization are high in
```

manufacturing and very low in construction industries, which \ncould be a reason for high accident rates in construction sites. The main objective of \ndeveloping and implementing safety management is to improve safety performance which \ngives safe work place for people working in construction industries . \n3.1 Construction Safety Management : \nManagement is defined as conducting or supervising of something especially the executive \nfunctions of planning, organizing, coordinating, directing, controlling and supervising any \nindustrial or business project or activity with responsibility for others. \nConstruction Safety Management is a structured management approach to managing safety, \ntaking into account the organisation's specific structures and processes related to safety of", "source": "/app/data/safety manual for construction workers.pdf", "filename": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf" }, { "score": 0.6018284559249878, "chunk id": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf 8", "content": "immediately need to correct the situation when feasible or need to be informed w ith \nmanagement. Management has the responsibility to take adequate precautions, comply \nwith standards, and assure the safety and health of employees. If a job cannot be done \nsafely it should not be done. Management need to provide visible ongoing commitm ent, \nresources, and leadership to assure the implementation of the Occupational Safety \nHealth Management System. All employees need to be provided equally high quality \nsafety and health protection. It's very essential to create a positive safety culture through \nemployee involvement and effective policies and procedures. \nThis construction safety manual explains successful accident -prevention principles and \ntechniques at various construction activities. These techniques may vary according to \nthe size and nature of construction activities. However, the basic principles remain the \nsame. \n4", "source": "/app/data/safety manual for construction workers.pdf", "filename": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf" }, { "score": 0.5690826177597046, "chunk id": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf 5", "content": "System is the best defense against workplace injuries. This has five primary elements: \n3 \n □ Management Commitment and Planning, \n∏ Employee Involvement, \n∏ Worksite Analysis, \n∏ Hazard Prevention and Control, \n□ Safety and Health Training. \n \nThis systematic approach integrates occupational safety and health objectives into the \ncompany's organizational structure. The results of a system

approach include: \n□ An effective system supports the organization's philosophy. \n□ Safety and health policies and goals are clearly communi cated. \n∏ Accountability for implementing the system is understood and accepted. \n□ Long -term solutions are implemented rather than one -time fixes. \n∏ Evaluation of results over time promotes continual improvement. \n□ An effective system positively impacts the company 's bottom line. \n \nDue to the wide scope and definition of construction work, every construction activity and", "source": "/app/data/safety manual for construction workers.pdf", "filename": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf" }, { "score": 0.562778651714325, "chunk id": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf 4", "content": "a given time. One of the best ways to approach planning for construction safety is to \nwrite down the measures for hazard prevention (control measures) applicable to the \nparticular project site. As experienced in a construction site, su b-contracting of a job \nreaches to several levels. This ensures that good planning can eliminate the causes of \nmany potential accidents at project site. \nThe specific hazards in relevant to the construction industry includes: \n□ Demolition Work \n□ Excavation Work \n\ Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces \n\ Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work \n□ Preventing Falls from height work \n□ Confined Spaces \n□ Hazardous Manual Tasks \n \nAll the Workplace injuries are preventable. An Occupational S afety Health Management \nSystem is the best defense against workplace injuries. This has five primary elements: \n3 \n ☐ Management Commitment and Planning, \n□ Employee Involvement, \n□ Worksite Analysis,", "source": "/app/data/safety manual for construction workers.pdf", "filename": "safety manual for construction workers.pdf" }

Other notes

Flow

]

}

- 1. Since it needs an API Key the oqsha portal will make a request with token to the oqsha backend.
- 2. OQSHA server will check and request with API key to our dhisahai server.
- 3. Get the response back and send it to UI.
- 4. OQSHA server will act as a layer of server and will only do postman job.

Chat history (Optional)

If you guys need to maintain the chat history then you can manage on your end for now. Since you will have context of each user in your database and their chat message. If we try to do it on our end it will be complicated. Also for 1st version I would say no need to maintain it.

Others

- Kindly handle the corner cases like unauthorized, bad request or 500 response from our end.
- No chat history required
- For each session when on that page you can store the question and answer in the UI itself as an array.
- ignore : retrieved_documents and sources for now (these are to show from which document the info is fetched)
- Answer will be in markdown, so use the library to show it: https://www.npmjs.com/package/ngx-markdown